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## CCC Loses $25,000,000 As Committee Swings Ax; Arnold Hits Film 'Trust'

### The World's Day—At a Glance

April 23, 1940

### In Washington: Another Witness Defies Dies

**The Senate Appropriations Committee** made another economy effort by cutting $23,585,030 from the House-approved $1,021,639,700 appropriation for the Labor Department and the Federal Security Administration. The biggest reduction—$25,000,000—was made in the $280,000,000 House allocation for the Civilian Conservation Corps.

**Thurman W. Arnold**, Assistant Attorney General, demanded reorganization of the motion-picture industry on the ground it was an industrial dictatorship and "distinctly un-American." Declaring that a Justice Department suit to take control of theaters from large producers was "moving with incredible slowness," Mr. Arnold urged a Senate Judiciary Subcommittee to approve legislation for the same purpose.

**The Dies Committee** met defiance from another Communist Party leader, Andrew Rudolph Onda of Cleveland, Ohio, who refused to supply names of other Communists lest such action subject them to "blacklisting" by employers.

### Annenberg Pleads Guilty to Tax Evasion

CHICAGO (AP)—M. L. Annenberg, defendant in the largest criminal Federal income-tax case in history, pleaded guilty today to evading $1,217,296.73 of income taxes for the year 1936.

### Roosevelt Plans Tour as Republicans Nominate

WARM SPRINGS, Ga. (AP)—President Roosevelt said today he had decided tentatively to make a 21-day, nonpolitical swing around the country which would overlap the Republican National Convention in June. He expects to dedicate three national parks and probably the Natchez Trace Parkway in Mississippi.

### Student Exchange With Scandinavia Suspended

NEW YORK (AP)—The Scandinavian-American Foundation, which for 27 years has arranged annual exchanges of students between the United States and the Scandinavian countries, announced it was suspending this work because of the war.

### Former Yugoslav Official Put on Restriction

BELGRADE, Yugoslavia (AP)—Milan Acimovic, former Yugoslav Minister of the Interior, today was restricted to his residence as authorities pressed a campaign against associates of former Premier Milan Stoyadinovitch, who has been interned on charges of pro-Nazi activities in Yugoslavia. Mr. Stoyadinovitch's brother, Dragomir Stoyadinovitch, an editor, was jailed on charges of publishing reports damaging the security of the State.

### War Summary: Naval Engagement Reported

**A new naval engagement** in the Skagerrak was reported today by Swedish newspapers. The action, it was said, was off the Swedish west coast. There was no confirmation of numerous reports of new German troop movements, ranging from concentrations in Memel and East Prussia to reports of transport movements off the Swedish Baltic Coast.

**In Norway** since the landing of the French at Namsos and the British at Andalsnes, both ports have been severely bombed by the Germans, although the actual landings were effected safely, according to Allied reports. Allied troops are reported to be converging on Trondheim from north and south, while other detachments are said to be helping the Norwegians to check the German advance northward in the neighborhood of Lillehammer. [Details: Page 1.]

**Norwegian Envoy** to Berlin, Arne Scheel, who was ordered out of Germany, arrived at German-held Oslo instead of going to the fugitive Norwegian Government. Mr. Scheel's mission in Oslo was not known.

**Restrictions** on Norwegians now being enforced by the Germans, such as food cards, banning of uniforms and weapons, forced labor and currency limits, are leaving the Norwegians no doubt but that they are in the hands of a conquerer. [Details: Page 4.]

**At sea** Britain claimed that Germany has lost 24 war craft and 451,000 tons of merchant shipping since the war began, excluding submarines. British naval sources listed British losses at 13 naval craft and 672,778 tons of merchant shipping. Five British submarines were also listed as losses. [Details: Page 5.]

**At Hong Kong** three Japanese gunboats and a force of armed launches were reported to have joined land forces in an attempt to break up Chinese positions in the Yangtze Valley in the Hankow-Nanchang area.

## U. S. Power Board to Attend N. H. Flood Control Hearings

*By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor*

WASHINGTON, April 23—The Federal Power Commission has accepted an invitation to attend the Contoocook flood control hearings in New Hampshire next month and already has dispatched two investigators to make a preliminary report, it was announced today.

The invitation, received Saturday by Chairman Leland Olds from the New Hampshire Water Resources Board, eliminates what might have developed into a new flood control and power development controversy.

The Power Commission plans to make certain recommendations for the development of flood control on the Contoocook River. Whether it will support proposals for the large Hopkinton-Weare dam recommended by the Water Resources Board is not officially determined, but up to the present time the Commission has favored a series of smaller dams along the upper reaches of the river in preference to the large dam plan.

The hearings are scheduled to commence May 1, allowing the Power Commission about 10 days to draw up its recommendations. While this might appear to be short notice, the Power Commission has been closely watching developments on the Contoocook project for the past year and presumably has had the general outline of its recommendations drawn for sometime.

The two investigators of the Commission who are now in New Hampshire are expected to report to Chairman Olds within a few days.

The New Hampshire Water Resources Board invitation was received, after criticism was made for its alleged delay by Judson King, well-known exponent of public power development. On the same day the invitation was dispatched from Concord, U. S. Senator Charles W. Tobey of New Hampshire declared that the Power Commission should be asked to present its recommendations.

In developments thus far on the Contoocook project the Army engineers and the New Hampshire Water Resources Board have supported the large Hopkinton-Weare dam in preference to a series of smaller dams favored by the Power Commission. Some proposals for a compromise by both groups have been made already in New Hampshire, it is learned, lending assurance to belief expressed in Washington that a plan satisfactory to all will be worked out at the hearings.

## Y.W.C.A. in N. Y. Names Mrs. Coverdale

*By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor*

NEW YORK, April 23—The Young Women's Christian Association of New York had a new President today, following election of Mrs. William Hugh Coverdale, First Vice-President, to fill the unexpired term of Mrs. Cleveland E. Dodge, President since 1935. The election was held at the annual meeting of the Board of Directors at the Studio Club.

Mrs. Dodge will take the post of First Vice-President, thus becoming the sixth Vice-President since the New York Y. W. C. A. was founded in 1912. Mrs. Edward T. Hetsler was re-elected Secretary and Mrs. William Henry Hays to the post of Assistant Treasurer.

## 5,488 Nominations —2 Rejections

*By the Associated Press*

Washington, April 23

The Senate has rejected only two of 5,488 nominations sent to it by President Roosevelt so far this session. Both were Postmasters.

Official figures compiled to April 15 showed today that the name of one other Postmaster was withdrawn by the President, and there has been no action yet on 575 nominations of all types.

The box-score from the time Mr. Roosevelt took office in 1933 to the opening of the present session on Jan. 3 showed 57,849 confirmations out of 58,251 nominations. In that period there were 57 rejections, 105 withdrawals and 240 not acted upon.

## President Lays Plans Hinting At Third Term

*By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor*

WASHINGTON, April 23—Whether President Roosevelt has decided or not to be a third-term candidate, he is preparing for a speech-making trip to overlap the Republican National Convention in Philadelphia June 24 which follows the pattern that he drew when he was a candidate for a second term, four years ago.

The most spectacular development of the presidential campaign to date was, in effect, indicated as Mr. Roosevelt sat smiling yesterday in the Georgia sunshine of his open car at Warm Springs and outlined a course of action which required previous experience in the Roosevelt campaign entourage to adequately visualize.

Noted always for his political audacity Mr. Roosevelt smiled as he gave the stock answer yesterday that the proposed 21-day tour would be "non-political." He declared the trip would deal with conservation. It was a "drought trip" that took Mr. Roosevelt on a previous "non-political tour" through the normally Republican States of the Northwest in 1936, when Mr. Roosevelt wound up the journey by his spectacular meeting with Republican candidate Alf Landon at Des Moines.

It was also a "non-political trip" that took Mr. Roosevelt during the Republican convention in 1936 to Arkansas and Texas. His speeches there served as a side-show to the Republican convention, and shared front pages with it.

**Will Help His Strategy**

Even without saying a word about politics directly on such a trip, Mr. Roosevelt can precipitate himself into the heart of the political situation in ways both of importance to himself and to the rival parties. It is a test of his own popularity with the masses, which may

(Continued on Page 6, Column 4)

## Retail Trade Seeks to End Sales 'Racket'

**'Wholesale' price quotations declared ruinous at all-New England conference in Boston.**

Protection of the retail trade from further invasion by sales at wholesale prices, either bona fide or spurious, was urged today upon the All New England Conference on Retailing at the Boston Chamber of Commerce. Retail merchants were pictured as threatened with devastation to their business, and measures were cited to check increasing losses.

"Retailers, like Norway, are surrounded by predatory and useless competition and must fight for their existence," Ira Hirschmann, Vice-President of Bloomingdale's, New York, told the conference.

Declaring that the "wholesale-retail" racket was one of the major onslaughts carving away at the retail business, Mr. Hirschmann depicted a dismal future of retailing unless the heavy inroads now being made into it by allegedly wholesale prices were stopped.

Listing types of competition which he said were eating away legitimate retail business, he named the personnel division of large companies which sell merchandise to employees at a price discount, the courtesy card given to certain merchants on the ground of being a friend or relative of some one who has influence with the company, and the so-called show-room style of selling from sales rooms by "fly by nighters," and manufacturers who sell their products to other than wholesale distributors.

Mr. Hirschmann described what was being done in New York City to handle what he termed the evil of "wholesale-retail" selling. He related that a Trade Diversion Council had been formed to study the causes and work out the means of exposing and destroying the practice.

Recommendations made to the New England merchants by Mr. Hirschmann included:

1. A thorough study of the manufacturing field, so as to shop it thoroughly to determine what companies sell at retail. A list of corporations should then be made showing what companies operate "retail shops."

2. Check of legislative means available to force wholesale retailers to show signs in their places of business indicating which type of business they are in.

3. Elimination of manufacturers who sell at retail from the buying lists of retail firms.

"I believe that there is no desire on the part of the great body of wholesalers of this country to blur the lines of what constitutes wholesale and what constitutes re-

(Continued on Page 15, Column 1)

Picture on Page 13.

# 'Victory Budget' Before British; Pacific Blockade Talk Affects U. S. Norse War Splits Red-Nazi Axis?

**New British levies to include sales tax on wholesalers and higher postal rates.**

LONDON, April 23 (AP)—Britain's Chancellor of the Exchequer, Sir John Simon, today announced a new war budget of £2,667,000,000 (more than $9,300,000,000) for 1940-41 fiscal year which began April 1.

The proposed expenditure amounts to $230 for every man, woman and child in Britain.

It imposed a host of new levies which Sir John asked the public to accept "for the sake of victory."

The increased taxes ranged from a new wholesale sales tax to increased postage rates.

Sir John told the House that Britain's war expenses for the first seven months of the European conflict totaled £905,000,000 and said this indicated an annual war expenditure rate of about £1,500,000,000, which, however, was rising.

From new sources, the Chancellor said, he hoped to boost revenue by £101,000,000 to a total of £1,234,000,000, leaving a £1,433,000,000 deficit to be found by borrowing.

The proposed new "purchase" levy would be applied on sales from wholesalers to retailers and fitted by the Government into a plan for "transforming our whole economy," Sir John said.

He explained the revolutionary tax would be applied at rates yet to be determined and would "reduce the demand for supplies and conserve man power."

Sir John disclosed that he would resort both to direct and indirect levies and said that as announced in his emergency war budget last fall the income tax rate went to seven shillings and a half on the pound (37½ per cent) beginning April 1.

The Chancellor announced that the surtax exemption might be dropped from £2,000 to £1,500, making the levy on the higher brackets runs as high as 85 per cent.

Nothing of this scale, he added, had ever been approached either in war or peace.

New taxes included an increase of one penny a pint (about 1½ cents) on beer, three pence (about 5 cents) an ounce on the tobacco duty and an increase of the ordinary letter rate from one pence half-penny (about two cents) to two pence half-penny (about 3 cents).

**Britain to penalize war profiteering: Page 9.**

Wide World

**Gen. Sir John Dill**

**(upper) Vice Chief of Staff for Gen. Sir Edmund Ironside, Chief of the Imperial General Staff, and**

**Sir Charles Craven**

**(lower) to help speed British aircraft production.**

## Britain Puts HomeFrontOn 24-Hour Basis

**LONDON, April 23 (AP)—New decisions "designed to guarantee effective co-operation of the Allies" were reached at a Supreme War Council meeting in Paris yesterday and today, it was announced in London. Details were not made public.**

**The Council received assurances that the resources of the Polish Government and people were being actively reorganized."**

By John A. May

*Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor*

LONDON, April 23—With battle joined in earnest after nearly eight months of waiting, Great Britain now has taken swift action to accelerate the tempo of its war operations on land, at sea, and in the air.

The system military direction is being recast to meet the threat of total war. A continuous 24-hour shift system is being established among military leaders — each chief of staff having his "shadow chief" who will take full control while the superior sleeps or whenever he is absent from the controls.

**Intensification of War**

Simultaneously, an important change has been announced in the direction of aircraft production. The appointment of Commander Sir Charles Craven, Managing Director of Vickers-Armstrong, Ltd., to be a member of the Air Council in charge of development and production foreshadows a big expansion in airplane production. Plans now being put into effect provide for more aircraft factories, more airports, and the mobilization of a large new labor force.

While all the changes are de-

(Continued on Page 6, Column 3)

**Britain and Germany jockey in Far East over supply line through Russia.**

**The Far East suddenly became a major focus of events related to the European war today.**

**In Tokyo a major Allied effort was disclosed to plug the "Asiatic loophole" by which Germany is piercing the blockade. Strategic supplies were disclosed to be reaching the Reich by way of the Soviet port of Vladivostok in larger quantity than had hitherto been credited.**

**Since Japan holds the key to much transshipment to Vladivostok, French and British pressure and concession were in evidence.**

**Russia's position became increasingly important with indications that the German advance into Norway and Denmark had been taken without advance notice to Joseph Stalin.**

**London questioned British oil shipments to Japan, the Commons desiring assurance that transshipment to Germany was being prevented.**

**In Washington, American strategy in the Far East passed under intensified review, particularly in relation to the United States naval building program.**

TOKYO, April 23 (AP)—A severe diplomatic battle is raging behind the scenes here between Great Britain and Germany, a reliable source disclosed today, each side seeking to enlist Japan's "benevolent neutrality" toward the European war.

This informant said that the British "hinted at amazing concessions" in an effort to obtain Japan's consent to intensification of the Allied blockade in the Pacific. The major objective there would be to prevent war materials—American oil, copper, tin, and rubber from the East Indies—from reaching Vladivostok for shipment over the Trans-Siberian Railway to Germany.

Reports reaching Japan said that Vladivostok is choked with incoming cargoes consigned to Germany, that warehouses are overflowing and docks piled high.

It was said that an increase of 1,500 metric tons (1,653 short tons) of carbon daily is licensed for transshipment.

**Copper Imports High**

American copper imports at the Russian port from the outbreak of the war until March 31, totaled 70,000 metric tons, according to Japanese statistics, whereas formerly Vladivostok received an average of only 6,000 metric tons yearly. Imports of oil and tin have increased similarly, it was said.

The informant disclosed that the latest British move came in the form of a proposal to conclude a trade agreement whereby Japan's already heavily favorable balance would be substantially increased through greater British purchases of Japanese preserved foodstuffs.

It was indicated that Britain also is prepared to meet Japanese demands for a lowered tariff on cotton textiles entering India.

**Understanding Expected**

Gradual relaxation of British-French opposition to Japan's policies is expected with the "probability that an understanding will soon be reached" on the following points:

1. Disposition of Chinese Government - claimed silver specie stored in vaults within the British and French concessions at Tientsin. A forecast that an agreement on this point would be reached soon was published last week in the Tientsin newspaper Yung Pao, mouthpiece of the Japanese Army there.

Yung Pao said that $100,000 of the $12,000,000 worth of silver would be allocated to famine relief in North China and the remainder taken into custody by a joint committee. Linked with agreement on this issue was the prospect of accord on North China currency questions and a resultant lifting of the Japanese blockade of the British and French concessions at Tientsin.

2. Closing of the Hanoi-Kunming Railway in southwestern China to transportation of supplies from French Indo China for the Chungking Government of Generalissimo Chiang Kai-shek, a step long desired by the Japanese forces in China.

3. Withdrawal of British stabilization of the Chinese Nationalist currency.

4. Co-operation of the British commercial interests in China with the Japanese and the Japa-

(Continued on Page 4, Column 7)

**Germany said to have started drive without consulting Moscow—Stalin rejects bid.**

By Edmund Stevens

*Special Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor*

STOCKHOLM, April 23—Russia's attitude toward Germany's invasion of Scandinavia may depend, in a large measure, upon the question:

"Did Stalin know?"

And the answer appears to be that Joseph Stalin, dictator of all the Russias, did not know in advance.

Although there can be no categorical assurance on this point, there is a measure of evidence to support the general belief here that Germany invaded Norway first, and told Russia about it afterwards.

The day after the first onslaught, the German Ambassador at Moscow, Count Friedrich von der Schulenberg, it is reported, had a rather unpleasant hour in the office of Vyacheslaf Molotoff, the Soviet Premier, at the Kremlin.

**Sought As Accomplices**

For, it is believed here, the German adventure in Norway met with considerable disfavor in Moscow.

The Germans, even after their invasion started, apparently wanted the Russians as accomplices, inviting them to occupy the district of Finmark in the north of Norway, including the seaports of Vadsö, Hammerfest and Tromsö. They also wanted Russia to have a joint interest in Narvik, which the Germans realized they would have difficulty in holding alone.

Simultaneously, German sources in many countries spread the report that the Russians had landed at Narvik.

In Oslo this story was given out by no less a person than the German Minister. The Russians officially denied this invention through their Tass agency.

But, as if to emphasize their nonparticipation in Germany's Norwegian adventure, on April 10, the day of the German invasion, the Russians promptly completed the evacuation of Petsamo according to schedule.

Finns on re-entering admitted that they found the town and port in better condition than when they left last December. The Russians had installed many new cranes, repaired and painted the buildings and improved the electric power station.

**Russia Pays Damages**

Simultaneously, the Russians paid Sweden 40,000 crowns (about $10,000) for damages caused last February when Russian planes inadvertently dropped bombs in Swedish territory.

These gestures have done much to repair Soviet and Finnish, and Soviet and Swedish, relations.

Completely cut off from western markets by mine fields Sweden faces a serious crisis unless it finds other exits. In this connection, many Swedish industrialists are casting a hopeful eye toward their great eastern neighbor as a purchaser and as an outlet for Swedish exports to other countries.

Recently many Anglo-French subjects, unable to return home by previous routes, since Germany had seized Denmark, have received transit visas through Russia.

Refugees, with a tell-tale capital J stamped in their German passport, are granted transit visas upon application, whereas Aryan Germans are delayed.

An article in the issue of Krassnaya Zvezda, a Red Army newspaper, of April 19, criticizes the German invasion of Norway from a purely strategical angle, and recalling the scuttling of the Graf Spee, states that the German's conduct in refusing to give battle was against all the rules of naval warfare.

**Straws in the Wind**

It is still too early to predict a complete Russian reorientation, but straws in the wind are worth noting.

On April 21 some 20 German planes flew over Sweden. Near Göteborg, Swedish antiaircraft guns downed a German plane and the crew was interned. It is understandable that German planes might fly over southwestern Sweden since the air route between Germany and Denmark and Norway follows the Swedish Coast up Kattegat. But this does not explain why, in this case, German planes appeared over several points in eastern Sweden including Gotland Island, where two landed, and Norrköping, 60 miles south of Stockholm.

Naturally such incidents are not reassuring to the Swedes. However, whatever happens, the Swedes, unlike the Norwegians, are unlikely to be caught napping.

**Propaganda or Soviet thrust into China? Page 4.**

## Intimate Message from Washington

### Trend Against New Deal Social Legislation During Cyclical Pre-election Lethargy of Congress Is Considered Particularly Significant

*By the Washington Bureau of The Christian Science Monitor*

Washington

Every eight years in the American political cycle great numbers of congressmen reach a point where they decide it is much wiser to do nothing than to pass bills. They have about reached that point now.

That is the real difficulty that confronts three of the most controversial measures that have come before Congress this season. One bill would drastically amend the National Labor Relations Act; another would cut down the range and scope of the Wage-Hour bill; another—the Logan-Walter bill—would curtail the powers of Federal agencies and subject their rulings to court review.

Most Washington correspondents agree that it will be a hard job to get any of these bills enacted although one or two may slide through to face a presidential veto. One of the primary reasons for this belief is the legislative lethargy of the pre-election season. It is the windup of the second term of an Administration. The tradition is that the Ship of State drifts aimlessly at such periods.

One effect of this do-nothing season is to smother the President's recommendation for a tax bill. Other big matters are likely to drift becalmed. Congress is not likely to make any important move in American foreign policy. It is apt to continue the amount of relief payments at about their present level instead of cutting them down by one third, as Mr. Roosevelt originally proposed. It is not apt to do anything about balancing the budget. In fact, this is a pre-election period of timid negation.

Why does this condition occur? As the London Economist points out, it "is particularly puzzling to foreigners.

"Other democracies are not afflicted with this paralysis as elections approach; complete inactivity is not everywhere the best argument for re-election," say the editors. "Why should these things happen so regularly in America?"

**It Has a Personal Meaning**

Well, one reason is that all the members of the House and a third of the Senators are standing for re-election. And in this re-election they run a double hazard. It is not merely necessary to defeat a rival of the other party. They must also go through a preliminary elimination contest with a dozen other aspirants in their own party who seek the nomination.

In England, a sitting member of the House of Commons is practically sure of renomination. Furthermore, if defeated in one constituency he may seek another. But in America, there is this second hazard, and defeat in the primary means elimination, because an American candidate must be a resident of his own constituency.

Senator Edward R. Burke, a Nebraska Democrat, for instance, has just been eliminated by another Democrat. This defeat has been administered long before the November election. And so it goes.

In the November election, the selected candidates will more or less wrap themselves in the Party cloak, as they do in other democracies. But in the meantime in the immediate task of getting themselves renominated, they are eager to have as few pressure groups after their scalp as possible. That makes caution a necessity. Under normal circumstances it produces aimless drifting in Congress before a campaign and this paralysis is apt to be intensified at a period like the present, when the normal eight-year American political cycle is approaching termination.

**New Deal Losing Grip**

In this intricate pattern, however, there is another force clearly at work. The New Deal is losing support and a markedly conservative trend is apparent. Congress is increasingly restive under Roosevelt social legislation. This is particularly true in the House which is the closest legislative weather-vane of public sentiment. Although there are 261 Democrats to 164 Republicans there, and although Mr. Roosevelt and his leaders opposed the Logan-Walter bill, it swept through the Chamber 279 to 97. The drastic Smith amendments to the Wagner Act are likely to pass in the same way this week. Over Roosevelt opposition, Wage-Hour amendments may also pass the House.

This seems like a contradiction of the theory of "cyclical timidity" if we may call it that. But it is still too early to say. The Senate is likely to pigeonhole one or two of these measures. Members of the House may be counting on that and may be glad to shift responsibility when the time comes. If the bills really reach the President and are vetoed, as the Logan-Walter bill assuredly would be, it is questionable whether Democratic Congressmen at this time would vote to override a veto. Thus the prospects of the bills becoming law are fairly slim.

Nevertheless, one fact cannot be gainsaid. It is highly significant of the degree to which public sentiment has shifted that a triple drive on New Deal social legislation should occur at this time, when Congress is normally bent on doing nothing, and doing it gracefully. It takes a strong feeling to stir the House out of its cyclical timidity.

**Richard L. Strout**

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# Wage-Hour Experiment Faces Test in Congress

*By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor*

WASHINGTON, April 23—The Federal wage-hour experiment faces its first Congressional review this week, with a House vote scheduled to show just how many of its friends of 18 months ago would now like to see it repealed or modified.

Test of the law's popularity will center around the Barden amendments, which wage-hour officials estimate would deprive approximately 1,000,000 workers of the 30-cent minimum wage and 42-hour maximum work week they enjoy under the law, throwing them back into the unprotected position they were in before the original law was passed.

Switch in sentiment on the Wage-Hour Law has been mainly among conservative Democrats of the South. They are chiefly responsible for bringing the measure before the House for possible amendment at this time. The South has felt the impact of the Wage-Hour Law the most because the largest portion of workers presumably given wage rate increases in October, 1938, and again last October work in Southern industries.

**Affected By Election**

This being an election year, there appears to be little chance that Congress will offend organized labor by making any attempt at outright repeal of the 18-month old Federal experiment at regulating wages and hours. Even the teeth-robbing Barden amendments will probably be stalemated in the Senate if they pass the House.

At the same time, there is considerable desire on the part of certain Congressmen to do something for many employers, who have complained of finding compliance a back-breaking burden. The United States Chamber of Commerce and the American Newspaper Publishers' Association are among important employer groups attacking the law.

The Wage-Hour Law has had brickbats from all sides during its brief existence. Consistently opposed by employers, it has also been the target of agricultural groups who have felt it coming too close to them in regulating hours and wages in canneries and other agricultural processing industries.

Knocks have even come from labor, whose chiefs have complained not about the law they fathered, but about lack of enforcement. Congress, confused by the morass of complaints about the law, has sharply cut the enforcement funds asked by the Bureau of the Budget.

First attempt to modify the Wage-Hour Law came from the Administration itself, just six months after the act went into effect. Elmer F. Andrews, the Wage-Hour Administrator, proposed half a dozen minor changes designed to clarify and simplify the law, but he soon found himself stymied by the prospect of having the whole act thrown open to attack and emasculation, and withdrew support of his own amendments.

Col. Philip Fleming, appointed last fall by President Roosevelt to replace Mr. Andrews, has profited by his predecessor's lesson. He intends to stay out of the new Congressional fight as far as possible.

Mr. Andrews, now employed in New York by Dun & Bradstreet, recently published an article in Dun's Review frankly explaining where he had made his mistakes in the new and untrod field of Federal regulation.

He says now he was wrong "in suggesting amendments to the Fair Standards Act of 1938 in the year 1939."

**Needs to Be Understood**

The amendments he proposed, he still believes were "generally a good set of amendments."

The Barden amendments contain many of the changes proposed by Mr. Andrews, but go considerably further.

They provide wage as well as hour exemptions in so-called "area of production" industries. Most packing operations in Chicago and canning plants all over the country would be exempt.

Another amendment, designed to obtain more elastic hour regulations for certain classes of salaried workers, not exempt under present definitions of executives, administrators, or professionals, would remove from the law's provisions all salaried employees earning more than $150 a month.

**Changes Suggested**

Other sections of the Barden amendments deal with innocent purchasers of "hot goods," made in violation of the law; with prison-made goods; the right of learners, apprentices, and homeworkers to sue; refrigerator car companies subject to the Railway Labor Act; telegraph messengers, and homeworkers in rural areas.

One section in both the Andrews and Barden amendments exempting small rural telephone companies passed last session.

Taking issue with the American Farm Bureau Federation, the National Grange, and other farm groups advocating exemption of canners and other processors of agricultural products, Henry A. Wallace, Secretary of Agriculture, denied in a radio address last night that the Wage-Hour Law has been detrimental to farmers.

**Hopes for Co-operation**

Secretary Wallace, in an exchange of views with Col. Fleming, expressed the opinion that some farmers, opposing the Wage-Hour Law, have been "misled" by political spokesmen for "certain interests." He cited figures showing that in 1939 when the Wage-Hour Law was in effect, farmers received approximately 10 per cent more for their fruit and vegetables than in the crop season of 1938 before the law became effective.

"I hope," said Mr. Wallace, "that farmers come to realize the necessity for increased co-operation with labor, so that labor will continue to co-operate with farmers. I do not like to think of the consequences if farmers and city workers were to pursue an independent course, determined to get all they could for themselves without regard to the effect on the other fellow."

# Why Low Moon Looks Larger

***Has to do with position of head—Lie on back, and size diminishes, Natural scientists say.***

*By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor*

WASHINGTON, April 23—New chapters on long-standing mysteries of the earth and its neighbors were written today as members of the National Academy of Sciences listened to scholarly explanations of why the moon looks larger when near the horizon than it does overhead; how plants manage to transport nutrient materials, water and salts, to plant structures—sometimes 250 feet or more above the ground to the branches of giant redwoods—how Mount Mazama and famous Crater Lake were formed some 10,000 years ago; and why astronomers don't see as many stars in some parts of the sky as they know are there.

One explanation of why the sun, moon, and stars seem larger when near the horizon used to be that the eye, more accustomed to estimating objects near the ground than afar off, automatically compares heavenly objects with things on earth, which makes the horizon seem more distant than the zenith.

Another theory claimed that refraction of light by a thicker blanket of atmosphere might magnify heavenly objects near the horizon. Actually the sun and full moon do appear flattened on the top and bottom, but the sides appear normal.

Today, Prof. Edwin G. Boring and Alfred Holway of Harvard University explained that it's all in how you look at the moon. It can seem to be as much as 1½ to two times as large at the horizon, because "the perceived size of the moon decreases with its elevation from the primary position of regard" (looking straight ahead). In this function the elevation of the moon is relative to the head of the observer and not to his body or the earth.

**Try This Some Night**

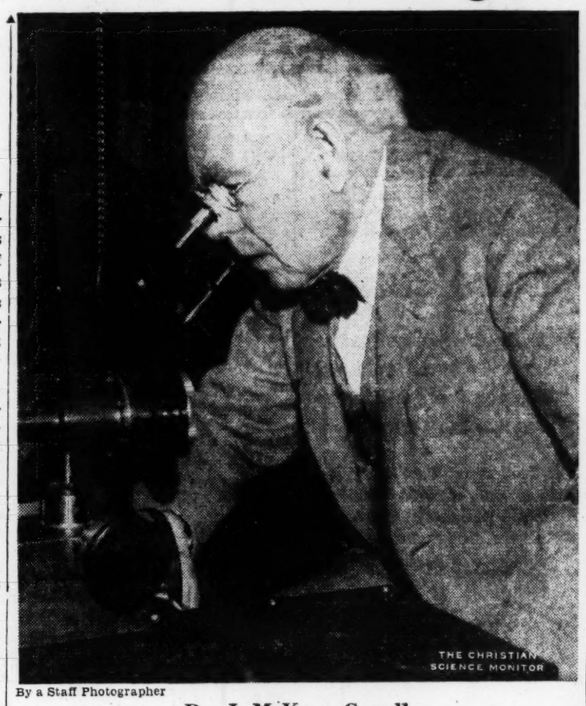
Thus, for the man lying on his back the horizon moon looks smaller than the moon when directly overhead.

Tests were also made on the sun and the same phenomenon observed. In the case of the sun, two mirrored images were compared through dark filters. "The general rule," said Professor Boring, "is that objects at a great distance appear largest when the eyes are in the primary position with respect to the head."

The old problem of how plants manage to push nutrient materials high up into the air, far higher than a hose can reach, yet without any detectable "pumping station," seems intimately tied up with several things, principally the concentration of salt within plant cells. Given an abundant supply of moisture in the soil, salt within each root cell will draw water through the cell wall just as a strong magnet will draw a needle point first through a piece of cloth. As the root cell swells, the salt concentration drops and loses its ability to draw additional water, until successive neighboring cells in need of water "steal" it away by the same process (osmosis). In this way water passes from cells of lower salt concentration to cells of higher throughout the plant.

**Depends on Root Pressures**

If the concentration becomes too high and the water supply available through the roots too low, the plant withers. If withering continues too long, cell walls dry up and recovery is not possible. Plant investigators have found that the ability of roots to absorb moisture and build up root pressures in this way is sufficient to burst tight fitting glass containers.




By a Staff Photographer

**Dr. J. McKeen Cattell**

**Recently retired Editor of Science and Scientific Monthly, official organs of American Association for the Advancement of Science.**

In addition to root pressure, today's Academy speakers, Dr. D. R. Hoagland, T. C. Broyer and P. R. Stout of the University of California recognized "transpiration" as a second factor normally involved. Transpiration is analogous to the breathing of animals and is accomplished through the leaves, the "factories" in which inorganic salts and atmospheric gases are changed into plant food, and water vapor and waste gases are discarded.

In all this activity, water is the means of transporting soluble food from one part of a plant to another. The phenomenon, according to the California researchers, depends upon the oxygen supply to the roots, concentrations and kind of salt supplied, and indirectly to the activity of leaves in their food manufacturing process. In other words, the movement of solutions, even in forest giants, depends upon root pressure and upon the speed with which growing cells use up the food and leaves lose moisture through leaf pores.

**Crater Lake Fairly Recent**

The growth of Mount Mazama and the formation of Crater Lake, known the world over for its intensely blue water, has been the special study by Prof. Howell Williams, also of the University of California.

He finds this now inactive volcano to have been built during pleistocene and recent times, growing to a height of approximately 12,000 feet, mainly by the outpouring of andesite flows from a number of vents in the earth whose positions changed from time to time.

During growth, indications show, he said, that the volcano was almost wholly covered by glaciers. The debris from these glaciers is interbedded with lavas on the wall of the caldera with the oldest deposits extending to the edge of Crater Lake.

After achieving maximum growth, Professor Williams said, violent eruptions of pumice covered the country for miles around and formed glowing avalanches that raced down the canyons no less than 35 miles. This rapid eruption removed support from beneath the summit of the volcano and led to the formation of a deep bowl some five to six miles in diameter. All this happened some 10,000 years ago, he told the Academy, "followed by the formation of the cinder cone of Wizard Island, only about 1,000 years ago."

By measuring the colors of stars known to be white but which appear reddened because of "interstellar dust" astronomers at Mount Wilson Observatory are mapping new found locations of such clouds. The interstellar dust in some places is so dense it completely blots out all vision of stars beyond.

**Milky Way Is Dusty**

Reporting his own work and that of his associates Dr. Joel Stebbins said that while in general most of the interstellar dust is concentrated in a thin layer near the main plane of the Milky Way, much like the ham in a ham sandwich "there are many irregularities in the distribution. Toward the center of the system where absorption is greatest, a clear region has been detected." Apparently this is another of the "windows" of the Milky Way, one of which Dr. Harlow Shapley reported on three years ago.

"The clear region," said Dr. Stebbins, "extends to 3,000 light years from the sun, while not far away are dark clouds nearer than 1,000 light years. However, there is small chance of penetrating through to the galactic center at 30,000 light years."

What Mount Wilson is really trying to do is to determine the dimensions of our Milky Way Galaxy. This is done by comparing apparent magnitude (brightness) of individual stars, with their intrinsic or real brightness. But the absorption of starlight by clouds of interstellar dust complicates such estimates much more than has hitherto been realized. The end result is that our own galaxy is considerably smaller than the brave giant it was once thought to be.

At the annual dinner of the Academy tonight, J. Edgar Hoover, head of the Federal Bureau of Investigation will be awarded the Academy Public Welfare Medal "for his application of scientific methods to the problem of crime prevention; Dr. Frank R. Lillie, Past President of the Woods Hole Oceanographic Institution, will receive the Agassiz Medal for Oceanography; and A. H. Westergaard of the Sveriges Geologiska Undersokning, Stockholm, Sweden, receives the Charles Walcott Medal and Honorarium.

To Dr. J. McKeen Cattell, one of America's most distinguished men of science, went the honor of being the first to peer through the RCA electron microscope at the Announcement Party. Dr. Cattell retired recently as Editor of Science and Scientific Monthly, official organs of the American Association for the Advancement of Science. He had edited these for 40 years or more in addition to carrying on teaching and research.

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# War in Europe Seen as Threat To U.S. Culture

*Special to The Christian Science Monitor*

PHILADELPHIA, Pa., April 22—Writers and scholars who have brought America's culture to maturity have a stake in European affairs which they must not ignore, in the opinion of Archibald MacLeish, poet and Librarian of Congress.

Deploring the failure of American artists, natural scientists and educators to oppose the forces at home and abroad which threaten their creative work, Mr. MacLeish, addressing the American Philosophical Society's spring meeting here on Saturday, characterized the crisis in Europe as a "revolt against western culture" which the "revolution of the gangs" was seeking to demolish.

While America had come of age culturally, the people who had developed the cultural life of the nation were, he held, so deeply concerned with their work that they were shirking the responsibility of defending it on the excuse they are not concerned with "practical matters."

Lewis Mumford, author, also stressed that creative isolation was impossible and recommended "cultural intervention" in Europe, warning that "if the dark ages return in Europe and Asia, there will be no dawn in America."

While most of the speakers at the two-day session hailed the flowering of American culture freed from European domination and predicted that the cultural capital of the world would move to New York, Dr. Alfred V. Kidder, Chairman of the Carnegie Institute's Division of Historical Research, foresaw other unnamed races destined to carry forward the cultural torch which was being dropped by Europe and the United States.

Frederick L. Allen, author and editor of Harper's Magazine, declared that American culture had taken unprecedented forms and the creative energy of the country had found an outlet in ways that were possible only in this country. Department store window displays, typography and layout, packaging, the design of a lipstick case and an electric refrigerator alike gave evidence of the nation's strong artistic sense, he said.

Francis H. Taylor, formerly Curator of Medieval Art of the Philadelphia Museum, and Director-Appointee of the Metropolitan Museum in New York, hailed the evolution of the American artist from a Bohemian, living apart from the community to a "simple workman who can take his dinner pail to work in the morning and be accepted by the plasterers, the masons and carpenters as an ordinary member of society."

Van Wyck Brooks, author, and Otto Leuning, head of the music department of Bennington College, traced the liberation of American literature and music from European models.

Arthur H. Compton, Professor of Physics at the University of Chicago, emphasized the role of natural science in developing "a nation of social beings," in the United States.

Roland S. Morris was re-elected President of the Society and Dr. William E. Lingelbach was elected Vice-President to succeed the late Dr. Cyrus W. Adler. F. G. Swann, Director of the Bartol Foundation, was named Secretary.

# Events Draw New Attention Of U. S. to Affairs in Far East

*By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor*

WASHINGTON, April 23—Accumulating problems of the Far East are bringing increasing attention from the State Department at a time when many foreign observers believe the United States may have a more instant concern in that section of the world than with war-torn Europe.

While popular attention is still fixed almost exclusively on the dramatic war in Scandinavia, events have been occurring in the Orient which now at least are thrusting themselves into broader popular consciousness as related to world affairs.

1. The stalemated Sino-Japanese war is dragging on its third year, directly engaging 600,000,000 persons, with 4,000,000 estimated casualties to date, and reports from Tokyo telling of a bitter behind-the- scenes diplomatic battle waging between Great Britain and Germany, each seeking to enlist Japan's support.

2. Linked also with the European war is the newly raised question of Netherlands East Indies Colonies, comprising an Oriental power-house of oil and other essentials, the freedom of which under Holland's supervision has just been reaffirmed as one part of America's Far-Eastern policies.

3. American supplies, it is asserted also, are being shipped across the Pacific, with reports coming that Vladivostok is filled with incoming neutral cargoes, many of them alleged to be American oil and copper, presumably bound, in part at least, for warring Germany. Stiffening British embargo action is expected to bring these United States exports increasingly into the news.

4. More immediately, right in Washington, the debate on American Navy expansion turns increasingly on the size of Japanese building, with Rear Admiral Joseph K. Taussig yesterday asserting the United States is being "forced into eventual war with Japan" by world events; an allegation immediately bringing a triple denial from official Washington, and an explanation from the Admiral.

5. Moreover, America's Far Eastern role is similarly recalled by protest of Ambassador Kensuke Horinouchi Saturday against a proposed Philippine immigration exclusion law, limiting Japanese and other countries to 500 immigrants annually. Japanese immigration averages 2,800. President Roosevelt has final power to approve or veto insular legislation. In a non-committal statement, Secretary Hull declared yesterday the Island Legislature has jurisdiction over such matters and the United States does not dictate or bring pressure in any way.

Coming together, these and other events have attracted momentary interest in newspaper headlines, but public attention is still riveted on Europe. With the renewed crisis, however, official Washington is following its characteristic policy of restraint and caution, making protests over each successive violation of treaty rights; emphasizing its policy from time to time and keeping its diplomatic record as thorough and complete as possible against the time of a possible reckoning. There has been no irrevocable step or precipitate action, and the State Department has apparently been waiting for a shift in the balance of forces that would allow it to take effective action without precipitating armed conflict.

## Limestone College Holds Sixth Annual 'Play Day'

*Special to The Christian Science Monitor*

GAFFNEY, S. C.—Limestone College observed its sixth annual "Play Day" here recently with approximately 150 girls from 70 different high schools of the State in attendance.

# World Charter of 'Rights' Drafted by British Group

**By Peter Lyne**

*Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor*

LONDON, April 23—As a result of five weeks of debate in Britain on a twentieth century conception of the "Rights of Man," an 11-point charter has emerged as the expression of a representative cross section of British opinion. It seems to chart the path by which mankind can build a new world order by adjusting its mode of living and its institutions to meet new circumstances.

Thousands of ordinary citizens contributed their letters to discussions on the original draft of a charter drawn up by Mr. H. G. Wells, and adjustments and alterations have been made in light of their suggestions and criticisms. Among chief changes are introduction of a clause which recognizes that man has a duty to his community as well as rights, and another giving a clearer definition on the rights of lawmakers.

Having taken six weeks in sifting the mass of ideas from the man in the street and from some of the ablest thinkers in the country, the drafting committee believes it has produced a document marking a challenge to aggression—a resounding voice of free British people defining the rights it seeks for all mankind. It is intended that this declaration shall now be widely adopted throughout the world in a quest for contributions from other nations.

**New Circumstances Faced**

In an inspiring introduction to the charter the committee says: "There has been so gigantic an increase of mechanical power, such a release of human energy, that men's ability either to co-operate with or to injure and oppress one another, and to consume, develop, or waste the bounty of nature, has been exaggerated beyond all comparison with former times. It becomes imperative to adjust man's life and institution to the increasing dangers and opportunities of these new circumstances."

An age of limitless plenty, the introduction points out, seems likely to be lost, and therefore it is clear that a unified political, economic, and social order can alone put an end to the present-day power of dictatorial groups and individuals over religious organization, education, the press, and natural scientific and literary work.

"We or the parliamentary democracy recognize the inevitability of world reconstruction upon collectivist lines, but after our tradition and the recognition of the declaration of rights, so that the profound changes now in progress shall produce, not an attempted reconstruction of humane affairs in the dark, but a rational reconstruction conceived and arrived at in full light of day."

**Rights Stated in Brief**

Headings of the 11 clauses of the new charter are:

1. The right to live
2. The protection of minors.
3. Duty to the community.
4. The right to knowledge.
5. Freedom of thought and worship.
6. The right to work.
7. The right of impersonal property.
8. Freedom of movement.
9. Personal liberties.
10. Freedom from violence.
11. The right of lawmaking.

The first and most important clause defines every man as "a joint inheritor of all natural resources and of powers, invention, and possibilities accumulated by our forerunners. Notwithstanding various and unequal qualities of individuals, all men shall be deemed absolutely equal by the law and equally entitled to respect of their fellowmen."

The significance of the new addition, namely, Clause 3, which emanates from a widespread demand of the debaters, declares: "It is the duty of every man, not only to respect, but to uphold and to advance, the rights of other men throughout the world."

**Discussion on Legislation**

Clarification of the right of lawmaking is contained in Clause II which says in effect that man must abide by the majority decision ascertained by electoral method, but "all legislation must be subject to public discussion, revision, or repeal."

Other clauses are in essence similar to the original draft but have been rearranged and adjusted to fit the common demand. One of the strongest criticisms, namely that the charter isn't explicitly founded on the Christian concept of the brotherhood of man, has been met to the best of the committee's ability by agreement with Mr. Wells' suggestion that a universal declaration of rights should be accepted without reference to religion, and that each denomination should add its own special peroration on the spiritual question.

The Archbishop of York, among other churchmen, has accepted this compromise while still maintaining that an ideal charter should be based on man as a spiritual being.

The committee has had expert advice and full judicial care under the chairmanship of Viscount Sankey, who from 1929 to 1935 held the highest legal post in Britain, the Lord Chancellorship. Among other committee members are Mr. Wells; Miss Margaret Bondfield, first women to become a Cabinet Minister in Britain; Sir Richard Gregory, President of the British Association for the Advancement of Science; Sir Norman Angell, Nobel Peace Prize winner, and Sir John Orefi agriculture and nutrition expert. Contributions to the discussion have numbered the leading members of almost all the religious, political, and social organizations.

# City Manager Cuts Costs In Yonkers in Three Months

YONKERS, N. Y., April 23 (AP)—A scrappy City Manager from Michigan, who doesn't mind working 10 hours a day and 7 days a week, and a fighting, civic-minded newspaper are staging a vigorous battle to save this historic Hudson River city of 150,000 from threatened bankruptcy.

Raymond J. Whitney found $1,000,000 in unpaid debts and a record deficit of $4,300,000 on the books when he took office Jan. 1, but in less than three months he had reduced expenses by $1,098,000, although his budget of $15,880,177, highest in Yonkers history, was $119,071 greater than in 1939.

Mr. Whitney explained the increase in operating cost by saying his budget was the first balanced budget Yonkers had drawn up in years. His followers were more blunt. They said it was the first "honest" budget Yonkers had ever had.

The politicians deliberately left out important budgetary items to keep the tax rate down and borrowed at the end of the year to make up deficits, they said.

**Manager Wins Support**

Mr. Whitney's task in Yonkers was eased by co-operation from Oxie Reichler, crusading managing editor of the Herald-Statesman, and James H. Moseley, a businessman who heads the Committee of 100, a group seeking to cut city expenses.

Mr. Reichler's idea of running a daily series of questions and answers explaining the City Manager form of government attracted so much attention that Yonkers schools made it required reading in current events classes.

Yonkers is the fifth largest city in the State, and for years had been sinking deeper in financial difficulties. Two years ago it spent more than $1,500,000 beyond its budget. In 1939 the deficit jumped again.

The voters, however, had already, in the fall of 1938, voted the City Manager plan, and a Council of 5 instead of 12, consisting of two Democrats, two City-Manager plan proponents, and one Republican, selected Whitney for the $12,000-a-year job.

**Costs Reduced**

Without hesitation Mr. Whitney revamped the Water, Garbage, Public Works, Police and other departments. These results followed:

More than 158 water and public works employees were dismissed.

Two hundred street lights were darkened for a saving of $5,000 a year.

From the Garbage Department 45 were dismissed, and the service improved.

A blanket 15 per cent wage contribution by the City's 3,050 employees cut expenses more than $800,000 per annum and reduced the salary cost of running the city from 85½ to 81 per cent.

Lawyers in the Corporation Counsel's office were forced to devote full time to their work, and to stop all private practice.

Mr. Whitney retired the public safety commissioner, took over his duties and then stopped an assessment against the policemen, who had been told to contribute toward a farewell present.

He obtained a $2,000,000 loan at the lowest rate in the city's recent history after convincing bankers that he was going to pull Yonkers out of the red.

The cost of city supplies—sand, tires and the like—took a sudden drop when he began an inquiry into the price of every item the city needed.

Mr. Whitney became city manager at Royal Oak, Mich., in 1926, serving there until he took up a similar post at Mamaroneck, N. Y., in November of 1931 at $6,000 a year. In Mamaroneck Whitney decreased the village debt $1,250,000 in seven years and trimmed the operating costs $160,842 per year. He sent the village tax rate from $1.91 to $1.67 per $100.

## 3,000 School Musicians In Florida Festival

*Special to The Christian Science Monitor*

JACKSONVILLE, Fla. — Sixty-six schools were represented by 3,000 youthful musicians at the thirteenth annual Florida High School Music Festival held in Tampa recently.

Competitions in orchestra, glee club and in solo instruments ranging from piccolo to tuba, and vocal solos from boy sopranos to youthfull bassos were featured. There were no "winners" in a competitive sense, but each performer was adjudged as ability and length of experience, and classified accordingly.

## Navy Gains More Land For Florida Air Base

*Special to The Christian Science Monitor*

JACKSONVILLE, Fla — The United States Navy Department gained title recently to 99.5 more acres of land for the Southeastern Naval Air Base, through the filing of a declaration of taking in Federal Court.

With this purchase the Navy now holds title to land along both the east and west boundaries. Condemnation suits have been filed for the remaining parcels of land.

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FROM OUR 10th ANNIVERSARY LETTERS*

While I originally became interested in the American Business Men's Research Foundation because I thought it an inspired and properly oriented movement in the field of intoxicants, as a dealer in automobiles, I have been particularly impressed during the past four years by your campaign on the drinking driver.

For 19 years, as an agent for the Ford Motor Company, I have watched manufacturers make brakes stronger, bodies tougher and safer; steering apparatus simplified and perfected, but I know that the greatest danger in traffic is now and has been the drinking driver. No matter how safe you make a car, a drinking driver endangers himself, his passengers and the pedestrian.

I think I am safe in saying that the Foundation originated the campaign which brought about universal acceptance of the fact that at least forty per cent of all traffic accidents on our highways are due to the use of intoxicating liquors.

Lloyd L. King

*Mr. Lloyd L. King, Huntington Park, California, became interested in the American Business Men's Research Foundation nine years ago. He has been a Ford automobile dealer for nineteen years, and has made a comprehensive study of safety on the highway, and is considered an authority upon the subject. He believes the reduction of liquor consumption will reduce the number of casualties.

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# U. S. Farm Credit Policy Loses Federation Backing

*By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor*

CHICAGO — Over the issue of farm credit, American farm forces are grouping themselves in an unusual alignment.

Here's the American Farm Bureau, always an ardent supporter of the policies of Henry A. Wallace, Secretary of Agriculture, now finding itself opposing Henry, as fellow members in the Federation call their much-liked Secretary.

"We don't like to do it," they say, "but we just can't go along with him on his farm credit policy."

They referred specifically to his support of a bill for debt adjustment introduced by Representative Marvin S. Jones (D), of Texas, a bill which would keep the farm credit system within the Department of Agriculture and would permit scaling down of debts and easing of foreclosure policies.

**Bureau Wants Commission**

The Farm Bureau is opposing this measure and is working for passage of the Gillette - Kleberg bill which is designed to restore the Farm Credit Administration to its former status as an independent commission, with its co-operative credit features retained. This would remove it from the Department of Agriculture, under which it was placed by the President under powers conferred on him by the reorganization act passed about a year ago.

In hearty accord with the Farm Bureau is the veteran among farm organizations, the National Grange. These two groups frequently disagree on plans for agriculture, but on this question they have seen eye to eye for some time. Both groups passed similar resolutions on this issue at their last convention. Active in the Grange for a great many years has been Albert S. Goss, former Federal Land Bank Commissioner, who resigned from that post because he disapproved of policies adopted after the farm credit system was placed under the Secretary of Agriculture. Mr. Goss, speaking at the latest convention of the farm order in November, pointed out that the Grange had worked for co-operative farm credit for 25 years, and should now struggle to hold the gains that had been made. He was unanimously supported in his recommendations.

Of the same opinion also are such co-operative groups as the American National Live Stock Association, the National Council of Farmer Co-operatives, and the National Wool Growers' Association. They are all working for the Gillette-Kleberg bill, and opposing the Jones measure.

Among reasons for opposing the latter measure they give these:

1. It would eliminate the rule which now requires farmer-borrowers to subscribe to five per cent of the loan in stock. This rule, say its defenders, makes borrowers shareholders with an interest in maintaining the soundness of the system.

2. It would make it mandatory for the Governor of the FCA to refinance all farm debtors when the indebtedness exceeds the productive value of the farm or its normal productivity, thus giving the system the aspect of a relief measure instead of a sound business credit plan.

3. It would abolish foreclosure proceedings and deficiency judgments except in cases of willful or negligent damage, thus greatly lessening authority to enforce collection of debts.

But there is another side to the story, of course, and this side has its spokesman in the Farmers' Educational and Co-operative Union, an old farm organization with a large share of its membership in the so-called dust-bowl areas.

The Farmers' Union presents the case for easing the Federal farm debt policy in terms of needy farmers, not in the language of business. American farmers, they say, now carry an average burden of $200 debt on every $1,000 in farm real estate. In 1939, the total farm mortgage debt amounted to 83 per cent of the farm cash income. This represents a rising trend, they note, contrasting with a 48 per cent in 1910.

**Blame for Foreclosures**

On the strict foreclosure policy of the former FCA Administration they place blame for $139,000,000 of farm lands in the hands of that Government agency. The answer, as they see it, is to scale down the debt to fit income, to take the "teeth" out of the foreclosure provisions, and to cease requiring farmers to buy stock in the FCA in order to borrow.

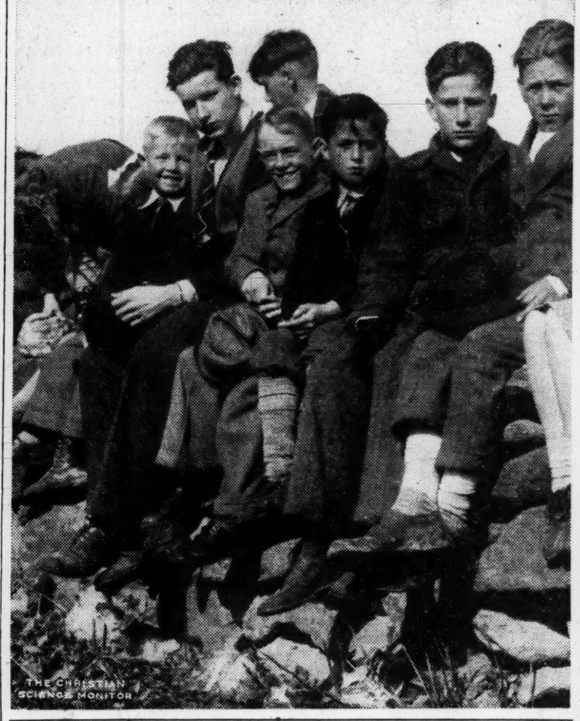
Will this kill the co-operative features of the Act? Secretary Wallace is quoted by the Farmers' Union as saying that the system has never worked co-operatively. The new bill, he is further quoted as saying, would carry out more effectively the co-operative responsibility features designed in the original act. But this claim is emphatically refuted by the big farm organizations and groups of co-operatives.

They are strongly urging that all farm credit agencies be placed under an independent bipartisan commission of five, appointed by the President, with the Secretary of Agriculture serving ex-officio.

Said Edward A. O'Neal, President of the American Farm Bureau Federation:

"A truly co-operative organization must be independent, and a sound credit institution must be free from political disturbances of any kind."

## *They Originated a Big Idea*



**Perkinsville, Vt. School Children**

**These two groups now visiting New York are representatives of the youngsters who started the Children's Crusade for Children, a nation-wide project to aid war-distressed children in Europe and Asia.**

## *Children of Vermont Town Honored as Crusade Starters*

*Special to The Christian Science Monitor*

NEW YORK, April 23—Elizabeth Merrill and Hoyt Barrett, young honor guests, representing the juvenile population of Perkinsville, Vermont, are a little bit "surprised" at the size of a good idea can grow to, they told Harold G. Campbell, superintendent of schools, who welcomed them here yesterday. They referred to the Children's Crusade for Children, a nation-wide youth movement to aid children of warring countries, which was inspired by the spontaneous action of the young people in Perkinsville who raised $5.69 among themselves to send abroad.

Casting about for someone who would "send it to the children who need it most," they selected Mrs. Dorothy Canfield Fisher, author and resident of Vermont. Under her leadership and with the aid of a host of sponsors, the crusade will reach 25,000,000 children in school systems of the country during the period of April 22 to 30.

Mr. Campbell informed the visiting children that he was the "papa of 1,110,000 school children" who would participate in the drive they had helped to start in rural Vermont.

Contributions will be voluntary, on the suggested basis of a penny for each year of the donor's age, Mrs. Fisher evplained at campaign headquarters in the Empire State Building here today.

A jury of award including Mrs. Franklin D. Roosevelt, William Allen White and Monsignor John A. Ryan will distribute the fund to accredited relief agencies operating in all distressed areas of Europe and in China.

An intensive educational campaign will accompany the school drive for funds, Mrs. Fisher announced. Two plays, "A Family Talk About War" and "Liberty and Union," and other educational material have been sent to the participating schools in 46 states, Alaska, Canal Zone, Hawaii and Puerto Rico, she added.

## Cromwell Petition Inquiry Requested

TRENTON, N. J., April 23 (AP)—Validity of signatures on the nominating petitions of Democrat Jame H. R. Cromwell in his bid for a United States Senate seat were protested by John R. Longo, Youthful Jersey City Democrat opposed to Frank Hague as the party's leader.

Mr. Longo's written protest was received by Ernest R. Kerr, chief clerk in the Secretary of State's office, who said he would refer it to the Attorney General David T. Wilentz. The protest requested an investigation of alleged fraud in obtaining some of the signatures on Mr. Cromwell's petition. Mr. Longo emphasized that his charges were not meant to reflect on Mr. Cromwell.

## European Themes Risky for Authors

WASHINGTON, April 23 (AP)—Mrs. Francesca Falk Miller, of Chicago, playwright, poet and singer, advises her fellow authors at the National League of American Pen Women to "write American."

"If you select a European theme the chances are your book will be out-of-date before the publisher can get the proofs corrected," she told the convention yesterday. "Interest in European events, and the events themselves, move too rapidly."

# Putting Men on Steady Jobs Is Mormon's New Objective

*Special to The Christian Science Monitor*

SALT LAKE CITY, Utah—The objective of the Mormon Church Welfare organization now is to put men in permanent jobs, J. Reuben Clark, the first counselor of the Latter Day Saints Church, told members of his church at the 110th annual conference, in discussing the success of the church program in meeting the problems of relief.

"There was a time," said Mr. Clark, "when I wondered whether our church welfare program could compete with all this free stuff, but now we are over the hill. The chief job facing the welfare program now is not so much making temporary work as placing church members in permanent jobs."

Some of the statistics cited in the discussion follow:

Participation in welfare projects increased 65 per cent in 1939 over 1938; canning operations increased 34 per cent. Unemployment in the priesthood of the church was reduced 1,771, or 26 per cent. Fast offerings, from which source comes funds for the welfare work, increased 45,000. The per capita of fast offerings increased from 22 cents to 82.2 cents.

Inventories at the year's end were far above those of a year ago. Stocks in the church storehouses included 1,117,562 cans and 31,107 bottles of fruits and vegetables; 104,110 pounds of dried fruits and vegetables; 464,132 pounds of potatoes and 169,177 pounds of other vegetables. Clothing and bedding inventories increased 34 per cent.

Edwin L. Murphy of Upalco told how the welfare program had succeeded in Uintah County. "When this plan was started two years ago," he said, "it was found that 80 per cent of the homes and farms in the County had been sold for taxes. Now, due to two years of concentrated effort, all but 3 per cent have been reclaimed.

"When we started out we found only 2 per cent of our people farming scientifically. This resulted in imports of such products as tomatoes, corn, beans, beets, flour—200 tons of it—bacon, salt pork, $7,000 in bakers' bread alone—all this coming into an agricultural district.

"Stake and ward committees were formed. Good seed was purchased and farming made more scientific with the aid of the Utah Agricultural College and the Farm Security Administration. The wheat yield was so increased that flour imports are no longer needed. The amount of grain milled was more than doubled. The amount of canned goods shipped in was cut 75 per cent, and 37 per cent of those receiving WPA aid returned to their farms within the two-year period."

## *Students Form 'Party of Georgia'*

*Special to The Christian Science Monitor*

ATLANTA, Ga.—Because it appears to a group of boys and girls in Atlanta's Boys' high school and Girls' high school that the State's leaders are indifferent to the need of reform, 60 boys and girls from these two schools have formed "The Party of Georgia," to lead the State out of what is being called its political morass and into "a new and greater era."

The organization will be expanded into a state-wide organization. To that end letters have been sent to high school principals in other parts of the State requesting co-operation.

Placing "state above party" as an objective, a welcome is extended to any high school student to join, regardless of his political belief.

The significant thing about the movement is a realization that most of the membership will be of voting age by the time it completes four years of the constructive work it is now planning in political economic and social fields, in the State.

James Clark, a senior of Boys' high school, is Acting Secretary of the organization, which is one of the very few wholly spontaneous youth movements in the political field that have ever taken place in the South.

## *Humane Association Appeals for Goats*

WASHINGTON, April 23 (AP)—The American Human Association urged Congress members yesterday to prevent a scheduled experiment which would test with goats the killing power of a new oxygen explosive.

Sydney H. Coleman, president of the Association, wrote lawmakers that there was no assurance the goats would be killed outright rather than painfully injured.

## *Terre Haute Celebrates Birthday Of 'Banks of the Wabash' Composer*

*Special to The Christian Science Monitor*

TERRE HAUTE, Ind., April 23—Doors of a little old-fashioned house in which Paul Dresser, "Bard of the Wabash," was born are opening today as students of Indiana State College go in to sing his famous song, "On the Banks of the Wabash."

This is the 83rd anniversary of the man who gave Indiana its State song, and Terre Haute is taking time out to observe the event with due ceremony.

After the observance at the Dresser home, there will be a program actually "on the banks of the Wabash," in Dresser Memorial Park. A scenic drive is being built in this area to honor the song writer, and soon a shaft is to be erected in the park to make known his home city's pride in his lyric gift.

And it's not only Terre Haute folk who are celebrating. Chicagoans who spent their early years on the sycamore-lined stream made famous by the song have been invited to visit Terre Haute on this day which has been appointed by Gov. M. C. Townsend of Indiana as "Paul Dresser Day." The Chicago and Eastern Illinois Railway has sent out special notices of the event and is urging the former Hoosiers in Chicago to return home to honor Paul Dresser.

Mr. Dresser's home town has been building memorials to him for many years. In June, 1923, the city's "Banks of the Wabash" Association was formed to beautify the river bank that he loved. Under Marx Myers, first President of the Association and a friend of Paul Dresser, work was begun on Dresser Drive. Under the present head, Fred Waldron, construction is being continued, and a beautiful open-air theater has been built.

# America's Migrant Problem Faces Congress' Exploration

WASHINGTON, April 23 (AP)—Congress has decided to study America's phenomenon of human migration—the great, aimless trek of impoverished "Arkies" and "Okies" in search of new homes and new lands.

A special five-man committee was authorized by the House yesterday to investigate the migrant problem and recommend remedial legislation.

Representative John H. Tolan (D) of California, sponsor of the inquiry and probable head of the special committee, set a broad field to be covered.

"We are interesed," said he, "in families in search of new homes, in America's roadside population, in human erosion in the dust bowl, and in the 350,000 homes on the move at this moment—victims of drought, depression, and mechanized farming."

The study, it was indicated, would be started as soon as the committee was selected and the necessary funds—probably $25,000—provided.

The investigation, Mr. Tolan said, would seek to establish:

The cause of the recent unprecedented migration of agricultural families and the reasons they remain "cut off from the land."

The best way of anchoring families to the soil and of stabilizing industrial employment over a greater number of months annually.

The sources and ultimate destinations "of our great uncontrolled population movement."

The provisions for relief, education, housing, health, and resettlement of nonresident families in every State so that Federal relief allocations might be integrated with State and local aid.

Whether opportunities for resettlement on irrigated land made available by western reclamation would provide self-suppoting status for families "now almost permanent public charges."

Why 24 separate Federal agencies are attempting to cope with problems of migration and what the needs are for additional legislative authority to co-ordinate their programs.

## *Ban on International Marriages Strafes U. S. Diplomats' Romances*

WASHINGTON, April 22 (AP)—The international Cupid—put on probation three years ago by a hard-boiled State Department edict—has landed only one foreign wife in American diplomatic ranks since war broke out in Europe.

Unusual circumstances softened the Departmental heart to let one alien woman marry an American Foreign Service officer. He was a widower with several children.

War abroad has brought rigid enforcement of the rules to discourage international marriages which were issued by President Roosevelt on Nov. 17, 1936. Since that time, the number of marriages with alien women contracted by Foreign Service officers has been greatly reduced.

It was getting to be a serious problem in 1936. R. Walton Moore, then acting as Secretary of State, said that "18 per cent of Foreign Service officers of career are married to women not of Ameriacn birth."

Mr. Moore said that some men had reached high position in the service "aided by the valiant, loyal women of foreign birth to whom they were married," but added that "in the present condition of world affairs," any further increase must be regarded with concern.

Since the executive order was issued, five international marriages have been permitted, and two have been turned down. One man left the service while his romance was being considered.

But this tells only part of the story, because many Foreign Service officers have written informally for advice, and the advice invariably is, "Don't do it."

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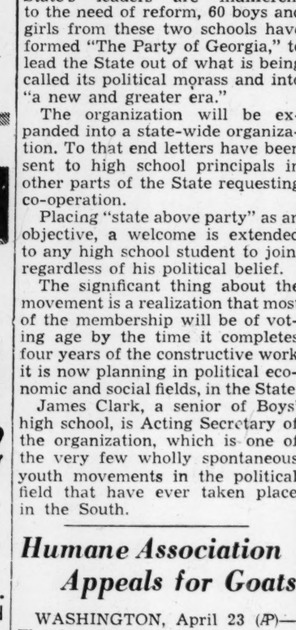

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# Germans Ahead in Air; Allies Even on Land

*Special to The Christian Science Monitor*

STOCKHOLM, April 23—A most significant factor in the operations in Norway at present is that German air supremacy over Norway remains unchallenged.

On land, if one accepts the Allied claim that they have now 50,000 troops in Norway, the opposing forces are almost even numerically. The Allies have a marked advantage on the sea, enabling them to isolate the German strongholds and land troops faster than the Germans and at many different points.

But in the air, not only do the Germans extensively use aviation for sending supplies and reinforcements, but German bombers constantly harass the Allied forces.

Aided apparently by an excellent intelligence service, bombing by the Germans functions with uncanny accuracy and thoroughness. On April 21, Namsos, the Norwegian base for the French forces, and Andalsnes, 100 miles south of Trondheim, base for the British were razed to the ground during several hours of consecutive bombardment. A number of supply depots are reported to have been destroyed. But the Allies say there were no human casualties.

**Blast Way Into Rena**

Likewise as soon as the first British troops reached Lillehammer, it was fiercely bombed with high explosives and incendiaries. German bombers blasted their way into Rena by completely destroying the town.

Doubtless these activities prompted yesterday's Allied air raids against the German flying bases at Aalborg in Denmark which has now been bombed three times and Stavanger and Kristiansand in South Norway.

However, the Allied troops have now reinforced the hard-pressed Norwegians north of Oslo. Here the Norwegians have been seeking to stem the German advance on Lillehammer up the valley from Lake Myosen. At present fighting is apparently going on about 45 miles northeast from Oslo with the Norwegians holding their own.

**Hard Battle for Trondheim**

East of Lillehammer the German advance continues up the Glommen River valley, where the Norwegians on April 21 gave up Rena without a fight. The Allied forces now on this front are apparently the vanguard of those which landed two days ago at Andalsnes, a railhead at the end of the Romsdalfjord.

Other important fighting is proceeding north of Trondheim along the Namsos-Trondheim railway.

The Canadian troops which landed at Levanger 45 miles northeast from Trondheim on Trondheimfjord are trying to clear the railway of German patrols for the passage of the French troops from Namsos.

**Germans Hold Narvik**

There is a close interdependence between the Lillehammer front and the operations near Trondheim, for the German offensive northward from Oslo is designed to open connections with Trondheim from the south along the Myosen and Glommen valleys before the Allies can concentrate sufficient forces to take Trondheim. This last city is now completely cut off from sea and land, and, like the Narvik garrison, can only receive reinforcements from the air.

The Germans have important stores of guns and ammunition, which were landed a few weeks ago from freighters that put in, presumably for repairs.

At Narvik the Germans continue to hold out, having received inportant reinforcements by air, including a considerable quantity of mountain artillery. But the British are firmly entrenched along both sides of the fjord and British artillery commands Narvik harbor.

Other fighting is reported at many places in Southern and Eastern Norway around Stavanger and Bergen between Germans and Norwegians.

## Forced Labor

*By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor*

STOCKHOLM, April 23—New and severe restrictions have been imposed in the German-occupied areas of Norway, according to reports from Oslo.

The German commander-in-chief, Gen. Nicolas von Falkenhorst, has ordered local Norwegian civil authorities to repair all destroyed or damaged bridges at their own cost, with Norwegian labor.

For this purpose labor battalions will be conscripted after the German pattern. Simultaneously on the ground of alleged numerous instances of violence against German soldiers recently, all public assemblies have been banned.

Money withdrawals from the banks are also limited. By order of the German authorities savings depositors can only draw 400 crowns (technically worth about $100) between now and May 9. Also food cards were issued similar to those in Germany, with limited allowances of sugar, rice, flour, and coffee.

Private radios are being confiscated and sales of radios prohibited.

## Must Yield Arms

*By the Associated Press*

The German-controlled radio at Oslo was quoted April 23 by Reuters (British news agency) as saying that all Norwegians and foreigners in German-occupied areas in Norway must surrender their arms by Sunday or face execution.

Reichsführer Hitler, meanwhile, was anounced in Berlin dispatches to have sent one of his youngest and most energetic district leaders, Josef Terboven, to Norway to take over the civil administration in the occupied area.

What status the District Governor of the Essen area will have, German officials would not say, but apparently his job will be similar to that of Governor-General Hans Frank in the German-occupied but unannexed part of Poland.

## Lone Defender

BERGEN, Norway, April 23 (AP)—A veteran pensioned Colonel of the Norwegian Army, called to the colors only a few hours before, was stated to be the lone occupant of the ancient fortress at this western Norwegian port when the German Army of occupation took the city with hardly a fight.

A reporter on the newspaper Bergens Aftenblad, describing the capture of Bergen, said he was received in the Bergenhus fortress by the German Chief Commander shortly after the Nazis had arrived.

"There was a big crowd around the Bergenhus," he said. "A constant stream of German soldiers was entering and all Norwegian guards had disappeared.

"The German Commander said he had arrived with his staff 20 minutes earlier, finding the fortress had been given up by the Norwegians, except for the pensioned Colonel, George Trumpy, who had been mobilized during the night.

"I asked the German General what had happened.

"'Some days ago,' he replied, 'we understood England and France proposed to go to Norway. We therefore wished to get here first We are proceeding peacefully, hoping to reach an understanding with Bergen's authorities and hoping that the Norwegian nation understands we arrived in the nation's own interest.'

"'Have you any losses?' the Commander was asked.

"'Kvarven fortress fired and we answered a couple of times,' he said. 'Our ships were hit. We landed with 20 dead and wounded. We knew we could destroy the entire defense around Bergen, but refrained because this would mean losses for the Norwegians which we wished to avoid as much as possible.'"

## Oslo Quiet

OSLO, Norway, April 23 (AP)—The Administrative Council set up to govern German-held parts of Southern Norway, decreed yesterday that Norwegians are not permitted to wear uniforms.

The Royal Guard appeared on duty outside the Palace yesterday in civil clothes.

Oslo remained quiet, with persons who fled the occupation returning gradually.

Germans said reinforcements were arriving daily at Oslo.

## *Propaganda or Soviet Thrust Into China?*

Wide World

**Poster Brought to Shanghai by Russian 'Deserters'**

## Do Russians Covet China Or Is Map a Forgery?

A map purporting to show Soviet Russian control or influence over vast new areas of China as far south as Yunnan Province and deep into the northwest, is stirring controversy as to its authenticity and sweeping implications.

Reputedly brought to Shanghai by Russian truck drivers who had deserted their posts, copies of the boldly-colored map in poster form are said to represent many similar ones posted on roads from Russia into China. A dispatch in the New York Times credited the posters as official evidence that "Soviet Russia is steadily advancing into China solely in her own interests."

Sharp issue is taken with this view by Frederick V. Field, Secretary of the American Council of the Institute of Pacific Relations, in a letter subsequently published by the Times. From internal evidence in the map, Mr. Field contends the whole thing is a crude forgery, published for some purpose of propaganda.

Mr. Field inferentially suggested one possible propaganda aim: A Japanese effort to stir up feeling against Russia in America, Britain, and France. Those powers, with Japan, are indicated on the map as "imperialists" against whom Russia is advancing. Copies are said to have been liberally posted on roads leading from Russia into China.

Caption of the poster is: "The Red Army for the Toilers of China!"

The legend in the lower left-hand corner is titled: "Plan of the Struggle of the U. S. S. R. With the Imperialists in China."

The symbols in the column to the left represent, in order: "Frontiers of Provinces"; "Frontiers of the U. S. S. R."; "Auto Roads of the U. S. S. R."; "Advance of the Imperialists," and "Influence of the U. S. S. R."

Symbols in the column to right represent: "Advance Posts of the Comintern"; "Eighth and Fourth Chinese Armies," and "Assistance Given by the U. S. S. R. to China."

The line under the legend says the poster was printed by the Cartographic Trust, Moscow, in 1939. Mr. Field takes issue here, pointing out that the seven bands shown holding the sheaves of the Soviet seal in the upper left corner have been increased to 11 since 1937. He also cites place spellings as evidence that the map was not made in Russia.

## *Supremacy of Nazi Air Power Still Unproved in Sea Fights*

*By the Associated Press*

The future of warplanes as military weapons and the future of German air might are in question in the battle between Germany and the Allies for Norway.

Airplanes and warships at last have come to grips in connection with a major naval engagement.

Germany, after winning a long series of inexpensive victories prior to last September by using its air power as a bargaining point, at first employed its huge Air Force unsparingly in an effort to force the withdrawal of the British surface fleet.

It is an open secret that the British North Sea fleet for months had remained a respectful distance from German bombing bases in maintaining its blockade. Events have shown, however, that the British fleet has had no hesitation in running into Norwegian ports, in the teeth of the German air force.

Indeed, the confidence which Germany reposes in its air power in the event of a showdown with Britain would appear fantastic were it not for the record of the Polish campaign last September.

**Much Experimenting**

Germany has plumbed numerous possibilities for the use of its Air Force—experiments in laying mines by German fliers in the Thames River Estuary last November and experiments with motorless, bomb-carrying aircraft, towed aloft by airplanes, for mass raids, the last project being finally abandoned because of insufficient military value. Its ultimate goal in warplane production is said to be some 72,000 machines a year.

This number of airplanes would permit the application of a theory that Germany could afford to lose a certain percentage of machines in a mass assault.

That theory is the main consideration of military men in weighing the chances of the German Air Force to destroy or so cripple enough units of the British fleet as to make British sea power innocuous.

A hundred bombers swooping down in waves of five or ten machines upon a battleship, and dropping their projectiles at so low an altitude as to make a miss an accident, could in a period of ten minutes deliver a total blow of 50 tons of explosive.

**Navy Men Insistent**

The champions of air power contend that no battleship could withstand that. Certainly the German version of air attacks on British cruisers and destroyers in rerecent days—modified considerably by the British version—is no solace to the Allies.

Unquestionably bombing planes attacking battleships would suffer considerable losses. Fire from antiaircraft guns aboard ship and from defending fighter planes would rake the assaulting columns of planes. Navy men in this country reason that the damage which bombs, even in quantity, can inflict on a modern battleship would be far from critical.

They insist that bombs dropped from low altitude for maximum accuracy could be given neither the velocity nor direction to pierce deck armor plate.

In the debate of air power versus sea power, however, the evidence is too scanty to be conclusive.

The German Scandinavian adventure opens up the possibility of a decision between the two arms. The might of air power in a land campaign was demonstrated convincingly by the Germans in Poland and, to a lesser extent, by the Russians in Finland.

**Moral Threat Remains**

With air bases next door to the sea blockade which England is attempting to maintain against Germany, it may well be that the German Führer will seek a final decision. One big factor which may prevent a decision is the chance of failure.

German warplanes held in leash and used sparingly, as they have been used against the Allies for almost eight months, remain a terrible moral threat to the enemy and anxious neutrals alike. German warplanes which struck and failed to accomplish their purpose would be an equally terrible liability.

## Assails Traitors

STOCKHOLM, April 23 (AP)—The Norwegian Legation has released an appeal to her fellow countrymen from Sigrid Undset, Norwegian woman author and winner of the Nobel Prize for Literature in 1928.

"When men whom we are disgusted and ashamed to admit are Norwegians think they can sell this lion (coat of arms) to be a dictator's lapdog, they must be taught a lesson, for they have made the mistake of their lives," said the statement.

The statement was dated Lillehammer, Norway, April 19.

[On April 19 the German official news agency, D. N. B., reported German troops had advanced to Lillehammer, 25 miles north of Hamar.]

It was reported here that Miss Undset, enlisted in the Norwegian cause, was employed as a censor.

## Berlin Awaits Italy's Move Impatiently

*By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor*

BERLIN, April 23—For a change, diplomacy is now waiting on the results of the war. This reverses the character of the European situation previous to Germany's launching of the Scandinavian venture.

For more than a week now the German press has been preoccupied with Balkan questions and Germany's relations with Italy, a fact which betrays a profound hope here that Italy will take advantage of the present moment to join in the war on Germany's side.

But from all available indications Italy is biding its time until the result and importance of the campaign in Norway has emerged from its present uncertainty.

It is obvious from what little information leaks out that the Norwegian military situation is approaching an important phase. The main German effort has been to establish land communications between Oslo and Trondheim, thereby consolidating a grip on the entire southern portion of Norway, while the Allied effort, judging from that fact of the landings north and south of Trondheim, is to keep Oslo and Trondheim separated.

Narvik has become a subordinate operation, its fate depending on the outcome of the campaign for the Oslo-Trondheim communications.

From information available here one can conclude that the Allies are operating in some strength from the landing points.

Neutral observers believe that the Germans have been surprised at the extent of the opposition encountered and are finding their operations progressing more slowly than expected.

At the same time Germany's continued ability to get supplies and transports to Trondheim seems to bear out rumors that Britain already has diverted substantial units of the fleet to Mediterranean waters for the anticipated next phase of the unfolding war drama.

[Recent British naval communiqués have declared that the North Sea fleet is in control of the Norwegian situation, just as the Allied fleets control the Mediterranean.]

The central question now is whether Italy is sufficiently impressed by the German military operations in Scandinavia to feel that the time has arrived for the big gamble. The Germans are under the impression that they have provided Italy with an ideal opportunity and are now waiting for Italy to accept its due.

Should Italy fail to respond, the whole Scandinavian venture is likely to prove a liability to Germany. The only military asset which would be gained would be new air bases for attacking England—and, due to Norwegian geography, this would be of a highly doubtful quality.

With Scandinavia cut off, overseas imports are bound to become an economic liability and access to Swedish ore on the all-year route through Narvik will have gone whatever the outcome of the current fighting. Germany gambles on bringing Italy into the war for a quick finish. Rome holds the key to the next move, and Berlin waits in an atmosphere of dull expectancy which is beginning to wear down everyone's nerves.

## Duff-Cooper Says All Germans Are Equally Guilty

LONDON, April 23 (AP)—War to the end against the whole German people and not merely against the Nazi regime was urged today by Mr. Alfred Duff-Cooper, former First Lord of the British Admiralty.

Mr. Duff-Cooper, speaking before the Royal Society of St. George in place of Mr. Winston Churchill, First Lord of the Admiralty, said German attacks upon Austria, Czechoslovakia, Poland, Denmark, and Norway were "crimes of the whole people."

Mr. Duff-Cooper said it was "wishful thinking to believe we can drive a wedge between the German Government and the German people. We must accept no soft words or specious promises as we did when they came whining and groveling to Versailles," he said, "but must defeat the German people in battle."

The audience cheered when Mr. Duff-Cooper said that Britain had comman of the sea to an even greater extent now than it had eight months ago and that no nation with command of the sea ever had been defeated in a great war.

## British and French In Oslo Feel Fist

*By the Associated Press*

Oslo, April 23

British and French residents of this German occupied city were ordered today to obtain control cards which must be stamped several times a day by police.

No civilian nationals of Britain or France have been allowed to leave Norway since the Nazi occupation.

The Royal Guard outside the Palace appeared in civilian clothes today because Norwegians are forbidden to wear uniforms.

Oslo remained quiet, and some of the people who fled before the German occupation returned to their homes. German quarters said that troop reinforcements were arriving daily.

# French Gesture to Italy Also Helps Home Affairs

**By William Henry Chamberlin**

*Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor*

PARIS, April 23—France, in its current relations with Italy, is pursuing two major objectives.

Paris diplomacy is seeking to strengthen the hand of those individual groups within the Italian Fascist regime which do not favor wholehearted co-operation with Germany.

And at the same time this aspect of foreign policy is being made to serve a useful domestic purpose within France itself.

These two currents explain the recent declaration by Premier Paul Reynaud, reminding Italy that a "Mediterranean Entente" is still possible.

**Answers Conservative Criticism**

M. Reynaud placed himself on record as showing that he has no ideological antipathy to Italy and is willing at any time to discuss a friendly settlement of outstanding questions especially in the Mediterranean area.

This is calculated to disarm any criticism along the line that opportunities to promote better relations with Italy are being neglected. This has been a shrewd stroke, domestically, for it appeases those conservative groups in France which have always favored the idea of Franco-Italian rapprochement.

Yet it is significant that the Reynaud statement, despite its recognized importance, received little comment in the French press. France isn't a totalitarian country, but it possesses an active and vigilant censorship which can often and does banish in the press all references to a subject the public discussion of which is considered inadvisable. Since the beginning of the war Italy and French relations to Italy have been considered a delicate subject, with the result that a foreign correspondent here experiences considerable difficulty in discussing frankly and in detail the French attitude toward Italy upon which official reticence is very marked.

**Big Issues at Stake**

It is this correspondent's individual impression that what might be called the "small change of international relations" does not much affect Franco-Italian relations today.

Much bigger issues are at stake than reduction of the Suez Canal dues or extension of Italian harbor rights at Djibouti, or modifications in the status of Italian residents in Tunis.

It is very doubtful whether concessions on such points would modify the ultimate Italian decision regarding participation in the war.

If one can judge from what evidence is available here Italy wants the abdication of Anglo-French naval superiority, at least as regards the Mediterranean, and this of course is out of the question.

Such Italian views may indeed explain the fact that Premier Reynaud's current olive branch gained little attention in the officially-controlled Italian press.

**Allies Hold Naval Strength**

While the French press, under official inspiration, is careful to avoid any provocative attitude toward Italy, the point has been quietly emphasized that the Scandinavian war has not involved any weakening of Angle-French naval strength in the Mediterranean.

There is little apprehension here of any direct Italian attack on France, but there have been rumors of an impending Italian move into Yugoslavia, and the Nationalist Deputy, Henri de Kérillis, discussed this possibility in an unusually outspoken article which appeared in his newspaper L'Poque.

M. de Kérillis' idea was that Germany might lannch an attack on Yugoslavia largely for the purpose of drawing Italy into the war, offering Italy as its share of the spoils the Adriatic coast and some territory south of the Danube.

The possibility of such a move has perhaps somewhat diminished in the last few days as the result of the vigorous Yugoslav action in controlling the suspiciously large number of German tourists, and in arresting the former Premier Milan Stoyadinovitch, who is charged by the Yugoslav police with pro-German activities.

**Belongs to Balkan Entente**

Whether Italy could move into Yugoslavia without becoming involved in a larger war is doubted in well-informed diplomatic circles here. While Yugoslavia is not covered by any recent Anglo-French guarantees it is an important member of the Balkan Entente, and Balkan equilibrium is so precariously balanced that one piece could scarcely be disturbed without farreaching consequences.

One sometimes encounters the opinion here that a German thrust into the Balkans, to which Italy with its large Balkan interests could scarcely remain a disinterested spectator is more likely to follow a defeat than a victory in Scandinavia.

It is argued that Germany would have no reason to disturb the Balkan peace from which it derives certain advantages if able to maintain its grip on Norwegian ports. On the other hand it might be under the prestige of necessity if defeated in Norway to seek compensation elsewhere.

The general French policy as regards the troubled Balkan horizon is to speak softly and rely on the army of Gen. Maxime Weygand which, based at Syria, is conceived of as a supporting force to any country in the Balkans and the Near East which may be obliged to defend its independence against attack.

## Blockade in Pacific Argued

*Continued from Page 1*

nese-sponsored regime of Wang Ching-wei.

**One of Biggest Loopholes**

Neutral military experts asserted that the Trans-Siberian Railway is one of the biggest loopholes in Britain's world-wide effort to block the flow of commodities to and from Germany.

The capacity of the railroad is limited but it is still sufficient to carry significant quantities of strategic materials in which tremendous bulk is not necessary.

Japanese consent was said to be highly important in the efforts to plug this hole. Vladivostok lies on the Sea of Japan and the Japanese recently have voiced concern lest the activities of British warships be extended there.

It was understood British Ambassador Sir Robert Leslie Craigie had advised the Japanese Foreign Office that Britain would permit Norwegian shipping to continue to ply regularly between Japanese ports without interference.

**Admiral Taussig Quoted**

Tokyo newspapers, meanwhile, gave great prominence to the testimony given before the Naval Affairs Committee in Washington by Rear Admiral Joseph K. Taussig, who was quoted as saying that war between the United States and Japan is inescapable if the present trend of events continues.

The Japanese Admiralty declined to comment on Admiral Taussig's statement.

Recently there have been indications that the blockade soon would be lifted, the Tientsin newspaper Yung Pao having predicted last week that such action would follow a British and French agreement with the Japanese on disposition of Chinese Nationalist-claimed silver stocks stored in concession vaults.

## U. S. Envoy Speaks

TOKYO, April 23 (AP)—United States Ambassador Joseph C. Grew today made representations to Masayuki Tani, Japanese Vice-Minister of Foreign Affairs, charging that Americans at Tientsin were suffering hardships as a result of a tightening of the Japanese blockade on the British and French concessions.

It was understood that Mr. Tani had promised to investigate immediately and attempt to remedy the difficulty. A usually reliable source said that the situation had recently been growing steadily worse.

The concessions at Tientsin, with foreign populations of about 6,500, including military forces, and about 192,000 Chinese, have been hemmed in by Japanese troops and barricades, with varying degrees of restriction on travel and supplies, since last June.

The United States maintains a detachment of Marines at Tientsin.

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*Crossword Quiz Answers*

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# British List Navy Losses Half Those of Germany

*By the Associated Press*

Germany's sea losses since the outbreak of hostilities were declared by Britain today to total 24 warship "casualties"—exclusive of submarines—and 451,000 tons of merchant shipping.

British losses, these sources declared, total 13 naval craft including the armed merchant cruiser Rawalpindi, and 672,778 tons of merchant shipping. In addition, it was stated that Britain has lost five submarines.

The British claims were contained in official and unofficial statements.

**Losses for Both Listed**

An official British statement tonight listed British losses as: one battleship, one aircraft carrier, one armed merchant cruiser, ten destroyers, five submarines.

The total did not include trawlers, or minesweepers.

German losses listed were: one battlecruiser reported sunk, one damaged; one pocket battleship sunk, one hit by torpedoes; one heavy cruiser sunk, one hit by torpedoes; three cruisers sunk, one reported sunk, one hit by aircraft bombs, one hit by torpedo; ten destroyers sunk, one hit by aircraft bombs and one "probably hit" by bombs; a "large number" of submarines sunk.

The British statement on the war's naval "casualties" followed by one day a German "unofficial" announcement that in 12 days of Scandinavian action Britain had lost five cruisers, ten destroyers, and eight submarines sunk and one cruiser beached, and suffered severe damage to four battleships, sevent battle and heavy cruisers, one light cruiser, and one airplane carrier.

**Submarines Return**

At the same time an informed naval source said today that the British submarines Sea Lion, Snapper, and Sunfish, which recently returned home, had sunk nine and possibly 10 German ships totaling between 35,000 and 45,000 tons, including some troop ships.

In addition to the latest German losses, this source listed eight Nazi ships totaling 52,108 tons "believed to have been sunk" at Narvik on April 9.

The same sources said that the 254-ton German ship Rhein had been captured by a British warship April 20, and that the 4,465-ton Torgen Fritzen was "reported sunk off Stockholm, possibly by a mine."

The ships sunk recently by British submarines were listed as:

April 13, an unnamed ship of about 3,000 tons; April 14, an unnamed ship of about 6,000 tons and one on convoy; April 15, four ships in convoy.

**Merchant Ships Listed**

German ships sunk at Narvik were listed as:

Jan Wellem, 11,776-ton oil refinery vessel; Neuenfels, 8,096 tons; Aachen, 6,388 tons; Altona, 5,892 tons; Hein Hoyer, 5,836 tons; Bockenheim, 4,902 tons; Martin Hendrik Fisser, 4,879 tons, and Frieljnhaus, 4,339 tons.

British merchant losses during the last week were said to be limited to the Swainby, 4,935 tons; Mersey, 1,037 tons, and Hawnby, 5,380 tons. These sinkings, it was said, brought the total British losses for the war to 672,778 tons.

Meanwhile the Norwegian steamer Bravore, 1,458 tons, struck a mine and foundered off the English Southeast Coast yesterday. Only four of her crew were known to have reached land.

The Swedish fishing cutter "GG144" also struck a mine near its home port of Göteborg and sank with its crew of six.

The crews of two Swedish fishing vessels reported they were fired on by a German plane while they were in Swedish waters on the West Coast near the Norwegian border.

## German Claims

BERLIN, April 23 (AP)—Fourteen British transports and war vessels have been sunk or damaged off Norway by Nazi bombers in the last 48 hours, German dispatches asserted today, seriously disrupting Allied attempts to relieve increasing pressure on the battered Norwegian Army.

Flying in relays along the coast, squadrons of Nazi bombers were reported to have scored direct hits yesterday on three British transports, sinking two and setting the other afire.

Two British warships escorting the transports also were damaged by direct hits, DNB, German news agency, said.

[Lord Hankey, Minister without portfolio in the British War Cabinet, told the House of Lords today that Britain's naval losses in Scandinavian waters since Germany invaded Norway and Denmark were three destroyers, one submarine, and one trawler.

A fourth destroyer, the Hardy, was beached after suffering heavy damage, he said, and one cruiser and two destroyers returned to their bases after being damaged.

Four more destroyers, he continued, had been slightly damaged and three cruisers had been struck by bomb splinters.

Lord Hankey dismissed German naval claims as "rising in proportion to their losses."]

## Premiums Raised

LONDON, April 23 (AP)—The Institute of London Underwriters raised war risk insurance rates ten shillings for each £100—or $2 for each $400 at the official rate—of cargo for all ships touching ports in the Mediterranean or Black Seas. The new schedule goes into effect today.

[This rise is equivalent to ½ per cent of the value of a shipment. The rate previously was 4 per cent. It now becomes 4½ per cent.]

The new rate between the Americas and the Mediterranean and Black Seas was set at 40 shillings or $8 for £100 under the Allied flag and 30 shillings or $6 under a neutral flag.

[These rates are equivalent to 2 per cent and 1½ per cent respectively.]

## Egypt Reassured

CAIRO, April 23 (AP)—Victories of the Allied fleets off Norway have enabled Allied warships to come to the Mediterranean, so that the danger of a fortnight ago no longer is imminent, Premier Aly Maher Pasha told the Chamber of Deputies yesterday.

The Premier reiterated Egypt's support of the British and French and declared the country was sparing no efforts to carry out its obligations under the British-Egyptian treaty.

## Bermuda Assigned

HAMILTON, Bermuda, April 23 (AP)—British authorities announced today that "from about the beginning of May" Bermuda will be a concentration center for British-projected merchant convoys.

An announcement said ships "arriving from different parts of the world will assemble at Murray's Anchorage and from time to time will depart in company for various destinations."

## Ship Trials On

LONDON, April 23 (AP)—Great Britain's five new battleships "are now undergoing trials" and will be "the largest, most powerfully armed and the most strongly-protected" battleships in the world, Hector C. Bywater, British naval authority disclosed in the London News Chronicle yesterday.

Mr. Bywater gave the most complete details of the five new battleships yet announced. First Lord of the Admiralty Winston Churchill on Feb. 27 had said that the 35,000-ton craft would join the fleet soon. They are the King George V, the Prince of Wales, the Duke of York, the Jellicoe and the Beatty.

"They are the largest battleships ever built in this country," said Mr. Bywater, "and are exceeded in size only by the Lion and the Temeraire and two others not yet named which still are under construction and will displace at least 40,000 tons."

The five new floating fortresses mount ten 14-inch guns in two quadruple turrets, and one twin turret, sixteen 5.25-inch guns and many lighter ones. Each ship will carry three aircraft and 1,500 officers and men. They will have a speed of 30 knots as compared with the 23 of the battleship Nelson, a 33,950-ton ship.

Completion of these ships will raise Britain's capital ship strength to 19 and leave at least four more building.

TOKYO, April 23 (AP)—Domei, Japanese news agency, reported the launching of the new warship Arashi at Maizuru, Its tonnage and type were not disclosed.

## Mark Georgia Boundary

*Special to The Christian Science Monitor*

ATLANTA, Ga.—The Georgia Society, Daughters of the American Colonists, have prepared a bronze tablet commemorative of the upper boundary of the State of Georgia as it was set forth in the original charter granted to the Colony.

# What Cleopatra May Have Looked Upon

Wide World

## Prof. Giulio Jacopi Inspects Find

**Excavated relics will be put together at Museum, by way of reconstructing palace.**

*Special to The Christian Science Monitor*

ROME, April 23—A glimpse of the ancient splendor in which Cleopatra, Egypt's Queen, dwelt while she was in Rome, will soon be available in the Museum of Thermes here. Prof. Giulio Jacopi, who has been searching the ruins of the Tiber shores, believes he has found the site of the villa which Julius Caesar provided for his royal guest.

The excavations are about six miles from Rome and consist of mosaic flooring, statuary, frescoes, jars, and even whole rooms of the palace in which she is believed to have resided. The rooms were frescoed and heated. There were adjoining temples and baths and many sculptures of racial, national, or local divinities.

The finds were originally made by Italian workmen, grading the banks of the Tiber for beautification. They reported uncovering elaborate carvings, whereupon archaeologists began the study.

# Heroism in Battle of Narvik Written in Admiralty Report

LONDON, April 23 (AP)—The destroyer Hardy led the British attack upon German naval forces at the Norwegian port of Narvik on April 10, engaging in much of the action even after only one man was left in action on the bridge, the Admiralty reported today in the first detailed account of this initial naval battle in Norwegian waters.

The main details of this attack of five British destroyers upon six German destroyers and additional supply ships had been announced before, but today's statement was the first complete account, showing how the Hardy led the attack again and again before being wrecked by the Germans.

The Admiralty report was based on "preliminary reports of surviving officers" of the Hardy, according to a communiqué. This is the story as the Admiralty told it:

The Hardy entered Narvik Harbor alone in a heavy snowstorm, engaging two larger German destroyers and sinking one in the first blast. The Hardy was next engaged by two German ships of superior gunpower and by shore guns. She fired torpedoes, which made havoc among German supply ships and transports. Then she withdrew.

**Led Third Attack**

The Hardy led a third attack, this time encountering three German destroyers steaming towards her from Rombaksfjord. As the Hardy turned down the Fjord two more German destroyers were sighted ahead. Gunfire burst on all sides and the Hardy's bridge was wrecked.

Only one man on the Hardy bridge was not a fatality or rendered unconscious, and he, Lieutenant Stanning, was crippled. He dragged himself to the wheel house and steered the ship by peering through a hole ripped by a shell.

Lieutenant-Commander Mansell kept the remaining guns in action. Lieutenant Stanning later turned the wheel over to a seaman and went back to the bridge, taking charge of the ship. Afterward, he reported to the Admiralty, he had a vague memory of ramming an enemy vessel and firing at it almost point blank before a shell hit the Hardy's engine room.

He reported that he beached the ship. When the Hardy grounded she already was practically motionless, with only one gun still in action and under heavy fire at close range.

**Only One Unscatched**

Meantime the British destroyer Hunter was sunk and the Hotspur and the Hostile were damaged. Only the Havock was unscathed. But the Germans lost six supply ships, one destroyer was torpedoed by the Hardy, and three other destroyers were damaged and left on fire.

The survivors took shelter in houses ashore, 80 huddling in one house where the housewife and a daughter distributed food and all available clothing.

The British survivors were rescued by H. M. S. Ivanhoe on April 13, after the Warspite and other British warships attacked German forces in Narvik and Rombaks Fjords in a second battle.

# Norse White Paper 'Convicts' Nazis

By J. Emlyn Williams

*Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor*

LONDON, April 23—In a short, simple, matter-of-fact account of the final diplomatic conversations conducted while German troops and warships were actually violating its territory a Norwegian White Paper just published here lets the Nazis' own accounts convict themselves.

If the object of a White Paper is often to clarify the actions of a country concerned in some particular crisis, the present Norwegian document has only to state facts without adornment to achieve this purpose.

It shows quite clearly that Germany had no intention of respecting Norwegian sovereignty, despite any concessions which Norway might make to German demands.

For at 1 a. m. on April 9—that is four hours before Dr. Kurt Brauer, German Minister to Oslo, had presented Herr Hitler's demands to Foreign Minister Halvdan Koht—there had been exchange of shots between German warships and Norwegian forts in Oslofjord. Moreover, before the diplomats' meeting, the White Paper contends, two German warships had entered Trondheimfjord and there had been fighting outside Bergen.

**No Claim of Reprisal**

It is also significant to note that neither through the German Minister personally nor in the memorandum presented to the Norwegian Government did Germany declare its invasion to be reprisal for British mine-laying off the Norwegian coast.

Professor Koht was told that the Germans came as "defenders" of Norwegian independence, not as enemies, despite the fact that the memorandum stated that "every resistance would be crushed with all means by German troops."

The German Government also has still to produce "undeniable proof" of the Allies' intention to invade Norway which it represented as grounds for invasion.

In fact, developments throughout the fateful day of April 9 show that feverish speed was the keynote of German action, Dr. Brauer seeking to override Mr. Koht into getting acceptance of the German memorandum without consultation with the Norwegian Government on the grounds that "haste was essential because German action had already advanced so far that it could no longer be checked."

The Norwegian Government, though it rejected demands which "no independent government could accept," was still willing to be conciliatory with Germany, going so far as to offer to establish a new government which would be friendly and would collaborate with the Germans.

**Nazis Raised Demands**

But such a compromise became impossible, the document indicates, when Germany made an added demand for recognition of the regime announced in Oslo by Maj. Vidkun Quisling, Norway's Nazi leader.

Herr Hitler's pretext for invasion—that "Quisling must be Premier"—clearly indicates that in such crises the Führer's demand must be executed even to the slightest detail. Insistence upon the appointment of Major Quisling makes strange reading today since he is already superseded in the Oslo government, and that he is obviously destined to play a similar role to that which Dr. Arthur Seyss-Inquart played in Austria, and Konrad Henlein, in Bohemia-Moravia.

The characteristic Hitler technique of attempting to overcome a trusting and weak neighbor by surprise from without and treason from within was to have resulted in the destruction of Norwegian freedom without an ultimatum or even an illusory promise of "autonomy" made to the Czechs at the occupation of Prague.

Norway, the White Paper indicates, was to be simply annexed by the Third Reich for duration of the war so as to "prevent Scandinavia being used as a battlefield against Germany by the Allies."

The White Book is regarded here as additional proof that even if a small country does all possible to avoid the slightest possible provocation against Nazi sensibilities it must ultimately either surrender abjectly or be forced to fight for its existence should it stand in the way of German aggression. Norway came to this impasse and decided that the only honorable course was to fight.

## *Atlanta Woman Wins Theater Men's Award*

DALLAS, Texas, April 23 (AP)—Variety, national organization of theater men, awarded its national trophy for humanitarian work to Miss Martha Berry, founder of an Atlanta school for underprivileged youth.

The plaque was presented by Chief Barker John H. Harris, of Pittsburgh at a banquet which concluded the convention.

The Rev. Edward J. Flanagan, who founded Boys Town, Neb., lauded Miss Berry's work. He received the award last year.

Pittsburgh won the attendance trophy on mileage, although it brought one less man to the convention than Atlanta.

# Canadians Buying U. S. Yachts

*By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor*

NEW YORK, April 23—The sale of some of the largest and most palatial pleasure yachts owned by Americans to private individuals in Canada with a view to their ultimate transfer to the Canadian Government for coastal patrol duty was reported here today.

Most important of the sales and projected transfers are those involving the 260-foot steam yacht Aztec, owned by Mrs. Alice H. Burrage of Boston, sold to Thomas Molson, of Montreal; the 225-foot steam yacht Winchester, owned by Brig. Gen. Cornelius Vanderbilt, of New York, sold to B. Pearson McCurdy of Halifax, N. S.; the 180-foot yacht Avalon, formerly owned by the late Ogden Mills and lately flying the flag of the Delta Transportation Company of Tennessee, sold to Frederick H. M. Jones, a Canadian citizen, and the Interlake Steamship Company's 411 gross-ton steam yacht Victory, a 450-foot vessel sold to A. G. Campbell, of Toronto.

The United States Maritime Commission, which has approved some of the sales and has made it clear that in every case the American applicant declared the vessel was being sold for pleasure purposes and added that the Commission had no knowledge of the use of such craft for defense purposes.

Applications for the approval of the sales and transfers to foreign registry of several other yachts have also been filed, it was learned.

Simultaneously it was learned from Washington that the Allies have acquired 91 of the 188 American vessels sold to foreigners since the outbreak of war. Prices for the purchased tonnage averaged from $40 to $60 a ton, it was reported.

Sales of vessels to foreign countries since last September totaled 712,823 gross tons, varying from trawlers to freighters. Of these, Great Britain bought 40 vessels, with a gross tonnage of 142,927; Canada, 37, most of them small, with a total tonnage of 42,361, and France, 14, totalling 42,361 tons.

Coincidentally, the Maritime Commission announced the sale of four American vessels to the Compagnie Generale Transatlantic of France with transfer to French registry. They are the 2,594-ton Nunami and the 2,327-ton Brookings of the McCormick Steamship Company; the 2,256-ton Wallingford, of the Wallingford Steamship Company, and the 2,609-ton West Planter, of the Wallingford Company and the Silverado Steamship Company.

## Virginia Slows Autos Passing School Busses

*Special to The Christian Science Monitor*

RICHMOND, Va.—A speed limit of five miles an hour for automobiles passing a school bus which is loading or unloading passengers will be enforced on and after July 1, Col. Marion S. Battle, Director of the State Division of Motor Vehicles, announced.

Before the last session of the General Assembly, he said, conflicting laws made such a regulation hard to enforce. The State code allowed a 15-mile-an-hour speed, while the motor vehicle code restricted the speed to five miles. The former law was repealed by the Legislature.

## Cotton Drive Growing

*Special to The Christian Science Monitor*

KINSTON, N. C. — A "Back to Cotton" campaign of the Eastern Carolina Chamber of Commerce is reported to be gaining the attention of farmers through this section, reports Newell G. Bartlett, secretary.

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# Sale of Planes to Allies To Aid U. S., Arnold Says

*By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor*

WASHINGTON, April 23—Maj. Gen. H. H. Arnold, Chief of the United States Air Corps, told the Senate Naval Affairs Committee today that he had neard "by implication" that the present American policy on the sale of miiitary planes abroad was to help the Allies but insisted that it was dictated primarily by national interest.

General Arnold said that the huge sale of planes to the European democratcies had helped finance American plant expansion and it had caused no hindrance in this country's procurement program. He said that when the United States accepted delays in the fulfilling of its contracts it did so in order to obtain improved and later models.

"In deferring deliveries on planes destined for its reserve units, the Army will negotiate for improvements amounting to $600,000 in one case, $800,000 in another and in other cases to more," he said.

**Business More Than Doubles**

He explained the expansion of American plane-building capacity by pointing out that in 1938 American companies building airplane frames had 6,000,000 feet of plant space and employed 23,100 workers, whereas today space is 7,800,000 feet and employment is 55,700.

In factories devoted to the manufacture of airplane engines there were only 8,400 workers in 1938 compared with 16,500 today, while floor space has increased from 1,500,000 square feet to 2,249,000 square feet, according to the General.

General Arnold said that he had never heard of an instance in which a plane built for the United States Army had been turned over to any foreign power.

General Arnold was followed by representatives of various peace organizations protesting the $655,000,000 Vinson naval expansion bill, upon which the Committee is holding hearings.

Fred T. Libby, of the National Council for the Prevention of War, condemned statements of Navy officials that American defense demanded a large-scale naval expansion and that there was the possibility that this country would become involved in a war with Japan. He said that such statements would do more to bring about such a war than anything else.

**Storm Hits Taussig**

Strong denials that Rear Admiral Joseph K. Taussig, in predicting an eventual war between the United States and Japan over the latter's course in China, was expressing official Navy opinion were issued here today.

Admiral Harold R. Stark, Chief of Naval Operations, countered the rising tide of criticism being directed at Admiral Taussig's predictions with an announcement that his "testimony is contrary to the Navy Department's views."

Secretary of the Navy Charles Edison, informed of Admiral Taussig's statements in San Diego yesterday, also repudiated them emphatically, as did Secretary of State Cordell Hull, who said that American foreign policy was based upon peace.

"Admiral Stark desires to make it clear that Admiral Taussig's testimony is contrary to the Navy Department's views and invites attention to his own testimony previously given before the same committee (the Senate Naval Affairs Committee)," the Navy Department said.

"The preparedness measures recommended by the Navy Department are not directed against anyone but are dictated by mere prudence to maintain our strength relative to that of other nations.

"Rear Admiral Taussig was invited to appear, along with others, by the chairman of the committee in order to secure testimony as to his personal views," it said.

The conflicting statements of Admirals Stark and Taussig are seen here as underlining a wide divergence in naval opinion as to what course this country should take in the Far East.

**Poor Policy But Some Truth**

While most Navy men seem agreed that Admiral Taussig's remarks were poor policy, it is known that not a few of them agree that this country should take a vigorous line with Japan even though this might lead to naval hostilities in the Far East.

At the same time, few, if any, Navy Department officials are known to disagree with Admiral Taussig's statement that this country should develop impregnable bases in the Far East and fill them with ships from a Navy second to none.

There also is a disposition among some observers here to interpret Secretary Hull's recent warning that a Japanese seizure of the Netherlands Indies would constitute a major threat to American Far Eastern interests as an indication that the Government might institute naval operations against Japan if pressed too far.

Meanwhile, however all factions of the governments, particularly the State, Navy, and Army Departments, realize that statements such as those of Admiral Taussig grate harshly upon American isolationist tendencies and that this is no time for a highly-placed naval officer to state categorically that war between the United States and Japan is inevitable.

Such statements are especially tactless, Navy men hold, right at a time when the Department is asking Congress for record appropriations.

## Taussig Meaning

NORFOLK, Va., April 23 (AP)—Rear Admiral Joseph K. Taussig, Commandant of the Fifth Naval District, said here last night he did not intend to intimate in testimony before the Senate Naval Committee in Washington that war with Japan is "imminent."

Admiral Taussig on his return here made this statement:

"From some newspaper accounts which have come to my attention, it seems that in my testimony before the Senate Naval Committee, I gave the impression that war with Japan is inevitable.

"It was not intended to convey any intimation that I considered war at the present time to be imminent, as I certainly do not believe it is.

"What I did mean was that the present trend of events seems to point towards war at some time in the indefinite future, and that we can prevent such a war and insure our remaining at peace, if we keep our armed forces in a proper state of preparedness.

"My entire testimony before the Committee was given with the sole intention of helping to insure our keeping the peace for all time."

# Southern Governors Push Ten-Year Program on Trade

*Special to The Christian Science Monitor*

CHARLESTON, S. C.—Concentration on efforts toward the realization of its 10-year program of "balanced prosperity" for the South and re-dedication to the campaign to stamp out alleged discriminatory freight rates were the two principal objectives for 1940 set by the Southern Governors' Conference at its quarterly session held here.

The Governors adopted a resolution approving Secretary of State Cordell Hull's reciprocal trade agreements program. Approval was given another resolution requesting Southern legislators to continue appropriations to enable the Conference to push its campaign on freight rates.

Its trade agreement resolution said:

"The reduction of international barriers to trade through the method now employed under the Hull reciprocal trade agreements program appears to be effective and as most compatible with the national interest and the interest of the South."

The other resolution pointed out that the freight rate case recently won by the South before the Interstate Commerce Commission "means an immediate estimated saving to our people of $7,000,000 a year, and through its indirect effects will mean ultimate victory for our section in cases yet to be presented against unjust discrimination in freight rates."

The original of the proposed ten-year plan for augmenting and balancing prosperity in the South was indorsed by the Governors at their Atlanta, Ga., meeting last Dec. 14.

After making a preliminary report on the program, Dr. Clarence Poe of Raleigh, N. C., suggested the following projects for 1940 under the program: To ascertain facts relative to existing conditions; to establish objectives of progress for individuals and communities; to measure progress achieved in striving toward these objectives; and to honor such projects by individuals and communities.

Mobile, Ala., was chosen by the conference for its next meeting place, the dates to be July 29-31.

## French Police Seize Red Printing Plants

PARIS (AP)—Police have announced the arrest of 74 Communists working in national defense centers.

A quantity of printing equipment of the underground organization and thousands of issues of clandestine newspapers about to be launched, called the "Voice of the Factories," were seized. The Communist Party has been banned in France.


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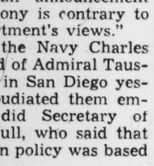

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# *Benefactors of Women, Business and Boys*

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**Symbol of Honor and Its Recipients**

**1. Obverse of the gold medal to be presented to each of three distinguished Americans for their service in behalf of humanity, by the National Institute of Social Sciences. 2. Reverse of the medal. 3. Wendell L. Willkie, President of the Commonwealth & Southern Corporation, big public utility concern, who is outstanding for his frank views regarding business. 4. Mrs. Carrie Chapman Catt, known for her devotion to the cause of women's suffrage over a long period of years. 5. Dr. James E. West, who has spent more than 25 years working in the interest of boys—as chief executive of the Boy Scouts of America. Presentation will take place in New York City on May 7.**

# Britain Puts Home Front On 24-Hour Basis

*Continued from Page 1*

signed to increase the general efficiency of the fighting services, they are all caused by the realization that intensification of air warfare is going to set the pace for the whole conduct of war.

This was made clear in an official statement which declared that the "Government have recently been considering the pressure upon the time and energy of chiefs of staffs. It is clear from recent experience that as the war develops this strain is bound to increase.

"Air warfare alone makes this inevitable and, indeed, the effect of air warfare is to necessitate in greater or less degree that all three services maintain a 24-hour shift."

To ensure this, the day and night staff of each of the three service departments is to have a vice chief of staff who will have all of the chief's authority when the latter is absent.

The shadow of Gen. Sir Edmund Ironside, Chief of the Imperial General Staff is to be Gen. Sir John Dill who has been commanding the first corps of the British Expeditionary Force in France.

In military circles General Dill, who was commander of the British forces in Palestine in 1936-37, is considered one of the most brilliant Army leaders in the Allied forces. At the end of the World War when he was a young senior staff officer the now General Dill often was spoken of as a coming leader of the British Army.

**"Shadows" Appointed**

At Admiralty Admiral Sir Dudley Pound, the First Sea Lord, has as Vice Chief Vice Admiral Tom Phillips who was previously his deputy. Admiral Phillips is declared to be a man of exceptional ability. He is said to be Britain's foremost expert in the theory of naval strategy.

Vice Chief of the air staff who shadows Marshal Sir Cyril Newall is Air Marshall R. E. C. Peirse. As a pilot in the naval air arm during the World War Marshal Peirse won several distinctions. He has more recently been the air officer commanding the British Palestine forces and Deputy Director of Operation and Intelligence at the Air Ministry.

Changes at the Air Ministry seem to have considerably wider significance than those at Admiralty and War Office. It is taken as an interesting commentary on the situation that Sir Charles Craven, new Air Production Director, has been transferred from the Admiralty where he has been superintending the vast naval expansion.

His new appointment is taken to reflect both the Navy's confidence in its superiority, following recent naval action off Norway and the Government's determination to meet German air power on more than equal terms.

Although air action to date has seemed to minimize the effectiveness of air attack against adequate defense, it is realized that Britain must increase aircraft production. It is not so much that the present program is lagging benind schedule as that the schedule itself lags behind the needs of the new war situation.

**24-Hour Basis**

Direction of the new air expansion, like direction of military operations, now is to be on a 24-hour footing. In the new appointment Sir Charles will be associated with Air Marshal Sir Wilfrid Freeman. The latter is called "air member" for production and development while the former is known as the "civil member." But there won't be much difference in their duties. Sir Charles, however, also is Chairman of the Air Supply Board which is to replace the existing Air Supply Committee.

# *Mrs. Catt, Willkie, Dr. West To Get Humanity Gold Medals*

*By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor*

NEW YORK, April 22—The gold medal of the National Institute of Social Sciences, awards for distinguished services to humanity, will be presented to Mrs. Carrie Chapman Catt, Wendell Lewis Willkie and Dr. James E. West at the Institute's annual dinner at the Waldorf Astoria here on Tuesday evening, May 7, it was announced today.

Mrs. Catt is internationally known as a writer, historian and lecturer and is President of the National American Woman Suffrage Association. She was one of the leaders in the submission of the woman's suffrage amendment to the Federal Constitution and is Chairman of the Woman's Centennial Congress to be held this year.

Mr. Willkie is President of the Commonwealth & Southern Corporation and is nationally known as an eminent lawyer and utility executive and for his writings and lectures in defense of the Government under the Constitution. Dr. West is Chief Scout Executive of the Boy Scouts of America, the highest administrative post of that movement, which he has held for 29 of the 30 years of its existence. He was the organizer of the Citizen's Committee which got its first Juvenile Court for Washington, D. C., and was the organizer of President Theodore Roosevelt's White House Conference on Care of Dependent Children.

The presentation of the medal to Mrs. Catt will be made by William Jay Schieffelin, President of the Citizens' Union and head of the Huguenot Society. Mr. Willkie will receive his honor from Dr. Frank Kingdon, President of the University of Newark, Newark, N. J., and Col. Theodore Roosevelt, formerly Governor-General of the Philippines, will present the medal to Dr. West.

The award to Mrs. Catt recalls her championship of women's rights and "unceasing efforts and incomparable leadership" in bringing about the woman's suffrage amendment. The citation stresses that she has devoted her life unselfishly to the welfare of women throughout the Nation.

The citations to Mr. Willkie records his outspoken defense of individual freedom and enterprise and maintains that by his speeches and writings he has "made a vital contribution to the maintenance of Government under the Constitution.

Dr. West is honored in recognition of his distinctive social services to humanity. The citation recalls that "he has devoted his life to helping build higher character in youth and train them for citizenship through many agencies, and especially through the Boy Scouts of America, which has been developed under his leadership and has enriched the lives of more than 5,000,000 persons."

William Edwin Hall, President of the National Institute of Social Sciences, will preside at the dinner.

# President Hints Third Term

*Continued from Page 1*

be important in deciding Mr. Roosevelt's own mind about the third term.

It will have an effect too, on the waiting Democratic convention two weeks after the Republican where already Mr. Roosevelt has the votes to force his renomination if he wants to. And it will give him a handy rostrum to reply to the Republican Convention as well as a dramatic contrast, which is to Mr. Roosevelt's temperamental liking, of being hailed by crowds with prospective enthusiasm, at the time that he is presumably being denounced by political foes at Philadelphia.

All these considerations probably affected Mr. Roosevelt in his decision and accounted for his reported characteristic ebullience yesterday as he related his plans. These call for a 21-day tour extending possibly even so far as Alaska, but dependent on war events and prompt congressional adjournment at home. To use a Roosevelt phrase it is a decidedly "iffy" trip.

**What About Return Trip?**

But one thing the President apparently did not mention, which magnifies the potential importance of the excursion. Mr. Roosevelt's reported explanation of the trip dealt primarily with his route and schedule of park dedications and various openings on his way to the Pacific Coast in June. He mapped out a series of ceremonies in which he would participate on his way out, including dedication of the Great Smoky Mountains Park in North Carolina and Tennessee, a visit to Mississippi at the dedication of the Natchez trace, or historic highway, a visit to Fort Worth, Texas, to see his son Elliott, (in the midst of the Garner anti-third term territory) and ultimate arrival in California and later the State of Washington.

Mr. Roosevelt discussed only his journey out. But on his way back, with the Republican candidate presumably nominated, Mr. Roosevelt will have a free hand to change the non-political trip, if it has remained non-political that long, into anything he likes. His itinerary will almost certainly carry him through the heart of the Mid-western political battle ground.

If Mr. Roosevelt's experience of the past holds true and advance popularity polls are credible, Mr. Roosevelt can get a big crowd under almost any circumstances, if only in honor of his official position. Political strategy will be served by such a proposed trip, Mr. Roosebelt doubtless argues and he no doubt counts on his resourcefulness and ability to improvise to use the advantage of his dramatically moving train to the utmost.

Mrs. Roosevelt at her press conference today announced that she would accompany the President on his trip.

## NLRB New Offices For Republic Pay

CLEVELAND, Ohio, April 23 (AP)—The National Labor Relations Board announced today it would open offices Monday in several Ohio cities to receive back pay and reinstatement claims from Republic Steel Corporation strikers of 1937.

Oscar S. Smith, regional director, estimated 9,000 persons are eligible to fill out such claims and said no computation of back pay will be made during preliminary checking stages because individual cases present "so many variables that an overall estimate is impossible."

Some estimates of the back pay have ranged as high as $7,500,000, but Republic insists the amount will be just a fraction of that figure. Republic explained it has followed the policy of reinstating strikers as soon as work becomes available.

## Job Offer Ordered

WASHINGTON, April 23 (AP)—The Labor Board yesterday ordered a Tennessee manufacturer to offer jobs to 42 persons who, the Board said, had been refused work because they were members of the Congress of Industrial Organization's Amalgamated Clothing Workers Union.

In addition, the Board directed the Milan Shirt Manufacturing Company, Milan, Tenn., to reimburse the workers for "any loss of pay each may have suffered" because of having to work somewhere other than the shirt factory.

# War Raises Pulp Demand Upon Canada

*Special to The Christian Science Monitor*

VICTORIA, British Columbia—War conditions have produced a varied effect on the great timber industry of British Columbia. While the market for sawn lumber has dried up, chiefly due to shortage of shipping, pulp and paper shipments are increasing and total output of these products will be larger this year than at any time in the last decade, it is expected.

So confident is the pulp and paper industry that a large British Columbia lumbering company announces plans for a great pulp mill at Port Alberni, on the west coast of Vancouver Island—a development regarded with particular satisfaction by the Provincial Government since it will utilize hemlock logs. To increase the use of plentiful hemlock and reduce the pressure on dwindling Douglas fir stands is the chief immediate problem of forest conservation before Canada today.

Lumber output is down 25 per cent from the cut of last year and will be further reduced. Some mills are reducing operations now and a number of the largest logging camps have closed. This is due almost entirely to the collapse of the British market, and the shortage of shipping.

At the same time cannery interests announced that they expected a heavy drop in the sale of canned salmon to their chief market, Britain, during the present year. Certain canned fruits also will suffer. The great apple industry of the Okanagan Valley looks for a sharp decline in British sales which normally absorb a large part of the crop.

British Columbia was probably the chief beneficiary among the Canadian provinces from the Empire trade treaties and much of its modern industry is built on the British market, opened by these tariff arrangements. Now that Britain is managing its imports carefully as part of its war program, British Columbia feels the effect most.

## Columbia Names Madrid Educator To Philology Post

*Special to The Christian Science Monitor*

NEW YORK, April 23 — Dr. Tomas Navarro, former professor of phonetics at the University of Madrid and member of the Spanish Academy, has been appointed professor of Spanish philosophy at Columbia University, is was announced by Dr. Nicholas Murray Butler, President of the University..

As director of the National Library of Spain, Dr. Navarro headed the work done during the Spanish Civil War to preserve valuable manuscripts and books. Together with Professor Federico de Onis, head of the department of Spanish at Columbia, and Dr. Amado Alonso, director of the Institute of Philology at the University of Buenos Aires, Dr. Navarro founded the "Review of Spanish Philology" last year.

Dr. Navarro has transferred to Columbia from the University of Madrid his collection of more than 2,000 notebooks which contain material for a ten-volume linguistic atlas of Spain. The study will describe in detail the differences in the language spoken in each of more than 400 towns located in the forty-nine provinces of that country. He is author of "The Manual of Spanish Pronunciation," the standard, universally used book on spoken Spanish.

## Klan Restrictions Meet Public Favor

*Special to The Christian Science Monitor*

ATLANTA, Ga.—From now on all members of the Knights of the Ku Klux Klan must appear without masks. While the robe remains unchanged, members will appear without a visor on the helmet, which may be used to hide the face, according to an edict of the Imperial Kloncilium.

In future, also, no Klansmen may appear in public, in costume, without permission of both the regularly constituted authority of the organization and the proper public authority having jurisdiction over such public appearances.

Indiscriminate burning of crosses and movements connected with such assemblies, will not be sanctioned without the approval of the Klan leader, and the permission of the owner of the land upon which activities are contemplated.

Public approval of the Klan's action has mounted since the action taken by the Kloncilium was announced.

## Appeals Court Confirms 'Spy Trial' Convictions

SAN FRANCISCO, April 23 (AP)—The United States Circuit Court of Appeals yesterday affirmed the convictions of two men in connection with the Los Angeles "spy trial" of 1939.

The men, accused of dealing in United States naval secrets for the benefit of Russia, were Hafis Salich, Russian-born former United States Navy Intelligence Inspector and onetime Berkeley, Calif., policeman, and Mikhail Nicholas Gorin, former Los Angeles representative of Intourist, Inc., Soviet travel agency.

Salich, accused of selling 43 reports from Navy Intelligence files at San Pedro, drew a four-year sentence and was fined $10,000. Gorin was given a six-year sentence and a lighter fine.

# Supreme Court Annuls Bans On Picketing in Two States

WASHINGTON, April 23 (AP)—In two opinions by Associate Justice Frank Murphy which said free discussion of labor disputes was "indispensable" to popular government, the Supreme Court declared yesterday that anti-picketing laws of Alabama and a California county were unconstitutional.

"In the circumstances of our times the dissemination of information concerning the facts of a labor union dispute must be regarded as within that area of free discussion that is guaranteed by the Constitution," wrote the former Attorney General, newest appointee to the Court.

"Free discussion concerning the conditions in industry and the causes of labor disputes appear to us indispensable to the effective and intelligent use of the processes of popular government to shape the destiny of modern industrial society."

The Alabama statute made it a misdemeanor to picket "for the purpose of hindering, delaying, or interfering with or injuring any lawful business" and to "go near to or loiter about the premises" to restrain others from dealing with or being employed by the company.

The other anti-picketing statute, an ordinance of Shasta County, California, made it unlawful to loiter or picket or display "any banner, transparency, badge or sign" near a place of business to influence persons not to trade or work there. The Court commented in this case that "the carrying of signs and banners, no less than the raising of a flag, is a natural and appropriate means of conveying information on matters of public concern."

**No Breach of Peace**

The Alabama statute was tested in the case of Byron Thornhill, convicted in Tuscaloosa County of persuading an employee of the Brown Wood Preserving Company, where an American Federation of Labor union had called a strike, not to return to work. In the California case, John Carlson was convicted as one of 29 men picketing the Delta Tunnel project with a sign reading, "This job is unfair to C. I. O." (Congress of Industrial Organizations.) No breach of peace was charged in either case.

Associate Justice James Clark McReynolds dissented in both cases but wrote no opinion.

On other decisions, the Court upheld the constitutionality of a New Jersey statute restricting the withdrawals shareholders may make from building and loan associations; a Virginia requirement that resident insurance agents must receive commissions when companies licensed in that State write Virginia business through outside agents; and a Pennsylvania law barring from the highways motor convoys which carry an automobile over the cab of the driver.

**Hetch Hetchy Pact Void**

The Court also outlawed an agreement by which San Francisco transferred electricity from the Hetch Hetchy hydroelectric project to a private power company for sale to the city and other consumers. The opinion by Associate Justice Hugo Black, from which Justice McReynolds dissented, held that San Francisco was violating conditions imposed by Congress when it granted the city "valuable rights and privileges" in the power project.

The New Jersey case involved a 1932 statute regulating the amount of shares which owners might withdraw from building and loan associations at one time. The Court's unanimous opinion, by Associate Justice Stanley Reed, said that the law was passed in "the emergency of the depression" but that "the weakness in the financial system brought to light by that emergency remains" and that the Legislature had the right to deal with it.

The Court also ruled that a husband who establishes an irrevocable trust for the support of his divorced wife is not subject to a Federal income tax on income from the trust if he no longer is legally obligated to support her.

**Wyoming Petition Denied**

The Court denied a petition by Wyoming seeking to have Colorado held in contempt of court for alleged violation of a decree limiting to 39,750 acre feet the amount of water Colorado could divert annually from the Laramie River.

The court agreed to review a decision allowing the Connecticut Railway and Lighting Company $4,411,837 damages against the New York, New Haven and Hartford Railroad Company for rejection of a 999-year lease of street railway property in several Connecticut towns.

Trustees of the New Haven appealed to the Supreme Court from an adverse ruling by the Federal Circuit Court at New York. The Connecticut Federal District Court had disallowed the claim.

# New Deal View on War Seen In 'American White Paper'

*By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor*

WASHINGTON, April 23—What appears to be an inspired interpretation of the New Deal's relationship to the European war at a time when Republicans are demanding complete isolationism and Mr. Roosevelt is declaring that "measures short of war" may be used to aid European democracies has been issued here, and is causing widespread interest.

Although the 104-page "American White Paper" published in leaflet form by two columnists, Joseph Alsop and Robert Kintner, carries no official approval from White House or State Department, internal evidence indicates that it has received sympatheic Administration assistance in its preparation.

For practical purposes, the booklet is being taken here as representing the New Deal view, and as such it may be of broad significance in understanding the direction of the present Roosevelt-Hull foreign policy. Mr. Alsop, incidentally, is a distant cousin of President Roosevelt.

**Foreign Policy Traced**

Tracing the formulation of American foreign policy during the days intervening between the Munich settlment of September, 1938, and the outbreak of war a year later, the authors reveal how the White House and State Department were continually balked in their efforts to take what they considered to be decisive steps for European peace by isolationist sentiment in Congress and throughout the country.

President Roosevelt and Secretary Hull were strongly convinced last spring, the book shows, that a repeal of the Neutrality Act at that time would nave saved the peace through its effect upon Herr Hitler. Through their intimate sources of information the authors show that the President and the Secretary knew that the act would be revised once war came and that this Nation was disregarding a major gesture toward world peace in refusing to make the revisions a year ago.

In the face of what it considered the necessity for aiding the democracies with "all measures short of war" and of the public's isolationist tendencies, the Administration was forced to evolve an "ersatz" form of diplomatic aid to the democracies consisting of cleverly timed appeals for peace to such figures as Premier Mussolini, Chancellor Hitler, and King Victor Emmanuel.

**A Purported Conversation**

Particular interest is being aroused by a paragraph purporting to repeat a conversation taking place at the White House between the President and congressional leaders at the time of the successful fight for neutrality revision last fall. Senator Warren R. Austin (R) of Vermont is quoted as having said to the President, "If you want my opinion, I think we should indicate our purpose to support the democracies, and legislate with that in mind."

To which President Roosevelt is said to have replied, "I'm glad to hear you say that, but I can't say it myself."

According to the authors, the present foreign policy of the United States may be summarized as follows:

"1. Only by disarmament and an opening of trade can the world return to common sense.

"2. Neutrals are parties at interest in a modern war, and particularly in the postwar settlement. They therefore have the right to intervene, at an appropriate time, in behalf of a world return to common sense.

"3. While no political commitments may be made outside the Western Hemisphere, economic commitments, looking toward a stable world economy, are both permissable and necessary. These economic commitments, which may entail considerable short-term sacrifices by the United States and other neutrals, will be the belligerents' reward for accepting the neutrals' intervention.

"4. Since victorious dictatorships would not conceiveably join in disarmament and an opening of trade, the democracies are to be aided by "methods short of war."

"5. A determination not to send troops abroad, "but this appears to be the only definite limitation on the kinds of aid for the democracies which 'methods short of war' can be stretched to include."

**Ban on Long Commitments**

In presenting what they claim is America's present foreign policy the writers aver that "long-term commitments beyond the borders of the Western Hemisphere would be firmly refused at the conference table" to avoid the pitfalls of Versailles.

"An effort would be made to assure healthy distribution of world raw-material supplies. The war-weakened nations would probably be re-financed, either by a sharing of the Fort Knox gold hoard or in some other way. Trade barriers would certainly be lowered. Meanwhile, unless the Japanese should force our hands in the interval, England and France would be invited to join in pressing Japan to retire from China.

President Roosevelt is pictured in the book as envisaging three possibilities facing the Allies and hence the United States. These are that the democracies will win the war without active American aid, that the war will develop into a prolonged stalemate, and that the democracies will be seriously threatened with defeat by the dictatorships.

**Aid or German Victory**

The President is held to believe that if either of the two last possibilities emerge as probabilities the United States will be faced with the necessity of extending financial aid to the Allies in the form of credits.

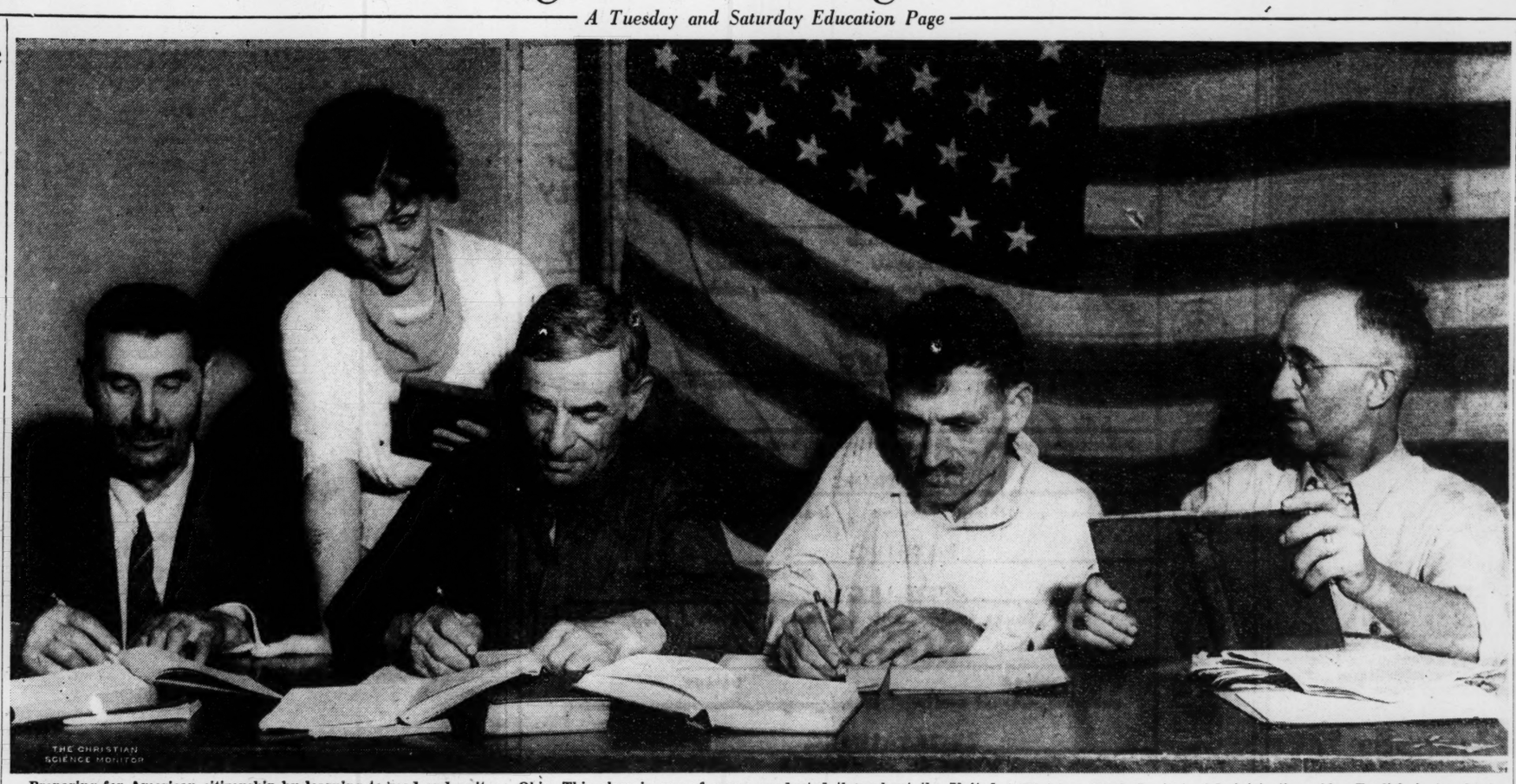
"We shall then have to choose between giving the Allies credit and taking the consequences of German victory," the book declares. "Few men are more deeply sensible than the President of the menace to this country of a world dominated by triumphant dictatorships."

Schools—Colleges
Home Study

# Toward Reading and Writing as Tools—For All

Parents—Teachers
Students

*A Tuesday and Saturday Education Page*



**Preparing for American citizenship by learning to read and write in a literacy class in the South Side Settlement House, Columbus, Ohio. This class is one of many conducted throughout the United States by the Education Section of the Professional and Service Division, Work Projects Administration. Also English is taught to refugees, many of them highly educated already.**

## Illiteracy in The U.S.A. Shows Decrease

### Due to Adult Education Program Under WPA Progress Is Made

*Special to The Christian Science Monitor*

Washington, D. C.

There has been a substantial decrease in illiteracy in the United States as a result of the WPA adult education program.

More than 1,250,000 adults have learned to read and write since the classes were established five years ago.

The 1920 census revealed that throughout the United States 6 per cent of the total population over 10 years of age was unable to read or write. By 1930 that proportion had dropped to 4.3 per cent.

In three states alone—North Carolina, Mississippi and Texas—more than 150,000 adults have in recent years been taught to read simple English and to write at least well enough to sign their names. Nearly 33,000 adult Kentuckians, 23,000 Tennesseans, 10,000 Missourians and 16,000 Alabamans have climbed out of the morass of illiteracy with the aid of teachers on the WPA adult education program, sponsored by their respective states.

In 1938 a 50-year-old tenant farmer in West Virginia completed his first grade work in a night school, the millionth adult on the WPA education program to make this achievement. Able at last to read and sign his sharecrop papers, he proudly announced that he was no longer cheatable.

Many Americans have proved they are "never too old to learn." Thousands of men and women, ranging in age from 19 to 90, are doing virtually the same type of academic work the six-year-olds are doing in primary grade schools. Far up on the Licking River in Magnoffin County, Kentucky, Betty Arnett lived 87 years before she learned to read. Now she spends many happy hours before the fire with her primer. A 65-year-old Negro in Tennessee who has learned to read his newspaper from "Kiver to kiver," now keeps his neighborhood posted on the latest world happenings. In Louisiana, two or three generations of Acadian descendants often attend the same English class.

California, Michigan, New Jersey, Ohio, Indiana, Illinois, Rhode Island, and Minnesota are among the states whose WPA teachers are doing significant work in teaching foreign-born adults to read and write English and prepare themselves for naturalization. In certain thickly populated centers, classes are filled to overflowing with exiles from central Europe, eager to learn English.

Special primers have been prepared by WPA workers for adult students, with texts selected to fit the experiences and observations of adults in their daily lives. Marketing for the daily meals, shopping for family and home, reading and interpreting traffic signs, the simple laws of cleanliness and order—these are the subjects on which pupils try out their first faltering attempts at the 3 R's which are opening a whole new world to them.

**Mary Hornaday**

## Inter-American Correspondence

Judging from letters received by the Pan-American Correspondence Club, recently organized by the Berlitz Schools of Languages for the purpose of encouraging closer inter-American relations, people in Latin-America are eager to make friends with their good neighbors to the North.

Students of the Latin-American universities are leading the number of correspondents in any one group, but letters have come from business men and from people in all walks of life all over Latin-America.

"The idea of interchanging correspondence with all Latin-American countries is of great interest to us, as it is a means to solidify the good relations that already exist between my country and the powerful sister country to the north," writes a Guatemalan.

### Umbrella Word

"Education" is one of those umbrella words that cast a wide or a narrow shadow, depending on whether you keep it open or closed. In the open sense of the word, it is an educational experience to listen to a beautiful piano concerto. In the closed sense the concerto becomes educational only when the listener practices it on the piano, or studies its construction from a score.—From a speech by David Sarnoff at the 75th Annual Convocation of the University of the State of New York at Albany, October 13, 1939.

—Education by Radio

## Industrial Research as a Job Field

*Written for The Christian Science Monitor*

**The Youth Round Table**
Meets Every Tuesday

Word from another member telling us about a field of work. It is interesting to have these high lights. We should also be glad to include more reports from those of you concerning how you landed your first or present job, and what sort of training has been worth while. In June, running in the news columns, is to be a series of six articles entitled "Is College Worth While?" We should like to publish here in the Round Table a preliminary discussion of this subject, also.—Chairman.

* * *

Virginia

Dear Chairman:

The Round Table meetings help us to realize and appreciate the underlying brotherhood of men which makes us all desirous of knowing what others are doing and thinking. Too often, we fail to understand another's viewpoint or realize the need for certain types of industries simply because we don't know enough about them.

Research work is just like this. It is sometimes considered a very useless phase of industry unable to stand on its own feet. Little do we realize how much of our future progress is dependent on it.

The National Advisory Committee for Aeronautics (N.A.C.A.) is the U. S. Governmental research bureau for aeronautics where present day airplanes are improved and future designs are anticipated. At Langley Field, Virginia, the government has built some of the world's largest and finest wind tunnels for this purpose and is working on a very comprehensive research program.

A wind tunnel, as we all know, makes it possible for us to study the flight of an airplane without, literally, taking the plane off the ground. Instead of the plane moving, the air, flowing through the tunnel, passes the airplane, which is stationary, at some specific speed thus simulating a flight condition. The forces acting on the airplane suspended in the airstream are measured as loads on scales set up for this purpose and these are in turn used to determine the reaction of the airplane to this flow of air.

In order to meet the needs and conditions which accompany airplane testing various types of wind tunnels have come into being. Originally only small models with 2- or 3-foot wing span were tested in rather small tunnels run at very low airspeeds, but the need of approximating more closely the results which would actually occur in flight, led to the development of full scale tunnels, pressure tunnels, and high speed tunnels, each of which in some way overcomes the limitations imposed on model testing.

It is almost impossible to bring out to the layman the tremendous scope of this work and its true significance. Being able to try out new ideas on a model is not only safer and cheaper but is likely to be much more comprehensive. Research in aeronautics, as in other industries, is the modern pioneer blazing the unknown in search of greater understanding.

The Monitor, with its splendid writing staff and its high ideals has a worthy supplement in the Round Table column. Such a varied and interesting group of letters really speaks well of the ideals of the Monitor readers. We can well afford to be grateful for these.

(Mr.) R. R. L.

* * *

**Paging Latin America**

New York, N. Y.

Dear Chairman:

I sincerely trust I am but one of many answering your plea for Round Table contributions.

The language, customs, and people of Latin America have always intrigued me. I should like to correspond with a boy from one of the Spanish speaking nations of South America. Spanish is one of the more enjoyable major subjects in my curriculum during the first half of the senior year at DeWitt Clinton High School.

I have previously encountered numerous difficulties in attempting to establish connections with that continent and wish to express my gratitude for the opportunity now afforded me. Moreover, our mutual interests are naturally furthered since we both read the Monitor and should make for a more comprehensive intercourse.

(Mr.) K. F.

* * *

**On Growing Up**

Dear Round Tablers:

What are we going to do about being young? One answer to this question is furnished by various evidences in America of what is called a youth movement. Another answer, more sobering, is furnished by the consideration that we are growing up. As a writer currently observes in the Cosmopolitan—we are not youths so much as we are young adults.

If this be so, we had better have done with tendencies which move toward setting us apart as a special class. We had better get busy as adult citizens of the whole community, and assume adult responsibilities in our homes, our churches, and our civic enterprises. As young people, we have the advantage of a certain freshness in doing these things, just as we can obtain the great benefits of associating with mature and experienced thinkers.

The growing indication of class-consciousness in America is a matter for grave concern. Not so much as an occasion for gloomy speculation, as an opportunity to renew our devotion to American ideals, does it present itself. It behooves us, in this situation, not to add to the problem another class—youth. In this connection I am reminded of what a friend of mine once said to a client who was disinclined to accept my friend's professional services because she seemed so young. "Just wait a bit," said my friend cheerily; "I'll be older soon."

An interesting aspect of the class problem is the general temptation to regard individuals struggling to free themselves from minority handicaps not as individuals, but as though they themselves were the group. We can train ourselves to resist this by watching out that we estimate people according to their merits and not by their background. Booker T. Washington, great Negro of his race, said he was sure any man would be accepted if he were proving his own worth—and there is an ideal for all of us.

(Mr.) K. H. H.

* * *

Mr. K. H. H. always gives us something worth thinking about. How easily these days do we parrot totalitarian states in our talk of a "youth movement." K. H. H. asks us to consider the wisdom of adding another "class"—of any kind. We thank him for that thought. Lumping people into "classes" may indeed be evidence of inexact thinking, mental laziness; while forming a "class," be it of youth or some minority, may be an easy slipping into the aggressive totalitarian patterns. Both tendencies bear closer examination, I am sure we all would agree.

Cheerio . . . **Chairman**

## Through the Editor's Window

### Loyalty Within

By Millicent Taylor

*Written for The Christian Science Monitor*

As I write this there are many citizens of the democracies who are profoundly stirred by a report that the German entrance into Norway was made possible by treason within Norway's own borders. As in the earlier "peaceful penetrations" into Czechoslovakia and Austria lack of resistance was directly traceable to a disloyalty of those who were supposedly on the side of the defenders. "Other countries in Europe," a Christian Science Monitor dispatch says, "are beginning to inquire into their own preparedness against invasion from within."

It is ever disloyalty within the ranks that is the most demoralizing. A united defence, a united "front" faces a world with sincerity and soundness. But disintegration is inevitably a direct result of inner lack of co-operation.

Within the home, the school, the office this is all too often the cause. The faculty member who starts a "whispering campaign," the wife who gossips about her husband's "faults," the office employee who in the name of "independence" and "individual rights" does not guard his tongue in expressing criticism of his boss, his firm, his fellow workers—this is the subtle disloyalty that disintegrates. It feeds upon personal ambition, disgruntlement, false estimates of fellow-workers, petty resentments, and self-pride.

* * *

Europe's present troubles should teach us among other things the beauty and desirability of loyalty—a loyalty that glows within. How fine is the private secretary who never breathes a word of her firm's secrets! How worth knowing is the brother who stands by his sister, or the man who out of high conviction as natural to him as breathing, leaves unsaid the easily dropped half-humorous comment that disparages his friend! How deep a treasure is the integrity upon which any organization, be it club, school, family, business firm, or nation, can unfailingly rely in each and all of its members, from the highest to the most humble. No gossip, no whispering campaigns, no easy give-aways, no issuing of deliberately wrong orders is here. The loyalty is a full co-operation from the heart. The result, a united front against the destructive forces of the world.

* * *

Every such organization needs this no less than does a country. And the news of "treason" within Norwegian ranks that so shocked the democracies the other day and let the Germans enter a peaceful neutral land unresisted, should remind us what kinds of things can happen to our families, homes, communities, schools, businesses, and any other democratic free enterprise we count of value, unless we ourselves preserve and help others to preserve genuine loyalty within.

**A Tuesday Column**

## 'Family Information Center'

*Written for The Christian Science Monitor*

A Boston (Mass.) department store established five years ago what it calls its Family Information Center, and from the beginning, an experiment in co-operation between school, store, and business. One of the activities of the Center has been to run successive exhibits of vocational school work.

For instance, an exhibit planned by students in the Boston Trade School for Girls, illustrated a model sturdy-bedroom for the 'teen age girl. The one just previous to that was a room for a ten-year-old boy, prepared by the men students at the Vesper George School of Art in Boston. There have been craft exhibits from Maine, exhibits of clothing for the woman on a budget, and a challenging variety of other subjects.

**Attract Many Visitors**

These exhibits apparently hold great interest for all kinds of people, according to Mrs. Louisa P. Skilton, Associate Director of the Center. People from all over the State come in regularly to see each display as it is set up, she says.

The exhibits are planned well in advance, arrangements being made with the schools so that all the details will be ready in ample time. Frequently, the school has used the exhibit plans as the basis for class discussions and has made the project a part of the schoolroom work. In the case of model rooms, for example, art school students often arrive at the store armed with floor plans and complete details down to the last bit of bric-a-brac, illustrated in full color. They are then taken to the various departments and are allowed to choose from stock just the items that will fit their designs. When the furniture, the rugs, the hangings, and the other items are installed in the exhibit, price tags are removed and no attempt whatever is made to sell what is on display. It is purely a vocational project, not a sales effort.

**Useful To Shoppers**

Of course, naturally, the store does profit. And sometimes it is able to make direct and immediate use of exhibit results. For example, last winter before Christmas, a few of the private schools in Boston which have special departments of teacher-training, worked out lists of the proper toys for various age-groups of children. The Nursery Training School of Boston listed what toys would be best for children up to two years of age; Miss Wheelock's School took the age-group of two to five years; and other age-groups were taken respectively by The Beaver Country Day School, Browne and Nichols Lower School, and Brimmer School, and the Cambridge School, Inc. Jordan Marsh Company printed the findings in an attractive folder, which must have been useful to Christmas shoppers.

The Family Information Center has the co-operation of such leading community organizations as the Parent-Teacher Association, the State Department of Education, the State Federation of Women's Clubs, and the Child Study Association of America.

**L. B. H.**

## After-Dinner Speeches

The problem of what to do about the long-winded after-dinner speaker, has long puzzled Americans. An article in a London magazine proves the custom is not confined to this side of the Atlantic Ocean.

The article offers as a solution four rules, that if practiced, might take some of the boredom out of banquet speaking programs. They are:

1. Look at the clock, and do not talk for more than four minutes.
2. Be prepared.
3. Do not tell a humorous story unless you can do it really well. Jokes that may amuse the family seldom seem as funny when told to a critical audience, and it may set a precedent for the evening. Then the poor listeners will be subjected to an endless succession of so-called funny stories.
4. Speak up, do not whisper or let your voice trail away at the end of each sentence.

—Supreme Council Bulletin

## How School Publications Have Grown!

### They Are Not a New 'Frill,' But Over 100 Years Old and Can Be Very Useful

**By Laurence R. Campbell**
Assistant Professor in Journalism, University of Illinois

*Written for The Christian Science Monitor*

School publications are sponsored in more than one-half the 26,000 public high schools of the United States. The young journalists who work for their school papers are learning to develop the democratic outlook needed in a republic; for school publications are unique laboratories for the training of good citizens, according to the National Survey of High School Journalism completed not long ago.

The school publication is not a "new-fangled" idea. The first scholastic newspaper or magazine was published by the Latin School in Boston in 1829. It changed its name a number of times before it became The Register in 1882, but it helped to awaken interest in vitalized writing in secondary schools. Perhaps the second oldest newspaper is Ka Lama Hawaii, Hawaiian Luminary of Lahainaluna High School, Lahaina, Maui, Hawaii, which celebrated its hundredth anniversary in 1934.

**Among the Pioneers**

Many early school newspapers did not survive, but some were founded almost as long ago as these were, among them The Athenian of Allen Academy in Pennsylvania, in 1841; The Excelsior and The Rivulet in Hartford, Conn., in 1848; The Minute Book in Philadelphia in 1849; The Scholar's Experiment in Middletown, Conn., in 1850. Within the next quarter of a century attempts were made to issue similar publications in Portland, Maine; Litchfield and Holyoke, Mass.; Waterbury, Worcester, Bridgeport, and New Britain, Conn.; Philadelphia and Erie, Pa.; Milwaukee, Wis.

Since that time hundreds of high schools have established newspapers and magazines, yearbooks, and handbooks. Today many of these school newspapers, for example, The E Weekly of Engelwood High School, Chicago, and The Evanstonian of Evanston Township High School, Evanston, Ill., make the ordinary country weekly look like a museum piece. Nor are they exceptions: other school newspapers worth noting are to be found not only in Omaha, Indianapolis, San Francisco, and Minneapolis, but also in Superior, Neb.; Sand Springs, Okla.; Fort Worth, Texas; Ashland, Ohio; Sioux Falls, S. D.; Pueblo, Colo.; Maywood, Ill., too.

**Yearbooks And Handbooks**

The high school yearbook today likewise is much different from the first memory book, The Evergreen, published in 1845 by the Waterville Academy in New York. Many of these annuals are beautiful histories of the school year and preserve permanently records of student achievement and school progress of interest for years to come. Handbooks, of course, are relatively new, for they have been issued only in the last three decades.

That the producers as well as the consumers of school publications generally are benefiting is certain. One only has to attend the conventions of the National Scholastic Press Association, Columbia Scholastic Press Association, and state high school press associations to discover what able young people these high school journalists are. A visit to sessions of the National Institute for High School Students, journalism division, which meets for four weeks each summer likewise is convincing.

These scholastic journalists usually are outstanding young people They have to maintain good scholastic standing to retain their staff membership in almost all schools. Then, too, most of them want to be chosen members of Quill and Scroll Society, international honor society for high school journalists, which requires them to be in the upper fourth of their classes even to qualify. Furthermore, they usually are student body or class officers, and often in dramatic, music, and other activities.

**Discovery Self-Exploration**

School teachers, principals, and other educators say that school publications are worth while if sponsored properly. For the few interested in journalistic vocations the newspaper or yearbook provide a fine opportunity for self-discovery and self-exploration And for the great majority, these publications set the scene for democratic life not as something in textbooks to be talked about, but as something to be experienced.

From All the Children

**High school magazines, newspapers, annuals throughout the United States represent quite a sizable periodical output. Add to this the hundreds of mimeographed "news" sheets put out by children of the elementary grades, and the number of children and young people who get some sort of experience in the field of amateur writing and publishing is significant. Shown above are a few of the high school magazines of the public schools of New York City as depicted in one of the Superintendent's reports.**

## American Statesmen On Free Education

The share that the national government should take in the broad work of education has not yet received the attention and care it rightly deserves—Theodore Roosevelt.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# Planning Homes for Modern Living—Pottery—Antiques

Home Planning and Furnishing

*A Tuesday Page*

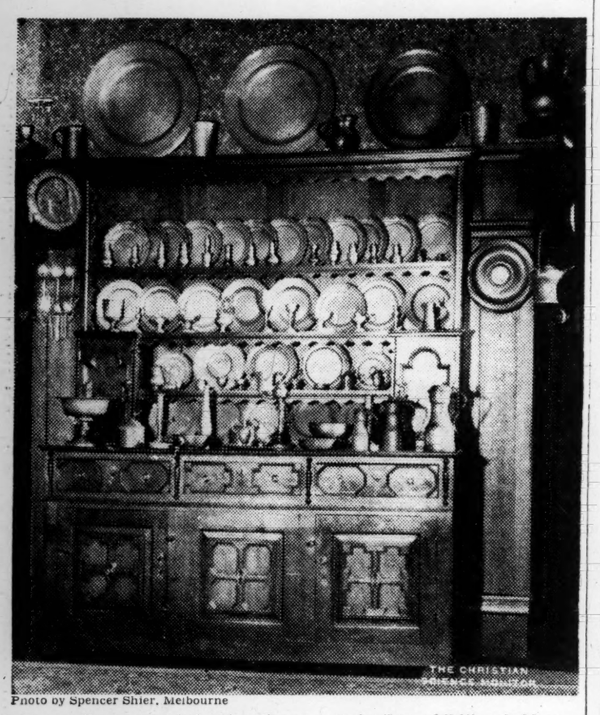


Photo by Spencer Shier, Melbourne

**Among the many kinds of antiques seen in the exhibition held recently in Victoria, Australia, was this shining collection of British and Continental pewter, displayed on an oak Scotch dresser.**

## Antiques in Australia

*Written for The Christian Science Monitor*

Victoria, Australia

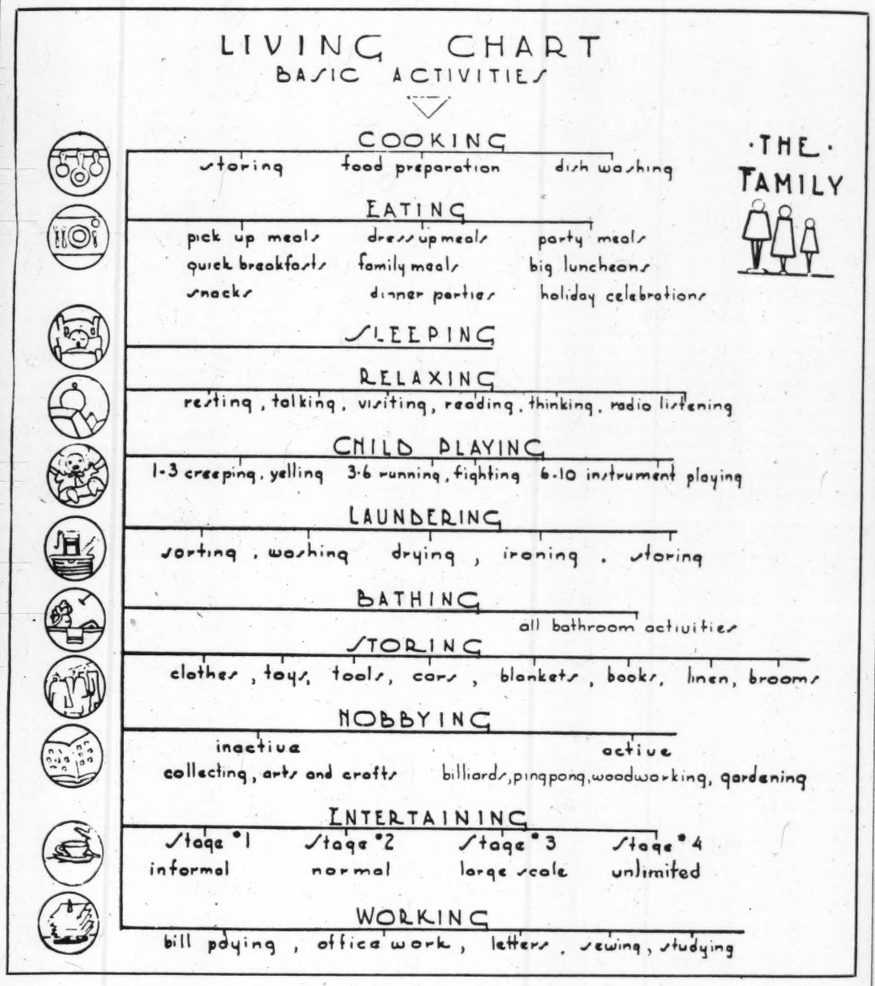
Australians have rallied nobly to the call for funds for the Red Cross, and amongst the efforts arranged for this cause was an antique exhibition in the Lower Town Hall, Melbourne. It was the first of its kind held since 1932, and the standard was very high, some very important pieces being shown. The exhibition consisted mainly of English furniture of the 1700's, and all pieces selected were reputed to date before the year 1825.

Interest in antiques has made rapid progress in Australia in recent years. People are now realizing their artistic quality as well as their usefulness, though they were once looked upon as only suitable for museums. In this exhibition there were also examples of fine silver, china and glass, and some excellent pieces of Chinese porcelain. Early cabinet work of Chippendale, Sheraton, Hepplewhite styles, was shown, and a few French pieces. Among the latter was a Louis XV walnut armoire, panelled and carved and ornamented with steel hinges.

Period chairs included one of Irish Chippendale type, upholstered in white hide, which came from the London home of a famous decorator. Among others, a pair of Regency chairs were in a set exhibited in London in 1937, a spinning chair of Irish bog oak, and some covered with petit point and grosgrain. Windsor chairs had spindle backs and cabriole legs. A Georgian candle table with barley sugar pedestals, a French Louis XVI powder table, a Chippendale tea table of mahogany, with plate compartments, and a very uncommon steward's table, were exhibited.

A collection of silverware was attractively arranged, shown to advantage under special lighting. Some of these pieces were very valuable, one being a plain silver tankard with horned thumb piece, dating about 1670. A pair of 3-branch candelabra, handsomely chased, were lent by Lady Dugan, wife of the Governor of Victoria.

About 90 pieces of pewter—English, Scottish and Continental—were shown to advantage on an old oak Scottish Jacobean dresser, which was obtained in Edinburgh and originally came from Bemerside, the ancestral home of the Haig family. Books and manuscripts were among other loans to the exhibition, one of the oldest being Persian, dated 1510. A Virgil quarto was printed at Venice in 1519.




## Homes Planned for Modern Living

**Second of Twelve Daily Articles**

**By Royal Barry Wills**

Many people, at this time of year, find themselves occupying spare time sketching little houses on graph paper. Quite without experience or advice, they undertake one of the most difficult problems heads of families have to decide—planning a house in which parents and children may spend many years together most contentedly. How the rooms will be placed with relation to one another, the dimensions of each one, the cost limitations—this is only a beginning of the innumerable list of factors and questions that must be weighed and answered.

One of the most puzzling is the fundamental one, "Shall the house be modern in style, or traditional?" Many people like open planning, which is the vital essential of modern home design, but are opposed to the radical ideas of walls and roofs that result in severe and box-like exteriors. It has been either difficult or impossible for progressive people desiring to have new homes, to get satisfaction on both requirements, and the purpose of these articles is to show them the way.

We believe that the theory modern houses are based on is correct—that a house designed to fit the comfort and convenience of a certain size of family, regardless of traditional plans, is the best choice for any family. And this may just as well look very much like a traditional house on the outside, as to look like a shoe box.

It is our belief that a house is a home for living in—not a "machine for living in," as an enthusiastic modernist once said. It appears that the pressure of modern existence has somewhat outmoded the traditional plan, and that the modern open plan gives us new and better ways of living, acceptable to all.

In these articles we base our thesis on the idea that the functional, open plan, when it is combined with conventional exterior appearance, presents a new and greatly needed approach to domestic architecture. We shall stick to the axiom that form follows function, and shall not distort the form for effect.

In all of this you will see that we are trying to reconcile the modern plan, to the little vine-covered cottage with the lilacs around the door; the play of light and shade on white shingle walls; fat chimneys and wandering ells. What's more, we know that it is possible to do it. Our claim is that all of these things are functional too—surcease from the pressure of life.

In planning the new approach to living, which combines the modern and the traditional, one must make an analysis of the basic activities of the household. These activities are the ones which go on from day to day throughout the house, and they are the things which determine the various space allocations in making a plan. There are 11 of these activities, and each may be subdivided and described as follows:

### 1—Cooking:

This covers ordering, canning, storing, food preparation, dishwashing; the modern functional kitchen is well worked out and accepted—even in the traditional house—so little further need be said.

### 2—Eating:

This takes on many and varied forms:

**Pick-Up Meals—**
Commuters' Breakfasts
Quick Snacks
After-School Lunches

**Informal—**
Small Luncheons
Family Meals

**Big Party Meals—**
Holiday Celebrations, etc.

### 3—Sleeping:

Dressing and Undressing

### 4—Relaxing:

This requires a quiet place, free from hubbub. In most houses many other activities conflict with relaxing. Relaxing should not be done within the active part of the house. When relaxing, we may do these things:

**Resting**
**Reading**
**Listening to Radio**
**Talking**
**Visiting**
**Thinking**

### 5—Child Playing:

Here the activities are endless, and annoying to an older person resting. Age limits must be considered, particularly the need of providing for young children or not, as the case may be. What a list this is: Teddy bear playing, screaming, falling, block building, running, scooting, pounding, tricycling, drum playing. Supervision is important here. In larger houses a separate play space should be provided. In smaller houses this space must be near the kitchen, as supervision emanates from that point.

### 6—Laundering:

The best place for this activity is on the first floor in a good light place. If it is in the basement, then it should be a light one. Also, there should be room for sorting, washing, drying and ironing.

### 7—Bathing:

Most bathrooms are now so modern that we need not seek great improvement here.

### 8—Storing:

Under this heading comes clothes, tools, toys, cars, blankets, books, linen, brooms, trunks, broken furniture, bath supplies.

### 9—Hobbying:

An activity not to be neglected in the modern house. This may take the form of:

**Quiet or noisy**
**Active or inactive**

Collecting covers a wide range, from old shaving mugs to gold toothpicks; from stamps to coins. Photography, from only a camera to a complete dark-room. Games, from ping pong to billiards and pool. Plants, from only one, to a greenhouse. Then there's painting woodworking, etc. Don't hide your hobby under a bushel; give it room to live and grow.

### 10—Entertaining:

In some houses it means but little, in others a lot. Entertaining may be divided into stages:

**Informal**
**Normal**
**Noisy**
**Unrestrained**

Informal, covers small bridge parties, tea-serving, club meetings, small parties, and the entertaining by young people of just one friend.

Normal, includes dinner parties, larger bridge parties, children's parties, etc.

Noisy entertaining covers Hallowe'en parties and those requiring energy, such as charades and general fun.

Unrestrained: anything more hilarious than the above should be relegated to the cellar.

### 11—Working:

Studying, writing letters, bill paying, sewing, all come under this heading.

In subsequent articles we shall attempt to show, by actual examples, the development of the house from function to finished plan.

Emilie Danielson Photo. Courtesy Charak's, New York. 444 Madison Ave.

**These examples of the work of Glen Lukens, California potter, are given special interest when it is known that the glazes he develops are inspired by the scenes and minerals which he finds in the California desert called Death Valley. The rectangular dish is "Red Earth and Turquoise"; the 14" shallow bowl beside it, translucent turquoise glaze; the 18" bowl at back is titled Desert Sand.**

## The Pottery of Glen Lukens

**By Helen Johnson Keyes**

*Written for The Christian Science Monitor*

Art is an adventure, not only with a man's own fancy, but with the forces of nature. This is particularly true of ceramics, because the ultimate appearance of vessels is dependent not alone on the artist's concept and skill, but also on the chemistry of earth and fire. This fact of dependence seems often to establish intimacy between the man and the region whose geological deposits are sympathetic with his technical needs.

The writer was invited a short time ago by the designer, Marguerita Mergentime, to examine some unusual pottery by Glen Lukens, head of the Ceramics Department of the University of Southern California, whose work was about to have its début in New York under her sponsorship. Handsomely displayed among strange desert and tropical plants were dishes unique both in aspect and sentiment. Utterly simple in form and without ornament, their proportions satisfied one's desire for beauty. Textures which tempted the fingers to explore surfaces and travel over rims and hollows, seemed of the earth, earthy; sometimes of the sand, sandy; impressions accentuated by red-brown tones and furrowed grays. Turquoise glazes—luminous, translucent, almost moist—built up remarkable effects in combination with them.

**Direct From the Earth**

Glazes are to the potter what plot is to the fiction writer. The search for their ingredients leads him into strange places and adventures. In the earth he explores he finds promising deposits, digs them out and brings them to his studio, where for hours-on-end he grinds them to a powder, with flint pebbles in an electrically-rotated machine. Eventually he mixes them in careful proportions and makes them, by the addition of water, into a paste which he applies to his pots.

A glaze must have as one of its ingredients a substance which, when it cools on the surface of the vessel after firing, will leave a rather soft, pulpy residuum known as a magma. This magma is indeed the glaze, for which the other materials are only agents and binders.

When the potter thrusts his novel creation into the kiln he knows he has thrown himself on the mercy of unpredictable events and excitedly awaits the verdict of fierce temperatures. Has he produced not only something never before made and which cannot be repeated, but also something of arresting beauty?

Despite their illustveness, Mr. Lukens likes alkaline glazes for they are the most luminous and deeply brilliant of them all. They are compounded of such substances as borax, potassium, sodium carbonate, clay, feldspar, silica, ground flint. Color is introduced by small quantities of metallic oxide. Among alkaline glazes, turquoise develops from copper oxide; sapphire from cobalt oxide; aubergine from manganese oxide; and so on.

**Finds Death Valley Kind**

The moist effects, of which we have already spoken in connection with Mr. Lukens' pieces, are the result of microscopic air or gas bubbles imprisoned in the glaze during firing.

Mr. Lukens seeks his materials in Death Valley, that fiercely torrid stretch of country which lies between California and Nevada, 200 feet below sea level. Around the rims of deep holes filled with brackish water, he finds slabs of alkaline deposit about two inches thick, that appear like sparkling crystals. The water holes have no outlets, so they keep giving water back to the sun-parched atmosphere, retaining only the alkalies carried by the water in solution.

Regarding these exploits, in in which geology and chemistry act as the handmaidens of artistic vision, Mr. Lukens writes in a personal letter.

"I go several times each summer to Death Valley. The mystery and violence of that fascinating country holds and enchants, and calls again and again, to all who even once have touched and penetrated its border. When one feels coming on the urge to be off and away to these great silent distances, it is nice to have a 'reason' for going. Some go to paint, others to make photographs; but I go to touch once more its lone' and inhospitable surface."

Mr. Lukens' talent is influenced also, in its sense of form and texture, by the cultures of near-by Navajo and Pueblo Indians, who are skilled potters. Perhaps his special delight in turquoise glazes is related to the role which the stone plays as a gem in the thought and symbolism of the Navajo.

"He is never seen without an ornament of turquoise," Mr. Lukens writes, "and when several Navajo are discovered in a group visiting quietly one may be sure that the subject of conversation is either sheep, goats or turquoise."

## Brighter Walls And Ceilings

A variation of the floor lamp is a "seven-way" lamp- the three-step bulb, three smaller bulbs outside the reflector but inside the shade, which light individually at progressive turns of a separate switch, and a "night light" in the base of the lamp.

Table lamps are becoming simplified, as compared with ornate lamps of another decade. But table models still lend themselves to a variety of styles in a variety of materials, such as traditional reproductions of Dresden china figures.

Wall and ceiling fixtures aid the room in achieving its appointed period or atmosphere. A pair of lamp brackets alongside or above a mantel helps to stamp the room as Georgian, American Colonial, French Provincial, Early American or Williamsburg. Thus, function is combined with art to make for more gracious living.

In dining rooms, incongruous chandeliers, usually more pretentious than the other furnishings of the room, have been exchanged for ceiling fixtures more in keeping with the lines of the furnishings.

Modern kitchens utilize recessed lighting fixtures, with protective panes of frosted glass flush with the ceiling or wall. This flush type has been chosen for many remodeled rooms, in order to give a spaciousness heretofore impossible with bulky ceiling fixtures of an early day.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Today's standards of home decoration call for colorful simplicity. Unusual effects are acceptable only if basically artistic. Another reason why the average person may profitably turn to an experienced decorator for guidance in the refinishing of walls.

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# Japan Is Preparing For Tourist Inflow

Tourabouts

By Leavitt F. Morris

*Travel Editor of The Christian Science Monitor*

Japan's celebration of the 2,600th anniversary of its founding is attracting many visitors from America. Specal round-trip rates and all-expense cruise-tours are being offered by the Nippon Yusen Kaisya Line in connection with this great event.

Nothing has been omitted from these special "package" tours. They include trans-Pacific steamship fares and accommodations, first class steamer and rail fares while touring Japan, all meals and hotel accommodations, sightseeing facilities and guides, hand luggage transfer, and even provide for service tips to porters, chauffeurs, and hotel personnel.

The longest cruise is of 46 days, while the companion tours are of 42 and 43 days. The 46-day cruise is scheduled to leave Seattle on July 1, returning to the starting port Aug. 29. The shorter cruises start from San Francisco on July 19.

Cruise passengers will be landed at Yokohama, where they are shown the colorful ceremonies that are being held in connection with Japan's anniversary. Tokyo is visited as is Nikko, Lake Chuzenji, Miyanoshita, and Gifu.

A stopover is made at Honolulu en route to Japan, enabling passengers to visit the city and take a dip at palm-fringed Waikiki Beach.

* * *

Vacationists planning to visit the San Francisco Exposition this summer will be glad to learn that a new all-Pullman streamlined train, the Treasure Island, providing additional de luxe accommodations for travel between Chicago and San Francisco, will be placed in service for three months beginning June 19. The Treasure Island, to be operated jointly by the Union Pacific, Chicago North Western, and Southern Pacific Railroads, will make a round trip every six days. Entering service from Chicago, it will stagger its trips with those of the City of San Francisco and the Forty Niner.

* * *

Americans are finding Old Mexico an excellent substitute for that usually visited European resort, and as a result the United States' neighbor to the South is experiencing a booming tourist business. And from all reports it is going to continue right through the summer. So certain is the Cuba Mail Line of the tourist rush to Mexico that they have decided to add the crusing liner Iroquois to the now established services of the S. S. Mexico and S. S. Monterey. The Iroquois will begin the Mexican run on June 29.

* * *

One of the most popular of the "inland water" cruises this summer will be the tour to Alaska. Already steamship lines serving this colorful region report a large number of requests from prospective travelers. In fact, it is advised that anyone contemplating a cruise to Alaska make reservations as early as possible. A series of especially interesting cruises to Alaska has been announced by Raymond-Whitcomb. These cruises will take 11, instead of the customary nine, days for the trip from Vancouver to Skagway and return.

* * *

Florida has definite plans this summer to capture as much tourist traffic as possible. State officials have been sending out attractive booklets and folders pointing out that temperatures in Florida in the summer are not much warmer than those experienced farther north. So convinced are the railroads serving Florida that vacationists will go "South" this summer that Seaboard has announced the placing in service of two new Diesel-electric trains from New York to Atlanta, Ga. These two new trains are in addition to the Diesel-powered Southern States Special which operates between New York and Florida points.

* * *

Mountain lovers will find Colorado offering unsurpassed facilities for their particular type of sport. Some 325 peaks, the craggy heads of which rise to an elevation of more than 10,000 feet, stand ready to challenge all comers.

* * *

Tahiti and Hawaii—two of the most romantic places in the South Seas—will be linked for the first time by the Matson vessels for adventure-seeking summer tourists. A 25-day summer voyage combining Hawaii and Tahiti, sailing on the liner Mariposa and returning on the Monterey, will begin at San Francisco July 23.

*In Old Japan*

**Turf-Roofed Home**

**Japanese houses of this type are now confined to smaller towns and villages**

These Rockies lie 1,000 miles west of Chicago, but with the speedy rail service available in only a matter of a few hours the vacationist can be taken to this wonderland of the West. Colorado's accommodations for vacationists are limitless, ranging from inexpensive mountain cabins to exclusive resorts. The Burlington Route serves this region, and this year, for the first time, will offer double Diesel-powered train service to Colorado—the Denver Zephyrs and the Exposition Flyer.

# Strato Clipper Guests Lunch 15,000 Feet Up

News in Aviation

*Written for The Christian Science Monitor*

"Somewhere over Washington" flying at 15,000 feet, passengers enjoyed hors d'ouvres and orange juice aboard the first official trip last week of the Pan American Airways' strato-clipper Flying Cloud at the nation's capital.

The guests, airline and Government officials, were adventurers into a realm where only a few intrepid pilots, like Maj. A. W Stevens of the United States Army Air Corps have ventured before But unlike Major Stevens, the guests quietly chatted and sipped their orange juice while a supercharging system—developed after years of research and development work—furnished their breathing supply. The strato-clipper's guests did not have to fuss with nose pieces and oxygen apparatus. They knew, only because the pilot told them, that they were sailing along at an extremely high altitude, and that it was 10 above outside, while inside it was so warm that some of them had to remove their coats.

Below, as the plane ascended swiftly—its cruising speed is 215 miles an hour—the Potomac receded into a thin silver ribbon. At 12,000 feet it was lost and a great haze overspread the earth.

As the guests talked easily above the throbs of the four 1,100-horsepower motors, stewards in their white mess jackets, both importations from Pan American's South American service, moved among them passing trays. In this leisurely process many of them noticed that the entire cabin interior is covered with a silky looking material with maps of the Latin American countries and clipper ships embossed in vague outlines upon it.

As the passengers sat there, Juan T. Trippe, President of Pan American Airways, who had accompanied the guests, explained the supercharging system which was keeping the plane at a comfortable temperature. It is a form of air conditioning, Mr. Trippe said. The fresh air as it enters the cabin is equivalent to lower altitude atmosphere, he said. That explained why the plane could ascend and descend so hapidly without discomfort to the passengers' ears.

"The practicability of sealed cabin flying at high altitudes was first proven by experimental craft developed for this purpose by the Army," Mr. Trippe said. "These stratosphere type airliners represent a tremendous contribution to the advance of civil air transport on the part of the military services of the United States and the National Advisory Committee on Aeronautics, which made much of the research. The ship has come up to all expectation," he declared jubilantly.

### *Air Popular in Spain*

Inadequacy of Spanish surface transportation has led to such a use of air services that the American Commercial Attache reported recently that all seats are reserved far in advance. Six 16-passenger Junkers plane and a Dornier amphibion are employed in the services between Seville and Las Palmas, Canary Islands, Barcelona and Tetuan, Spanish Morocco, by way of Valencia, Madrid and Seville, and Palma de Mallorca by way of Barcelona. The company is the Linea Iberia, which is said to be controlled by Deutsche Luft Hansa of Germany.

### *Tulsa Program Arranged*

A comprehensive schedule of aviation subjects to be discussed by the foremost figures in government, commercial and military aviation circles is set for the Third Annual Southwest Aviation Conference, which will be held in Tulsa, Okla., on April 25, 26 and 27.

The conference location was chosen primarily on account of Tulsa's pre-eminence as an oil producing center and because of its proximity to Claremore, birthplace of Will Rogers, who was one of aviation's greatest enthusiasts.

Among those expected to speak at the conference are well-known governmental aviation officials as Clinton M. Hester, Robert H. Hinckley, Richard S. Boutelle, and Thomas Hardin; T. E. Braniff, C. R. Smith, Jack Frye and J. Carroll Cone of the air transport industry; W. T. Piper and Walter Beech, representing the plane manufacturers; Thomas A. Beck, Les Neville and Cy Caldwell representing trade publications; Jerome Lederer, Gill Robb Wilson, David Bencke, Col. Edgar S. Gorrell, and Col. John H. Jouett, representing aviation trade groups. Conference headquarters will be the Mayo Hotel.

# Labor Controversy Reduces San Francisco Salmon Pack

*By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor*

SAN FRANCISCO—Inability of the Alaska Salmon, Industry, Inc., composed of three large packing companies, to establish what it considered "uniform working conditions and contract requirements" aboard vessels sailing out of here to Alaskan fishing waters has resulted, so far as San Francisco operators are concerned, in cancellation of 1940 expeditions to the Central Alaskan fishing area, specifically Kurlik and Chignik.

Approximately 25 per cent of the Alaskan salmon pack handled by San Francisco operators is thus eliminated for this year. Furthermore it is expected that 75 per cent of the pack handled by operators here, chiefly that for the Bristol Bay area, which has a later season, will be affected by the stalemate.

The packers insist that for the Bristol Bay area the same requirements must be demanded of the unions as were demanded for the Chignik and Kurlik expeditions. These requirements, briefly, are elimination of excessive overtime pay, and a demand for overtime pay for chores done during regular working hours, yet not considered by the workers as their specific type of work.

The packing industry is hoping to establish uniformity in union contract requirements for all San Francisco salmon fishing expeditions. Furthermore, talks are being carried on with Seattle, Wash., operators in an effort to bring labor requirements on ships out of each port into line. These talks are still in a formative stage.

Twelve unions were involved in the Central Alaska dispute which has served as a test case for both operators and workers. Each year, at the time to outfit ships for Central Alaska fishing waters, each group has held out until the last possible minute for its respective demands. This year the operators stood firm and gave up the fishing expeditions. And the unions stood firm. As a result approximately 600 workers are deprived of their usual seasonal jobs.

The unions argue that the United States Government this year limited the extent of the salman pack. Their spokesman say that the curtailment amounts to approximately 50 per cent. In the Bristol Bay area, for instance, the fishing days were reduced from 19 to 14. It is said that this is a "cycle year" for salmon in explanation of the curtailment.

In view of this curtailment, the unions picture the operators as taking advantage of the compulsory curb to effect new demands on the workers. Union leaders say it is taking unfair advantage.

The employers ridicule such claims. They say that they cannot afford to pay union demands, and by way of explanation say that overtime pay to salmon fishermen has been demanded which sometimes amounted to as much as 200 or more per cent of their base pay. In some instances, the operators say, men collected three times their base pay. That is why uniform and specific declarations on overtime are being demanded this year.

On each side in the dispute there was a verbal willingness to negotiate matters. The operators opened an office in San Francisco on March 1 prepared to negotiate. They kept their office open until 6 p. m., April 12, the deadline for the Chignik fishing expedition.

On labor's side, Revels Cayton, Secretary-Treasurer of the Maritime Federation of the Pacific, declared: "The workers want to go to Alaska, and are trying to get contracts signed. The chief difficulties have been raised by the packers who are seeking to eliminate many of the conditions heretofore enjoyed by the workers."

However, representatives of two machinists unions did not appear to negotiate, and this let the deadline pass. It is hoped such mutual determination on both sides to hold to a point will be softened in the Bristol Bay negotiations.

### First Seaplane Tender

CAMDEN, N. J., April 23 (AP)—The Curtiss, first navy vessel designed and built as a seaplane tender, was launched here April 20 at the yards of the New York Shipbuilding Corporation. Named for the late Glenn H. Curtiss, aviation pioneer, the ship was christened by his widow, Mrs. H. Sayre Wheeler, of Miami Springs, Fla. Guests at the launching included high naval and municipal officials.

# GARDENING

**Zinnias Provide Profusion of Flowers**

They are doing all kinds of things with zinnias these days. They have produced some so large they look like dahlias, giant blossoms four to five inches across in various lovely colors. At the other extreme are the Tom Thumb zinnias which begin blooming when the plants are very small. These are ultimately six to ten inches high, with flowers resembling flat, tiny buttons in reds, oranges, yellows, and pinks.

Fantasy zinnias have funny, twisted tubular petals in shaggy chrysanthemum-like heads. They are fascinating flowers in clear zinnia colors and are most interesting and satisfactory for cutting purposes. Radio zinnias have petals that look like a straight variety of those of Fantasy. These flowers have a starlike appearance when they first open, but later mature into round full specimens sometimes as much as three inches across.

**Scabiosa Variety**

Scabiosa-flowered zinnias do indeed resemble the pin cushion blossoms of scabiosa; heads of small, quill-like petals surrounded by a collar of broad flat petals. Navajo zinnias have long, narrow, slightly fluted petals in brilliant Navajo colorings heavily tipped with white, thus presenting an unusual, bi-colored effect. Similar to these, in that they also have a bi-colored effect, are the Mexicana zinnias. These come in yellows, creams, oranges, and browns, some of the blossoms starting in the center with maroon or mahogany and blending to yellow or cream tips. A single variety looks like a showy flat daisy of bright mahogany red edged with golden yellow. These varieties are fine for cutting and are spectacular in the garden.

Lilliput zinnias remind one of tiny pompon chrysanthemums, and are sometimes called pompon zinnias. They grow in dwarf compact bushes, making a beautiful display in such colors as white, canary yellow, salmon-rose, peach blossom, purple, and flesh. Tiniest of all are Cupid zinnias presenting color and bloom in profusion through the summer and into the fall. Varieties: Elf, Tiny Tim, Pixie, Snowdrop—you can hardly resist them.

**Garden Favorite**

From a rather homely garden flower the Zinnia family has risen in the ranks to one of the most fascinating. Remember when the colors used to be rather muddy reds, yellows, and whites? Now, they are resplendent and clear and even range through to blues and lilacs. The many unusual types, the variety in sizes as well as the range of colors, make them a flower of innumerdable uses. There is never any want of color when they are in bloom. They are all excellent cutting flowers, having stems long enough to arrange well, and stiff enough so they don't "flop" at the moment you most want them to stand erect.

They are easy to grow, thriving in light, well-fertilized soil in full sun, but blooming fairly well in part shade too. There are practically no insect pests, and only a little mildew in damp weather which does not interfere with the blooms.

So if you want a profusion of flowers this summer, unusual types and a rainbow of colors, plant zinnias. Sow them first indoors, if you want them early, and transplant in mid-May, or wait till the trees show tiny leaves and scatter them out of doors. They will come up soon and grow quickly and present you with dividends for the small amount of trouble they cause. **E. S. P.**

**A regular Tuesday feature**

# N. Y. Girls' League Aided 1,424 in '39

*Special to The Christian Science Monitor*

NEW YORK, April 23—A friendly, four-story, brownstone house, overlooking a garden, at No. 138 East Nineteenth Street, has a doorway through which 1,424 girls entered and found assistance during 1939. It is the headquarters for the Girls Service League of America, which has aided a total number of 102,714 girls in 32 years.

An annual report, issued under the title "House of the Open Door" tells how these girls have been guided to find work, develop individual abilities, acquire leisure skills in addition to meeting with co-operation in the fulfillment of immediate needs — whether this meant nourishing meals or overnight safety.

Members of the guidance staff held 4,421 consultations with girls during 1939. Scholarship aid for continued education or special training for jobs was given to 47.

"The League helps girls to help themselves," Mrs. Alexander M. Hadden, President of the League, said. "It works with each girl and not for her. Its unique service is that it deals with the whole girl instead of passing her on to one agency and then to another."

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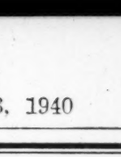

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# Senator Manager Sees Good Chance for Sox This Season—One-Man Track Team

## Harris Believes Yankees Weaker on Pitching Mound

By Ed Rumill

*Staff Writer of The Christian Science Monitor*

Bucky Harris visited Fenway Park yesterday afternoon, and before he sat down with Tom Yawkey, Joe Cronin, and Eddie Collins to talk about the weather and things, a newspaperman asked him if he thought the Red Sox could beat out the Yankees this year.

"It's a little early to be talking about that," answered the pilot of the Washington Senators, in his suave manner. "But I will say that the Red Sox looked very good against us in Washington. That Grove is a wonder. Bagby was 100 per cent improved over last spring. By the way, it is spring, isn't it?"

Assured that it was, despite what was happening on the other side of the window, Harris continued: "We've played only one game with the Yankees and Gordon won that with a home run that went foul. I knew it was on the wrong side of the foul pole and made so much noise they tossed me out of the game.

**Di Maggio Out**

"Over the schedule, the Yankees might not get the pitching they have had during the past four years. I don't think Gomez will win many games and Ruffing might have a bad year. They tell me that Joe Di Maggio's knee will keep him out for a while. The club needs his hitting and defensive play in the outfield."

Harris thought that his own club would make a fast break this spring, as it finished out its exhibition schedule with an unbroken string of nine-straight triumphs. But Bucky had the misfortune to run into the Red Sox and Yankees during the opening week of the campaign.

Before today's meeting with the Red Sox at Fenway Park, the Senators had made only 14 hits and three runs in three contests. They were blanked by Grove and Bagby, and held to three runs by Gomez and Sundra. Senatorial pitching has yielded 25 hits and 13 runs.

**Leonard an Ace**

The ace of the Washington staff is Dutch Leonard, a Dodger castoff, who throws what is popularly known as a knuckle ball, or butterfly ball, but which actually is held by the thumb and fingertips. It is as difficult to hit as it is to catch—ask Rick Ferrell. Dutch was to oppose Lefty Grove in the game this afternoon, for a continuation of their brilliant duel at Griffith Stadium a week ago.

Incidentally, Leonard won two out of three from the Red Sox in 1939 and took four out of seven from the Yankees. He won 20 games in all and not because he picked on the little fellows. The veteran comes close to being the No. 1 right-hander in the American League.

Grove, in connection with the Senators, is starting in where he left off last fall. During the '39 race Lefty captured four-straight from the Harris team. And there was a time when the tall southpaw had plenty of trouble getting Washington batters out.

* * *

Caught between the bases . . . After losing the opener in 10 innings, the Red Sox turned around and won 11 in a row from the Senators last season . . . Grove has won 16 of his last 22 starts in the American League . . . The Bees worked out at Ebbets Field yesterday, despite loud protests from the Brooklyn ground keeper . . . The local National Leaguers lost several thousand dollars by the dates they missed in Philadelphia and Brooklyn . . . Early yesterday afternoon a bulky figure was seen staring in through the window of a travel agency, probably wishing he could be on one of the warm southern beaches or golf courses pictured before him . . . It was Jimmy Foxx . . . The Red Sox are hoping the weather will let them play the Yankees here Thursday and Friday of this week . . . They would rather oppose the champions while Joe Di Maggio is on the bench.

**BASEBALL**
Tomorrow, Fenway Park, 3 P. M.
**Red Sox vs. Washington**
Seats at Filene's Men's Store Hub. 2195

## *Brown and Yale Entering 105th Game Tomorrow*

*Special to The Christian Science Monitor*

PROVIDENCE, R. I., April 23—Triumphant over Holy Cross last week, the Brown varsity nine will play host to Yale tomorrow afternoon at Aldrich Field in Providence.

The Brown-Yale series, inaugurated in 1881 has included a total of 104 games, of which Brown has won 44, lost 57, and tied 3. Last year, the teams split, Brown winning the first game, 5-1, and Yale the second, 8-2.

Coach Jack Kelleher will select either Walt Juszczyk, conqueror of Holy Cross, or Ray McCulloch to face the Elis on the mound. In 1939, Juszczyk pitched Brown to the 5-1 triumph and may be chosen for duty again. On the other hand, McCulloch has not seen much mound service since the opening game with Rutgers and may get the call against the Elis. If not on the mound, McCulloch will probably play left field as he did in the Holy Cross game when he fielded that position in excellent style and banged out three hits.

Coach "Smoky" Joe Wood has indicated that he will probably pitch his son, Joe, Jr., against Brown. Last year, Wood was the winning hurler in the second game of the series, pitching the whole nine innings and holding Brown to five hits.

Other Yale veterans of the 1939 series include Al Alter, shortstop, Gerard Besse, third base, and Bill McClellan, left field.

## Track Situation In Doubt at B. U.

Boston University's interclass track meet scheduled for yesterday afternoon was again postponed indefinitely because of the fact that the trackmen have not as yet been able to report.

Because of this track situation, the opening dual meet with Massachusetts State, carded for next Saturday has been called off. In fact, whether the men will be able to participate in any meets this year is problematical at the present writing.

## Today's Baseball

*By the Associated Press*

**American League**

Washington at Boston.
Philadelphia at New York.
Detroit at Chicago.
Cleveland at St. Louis.

**National League**

Boston at Brooklyn.
New York at Philadelphia.
Chicago at Pittsburgh.
St. Louis at Cincinnati, postponed, playing field flooded.


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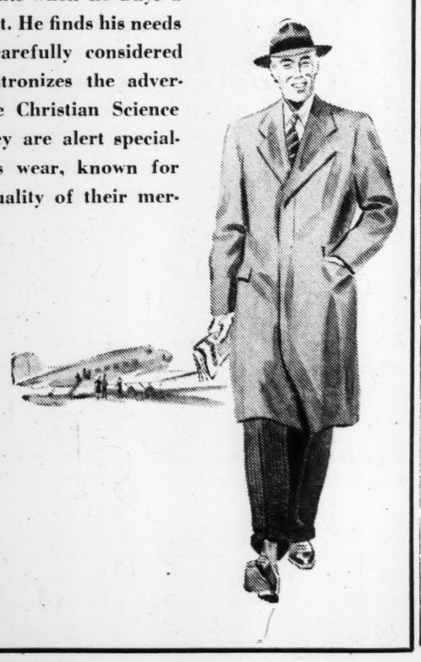
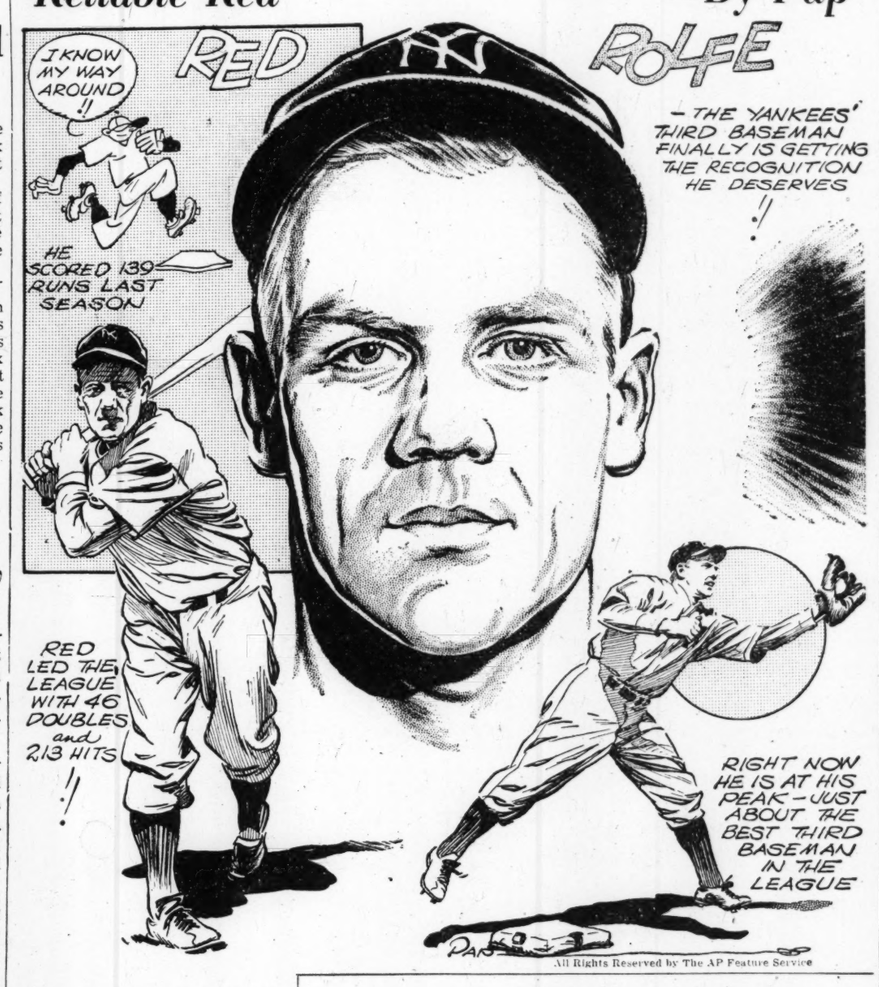



## *Reliable Red* —By Pap'


I KNOW MY WAY AROUND !!
RED
HE SCORED 139 RUNS LAST SEASON
RED LED THE LEAGUE WITH 46 DOUBLES and 213 HITS !!
RIGHT NOW HE IS AT HIS PEAK—JUST ABOUT THE BEST THIRD BASEMAN IN THE LEAGUE
ROLFE
—THE YANKEES' THIRD BASEMAN FINALLY IS GETTING THE RECOGNITION HE DESERVES !!
PAP

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With the Yankees bidding for their fifth straight pennant, it is only natural that they should be closely watched for signs of cracking. In that connection, it might be wise not to spend too much time looking in the direction of third base where Red Rolfe holds forth.

The Redhead from Dartmouth appears to be at the peak of his career right now and the chances are that he will have little difficulty holding his spot as the American League's leading third baseman.

Rolfe is 31 and starting his seventh season as a Yankee. He is one of those thoroughly effective ball players who does his job without fuss or fanfare and is, therefore, taken for granted and pretty generally overlooked when the bouquets are being tossed around.

He is a great defensive player, steadiness itself around the hot corner. But being a member of the Yankees, noted for their slugging prowess, his defensive contributions pass unnoticed.

Even when it comes to slugging, Rolfe can hold up his end. He batted .329 in 152 games last season and drove in 80 runs. The 46 doubles he hit are a tribute to his powerful hitting as well as his speed on the bases. He has a trick of rounding first base at full speed on hits, ready to dash to second at the slightest opening.

Rolfe is never in any great hurry to sign his contract and rush off to training camp. In fact, his actions in recent years arouse the suspicion that he does not relish the long training grind. He was late in reporting this season and then took his own good time about getting into playing shape. Manager Joe McCarthy, feeling that Rolfe knows his own case best, allowed Red to work out his own training schedule. The result has been very satisfactory all around. Red is in great shape and has been hitting better than ever during the exhibition tour. There is every indication that he is headed for his most prosperous season in the big show.

—Pap'

## Lake Six Wins

TORONTO, April 23 (CP)—Kirkland Lake Blue Devils whipped Calgary Stampeders 9-1 last night for their second-straight victory in the best-of-five games Allan Cup series for the Canadian Senior Amateur Hockey championship. Johnny McCreedy led the winners with three goals. Bob Walton and Jo Jo Graboski nad two each and Joe Brown and Hal Cooper one each. Howie Hill scored Calgary's lone goal.

## Ohio River 'Wins'

CINCINNATI, April 23 (AP)—The Ohio River won todays' baseball game—and tomorrow's— from the St. Louis Cards and Cincinnati Reds.

The Reds called both contests off as the flood, rising above 58 feet, covered the outfield of Crosley Field. Another foot will put home plate under and a 60 stage, forecast for tomorrow, will submerge the pitcher's mound.

## Boston Batting

**Red Sox**

| | |
|---|---|
| Cramer | .333 |
| Foxx | .333 |
| Doerr | .313 |
| Williams | .213 |
| Di Maggio | .188 |
| Cronin | .176 |
| Desautels | .125 |
| Tabor | .067 |
| Finney | .000 |
| Peacock | .000 |

**Bees**

| | |
|---|---|
| Sisti | .500 |
| Cuccinello | .333 |
| Ross | .333 |
| Lopez | .333 |
| Hassett | .000 |
| West | .000 |
| Loane | .000 |
| Miller | .000 |
| Rowell | .000 |

## Sessions in Cage at Tufts Sends Terrier Nine on Way

Due to the courtesy of Tufts College, Boston University has been able to hold baseball practice for the past few days at the indoor cage at Medford with the result that Coach Mel Collard has finally started to assemble a starting nine.

The Terriers are scheduled to open their season against Harvard tomorrow, and then leave Thursday for a trip through Vermont and New Hampshire that will find them meeting Middlebury on Friday, Vermont on Saturday, Norwich on the following Monday and Dartmouth on Tuesday.

The Harvard game was scheduled to take place at Nickerson Field, but it will be impossible to play there because there is still no water there. Arrangements are now under way attempting to shift the game to Harvard.

**Snow in Vermont**

The outlook for the trip through Vermont and New Hampshire appears futile at this time because according to latest reports, Vermont still has more than six inches of snow. Unless there is a decided turn in the weather immediately, the entire trip may be cancelled.

Meanwhile, Coach Collard is going ahead molding his first club. John O'Connell, who did the catching the last half of last season, is again the first-string receiver with Jim McCuddy and Morris Levine, two newcomers, as his understudies. Carl Braun, last year's sophomore standout, will be the team's No. 1 hurler with Charles "Red" Hoar, veteran of last year, in the second spot. The third pitcher will probably be Bill DeMerritt, a sophomore who did not pitch for the freshmen last year.

Two newcomers, Art Patrino and Paul Halloran are staging a merry battle for first base, with Patrino, a transfer from Northeastern, holding a slight edge. Johnny Chambers has been moved from the outfield and is playing second base with Walt McCarthy, a sophomore, still very much in the running. Charlie Thomas, one of Boston University's brilliant sophomore stars who has already made letters in football and basketball, has moved into the shortstop position ahead of Joe Conaty and Whit Cummings, veterans from last year. Another newcomer who appears to be a find is Warren Johnson, a transfer from Brown, who is battling Thomas for the shortstop job. Whit Cummings, who started several games at shortstop last year, has been moved over to third base and rates ahead of Bill Barry, who did not report last year because of spring football.

The outfield seems to be pretty well set with John DiNubla in left, Ralph Dattman in center and Bud Hines in right. Hines and DiNubla saw considerable action last year, while Dattman made his letter as a sophomore but was ineligible for competition last year. Carl Erickson and Walter Williams loom as the reserve outfielders.

## P. G. A. Tournaments

NEW YORK (AP)—With 10 tournaments already listed and others to be added, professional golfers will compete form $75,000 in prize money during the spring and summer months, Fred Corcoran, tournament manager of the P. G. A announced.

The $5,000 Milwaukee open Aug. 1-4, is a new addition to the schedule while the Chicago open last played in 1938, will be revived July 19-21.

The schedule:

May 16-19, $5,000 Goodall Round Robin, New York; May 24-25, $2,000 Metropolitan Open, Bloomfield, N. J.; June 6-8, U. S. Open at Warrensville, Ohio, with $6,000 in prize money; June 13-16, $6,000 Inverness invitation, Toledo, Ohio; July 19-21, $5,000 Chicago open; July 25-28, $7,500 St. Paul Open; Aug. 1-4, $5,000 Milwaukee Open; Aug. 15-17, $3,000 Canadian Open; Aug. 26-Sept. 1, $15,000 P. G. A. Championship, Hershey, Pa., and Sept. 5-8, $5,000 Anthracite Open, Scranton, Pa.

## Yankee Exhibitions

NEW YORK (AP)—The New York Yankees have announced they will play seven exhibition games with minor-league clubs this season.

They are: May 13, Akron, Ohio; 14, Binghamton; June 13, Butler, Pa.; 17, Kansas City; July 29, Toledo; Sept. 3, Baltimore, and 9, Buffalo.

**Three Years Ago**
*By the Associated Press*

Indiana took main honors at 43rd Penn Relays, winning distance medley in record time of 10:04.7 and four mile relay with world record 17:16.1.

## B. U. vs. Harvard At Soldiers Field

Boston University and Harvard will play baseball at Soldiers Field tomorrow afternoon at 4 o'clock instead of Nickerson Field as originally planned. There will be no freshman game.

## New Course For Caddie Instruction

If you get an untrained caddie for any of your golf rounds this season, it won't be the fault of the Professional Golfers' Association of America, which is distributing to all golf courses in the U. S. where P. G. A. members are employed a series of five wall-charts. The charts, designed to be posted in caddie-shelters, explain in word and diagram every duty a caddie is expected to perform from the time he is assigned to a golfer until he is paid off at the end of the round.

Charts are not meant to be posted all at once. Instead, according to Tom Walsh, President of the P. G. A., clubs are requested to post the charts one at a time a week apart. Caddies will then be asked to study all material included in a given chart (say the chart on GREENS) and be prepared to take an examination on it at the end of the week.

At that time, the next chart in the series (perhaps TEES) will be posted for the boys to study. Thus, at the end of five weeks every caddie in every P. G. A. club in the U. S., an estimated 500,000 lads, will have been given a complete course in caddying duties. An immediate improvement in caddie standards throughout the country is a certain result of this P. G. A. move.

Golfers will also be given a chance to see the charts, so they'll know what to expect of a caddie. For this, the wall-charts will be duplicated in much smaller size, for posting on club bulletin boards.

"In the past," President Walsh explains, "there has been no uniform system of caddie training. A golfer's caddie might be good or bad depending on the training he had received from the club caddie committee, the caddie-master, and the professional. Most leading clubs have developed excellent systems of training, and we have taken the best features of all of them in preparing the charts. Material on the charts was compiled from outstanding systems of training as developed by members of our Association throughout the country. Everything a good caddie should know is on them, yet no unreasonable demand on the lads is included."

## Syracuse Trades Kroner to Bisons For Roy Johnson

SYRACUSE, N. Y. (AP)—The Syracuse International League Baseball Club announced today it had traded second baseman John Kroner to the Buffalo Bisons in an even swap for Roy Johnson, hard-hitting outfielder.

Clarence M. Schindler, President and owner of the Chiefs, disclosed the deal after a conference with Bison manager Steve O'Neill.

Johnson, 36, former major-league star with the Tigers, Red Sox and Yankees of the American League, and Boston Bees of the National loop, is a left-handed hitter with a 15-season lifetime batting average of .307.

It will be his first season in the International League.

He batted .296 for Milwaukee in the American Association last year, and .301 with the same club in 1938.

Kroner, a regular with the Chiefs in 1935 when the team won the league play-offs, batted .276 last season.

**Five Years Ago**
*By the Associated Press*

50,000 at Polo Grounds saw Babe Ruth's debut as National Leaguer with Boston Braves.

## *'Butterfly' Professor*

By a Staff Photographer

**Emil 'Dutch' Leonard, Washington**

**Winner of 20 American League decisions last year, Leonard is ace of the Senatorial mound staff. He was the losing pitcher in Lefty Grove's sensational 1940 debut at Griffith Stadium, and was scheduled to oppose Lefty again this afternoon at Fenway Park. Leonard is famous for what is known as the "butterfly" ball.**

## Huskies Look to Wiren For Field Events Score

By Gordon Campbell

*Staff Writer of The Christian Science Monitor*

A young fellow who never has much to say is scheduled to be the busiest Northeastern trackman this spring.

Jake Wiren of Dedham—hammer thrower, discus thrower, broad jumper, and shot putter—probably couldn't find much time to talk if he wanted to in the Huskies' coming five engagements, but that is not the reason he is quiet. He is just naturally that way.

Wiren will never set the world on fire by his performances in any of the events he enters, yet he is good enough for plenty of points in all of the dual meets on the Huskies' schedule.

All the Dedham boy would need to become an outstanding star in his field event specialties are a few pounds and a few inches, but the time seems to have past when additions to his size are made. Recognizing this fact and comparing his performances with his five feet, nine inches, and 160 pounds, experts have dubbed him the "best weight man for his size in the country."

**Resembles Rowe**

In build and in size, Jake resembles Bill Rowe of Rhode Island State, who made the Olympic team in 1936. Rowe, however, had a little more weight which added the necessary distance to his efforts. A good student and majoring in mechanical engineering, one of the hardest courses at the intown institution, Wiren combines track and football, in which he plays guard, for his athletic activities.

Jake will show his wares for the first time outdoors this season Saturday when the Huskies meet Harvard and Holy Cross in an informal meet at Harvard Stadium, Brighton. At this meet no score will be kept, but if there were, Wiren would earn his share of points.

At this meet Coach Gerry Tatton will be able to experiment to find out how his runners are going to shape up in outdoor competition. In spite of his good indoor season, in which his team defeated Bates, Brown, and Massachusetts State, while losing to Tufts and Maine, Gerry does not feel too optimistic over the approaching cinder season.

**Sessions at "Y"**

As yet the team has not been able to get outside for practice, all their sessions having been conducted on the small Y. M. C. A. track in the Huntington Avenue Branch gym. The track at Huntington Field, Brookline, the Huskies' home grounds, was expected to be in shape this week, but the snow of Sunday night set back the work a few days.

As it shapes up now, Francis Corcoran, a sophomore, and Jack Caswell, the Ilion, N. Y., veteran and football halfback, will run the century. Both should be clocked around 10.2s., Tatton feels, although he fully expected Caswell would be better than that. Corcoran and Caswell will double in the 220, along with Arnold Saunders, all of whom should do about 22.6s.

In the quarter-mile, Capt. Frank Mascianica will be joined by Gardner Holmes, Saunders, and John Fitzpatrick. Mascianica, who took a fourth in the New Englands last May and who in this meet last spring defeated Torbie Macdonald of Harvard in the furlong, is expected to shade 50s.

**Break Two Minutes**

The half-mile will see Tatton entering Bill MacDonough and Dave Lockerby, both of whom can break two minutes, along with Sam Drevitch, while the mile will have Colby Kelly and Sophomore Paul Durup, a twosome that should be able to do better than 4:35. The longest distance, the two-mile race, will contain Mike Prohodsky, a sophomore, and Dick Carpenter, a veteran, both of whom Tatton considers pretty fair.

In the hurdle events, the veteran George Shanker will team with the newcomer Dick Carroll. Shanker can be expected to return a 15.6s. time in the highs, and a 24.8s. clocking in the lows, while Tatton expects Carroll to be not far behind.

Wiren, of course, heads the field events men, and should place well up in his specialties. One other athlete from whom Tatton is hoping will come a few points is Phil Newman of Winchester, a newcomer who can toss the javelin some 180 feet. A 165-pound sophomore, Newman won his numerals as a freshman, and has developed rapidly this year. Tatton believes Phil, who also hurls the hammer and discus, might place in the New Englands, in the javelin this spring.

**Other Entries**

The other field events see Bob Tarbell, Ralph Coleman, and Bob Briand, a trio of 12-footers in the pole vault; Arthur Field, Coleman, Jim Jefferson, and Carl Peterson in the high jump, with the first two hovering around six feet; Shanker, Wiren, and Corcoran in the broad jump; and Wiren, Jefferson, and Abe Winograd in the shot.

Missed this year will be last year's captain, Danny Miles, generally recognized as the outstanding high jumper in New England last season; Joe Gallant and Stan Tebbetts, better-than-average distance runners, and Dick Whipple in the field events.

The varsity outdor track schedule includes dual meets with Springfield at Springfield May 4, New Hampshire at Durham May 11, and Bates at Lewiston May 18, the N. E. I. C. A. A. A. meet at Springfield May 24-25, and the I. C. 4-A's at Harvard May 31-June 1.

## Three Big Relay Carnivals Taking Place on Week End

NEW YORK, April 23 (AP)—If you like foot-racing so much that you're willing to sit all day to watch scantily clad young men running around a cinder track, handing batons from one to another, you'll have three big chances this week end.

Giving the outdoor track season its traditional flying start, the Penn and Drake Relay Carnivals will be run off next Friday and Saturday at Philadelphia and Des Moines, and the Colorado Relays Saturday at Boulder. Each one features four-man performances and each draws some 2,500 to 3,000 athletes from high schools and colleges in addition to a few picked stars for special events.

**Keen Rivalry**

There's a keen rivalry between the Penn and Drake meets and the directors like nothing better than to come up with a few stars from the other's territory. Colorado can't compete with them, although it did lure the Kansas State team and its great weight man, Elmer Hackney, last year. The high schoolers and Rocky Mountain collegians do most of the running there and this year a junior college division has been added.

At Drake, Director Franklin (Pitch) Johnson, soon to become Stanford coach, has rounded up what he considers the best field yet for his farewell meet. In addition to the stars of the Big Six territory and the Southwest, who already have had preliminary tests in the Texas Relays and last Saturday's Kansas Relays, the field includes representatives of every Big Ten college and such individual aces as Earle Meadows, Fred Wolcott, Roy Cochran, and Hackney. He figures meet records may be broken in seven of the ten special events.

**Meadows to Vault**

The high spot is the pole vault in which Meadows, recently dethroned by Cornelius Warmerdam, the first 15-foot pole vaulter, will aim at a new mark of 15-2. Then there's the two-mile, with Forrest Efaw, Ralph Schwartzkopf, and lonesome John Munski; a 100-yard dash with Barney Ewell of Penn State (snatched right out of Penn's territory), Billy Brown of Louisiana State, and Myron Piker of Northwestern. Nick Vukmanic, Penn State javelin tosser, and J. D. Devall, L. S. U. jumper, also are listed among the stars.

H. Jamison Swarts, who runs the Penn meet, counters with a special mile in which Chuck Fenske, Gene Venzke, and Walter Mehl will try to break Glenn Cunningham's meet record of 4:18.8; Al Blozis, the Georgetown weight throwing star, and Welby Williams, ace sprinter from North Texas Teachers. Penn's mile relay championship race has an especially notable field including Pitt, which set the record of 3:14.8 last year, North Texas, New York University, and Ohio State.

## Duckpin Leader

NEW HAVEN, Conn., April 23 (AP)—A sharp-shooting team representing the New Departure Company of Bristol rolled 1820 to capture first place in the men's booster division in the National Duckpin Bowling Congress championships.

The Endees performance was the highlight of a mild night of firing last night and accounted for the only change in the standings.

## Dodgers Release Two

BROOKLYN (AP)—The Brooklyn Dodgers have sent catcher Chris Hartje to their Montreal farm of the International League under outright assignment and placed outfielder-utility man Bert Haas with the same club on option.

## Cubans to Fence

NEW YORK, April 23 (AP)—A six-man Cuban fencing team will compete in the National fencing championships at New York May 3-10, it was announced yesterday. The team will be composed of Sergio Luis Varrina, foils; George Wirth, Eugenio Garate and Jose Hernandez, saber, and Garate, Eugenio Sardina and Carlos Lamar, epee.

It will be the first Cuban team to compete in the Nationals since 1919, when Cuba scored an unexpected team victory, and the first international competition in the meet since a British team competed in 1934.

## Oshawa Repeats

WINNIPEG, April 23 (AP)—The Oshawa Generals became the first club to win the Canadian junior hockey championship and the Memorial Cup two successive years when they defeated Kenora Thistles, western champions, 4-2, to take the best-of-five national final three games to one, here last night.

Oshawa won the first game last Tuesday 1-0, took the second Thursday 4-1, but lost the third Saturday 4-3.

# Three Straight for Cincinnati—Eighth Perfect '300' Game in Bowling Classic

## Reds Act Like Champions In Holding Back Cardinals

*By the Associated Press*

The Cincinnati Reds are making all the so-called experts who backed them to repeat for the National League pennant look good. At the end of the first waterlogged week of the schedule they are at the top of their circuit with three games won and none lost, but that isn't the whole story.

They never have been behind in any of the games. Their three prize pitchers have gone the full nine-inning route in every case. No more than one run has been scored against them in any contest. The team hasn't committed a single error.

The 6-1 defeat they handed the St. Louis Cardinals yesterday was the most emphatic indication the champions could have given that they are travelling the same trail they took a year ago.

**Walters Scores**

They made a mockery of the challenge the Cards were supposed to be readying this season. They paddled three pitchers for nine hits and bunched three runs in both the third and eighth innings. But more than this they presented a smooth, machine-like ball club behind the effective seven-hit hurling of Bucky Walters, who kept the Cards shut out on five hits until the ninth inning.

St. Louis made two embarrassing errors, both of which figured in Cincinnati's scoring. Another time, three players all ran after a fly and left second base uncovered, giving Harry Craft a two-base hit. In five games since the season opened, the Cards have lost four and used 15 pitchers, including Clyde Shoun for fractions of four games and three days in a row.

One week doesn't make a season, but a champion has to win approximately 95 games and a victory now counts just as much as one in August or September.

Right now the club the Reds probably are watching closest is Brooklyn, undefeated, untied and unscored upon in two games. But the Reds are sure to stay at the top a day or two longer because the floodwaters of the Ohio River have engulfed Crosley Field at Cincinnati and apparently will keep them idle until the schedule moves the club to Chicago Thursday.

Rain and snow prevented any eastern games in either league yesterday. In the other western game of the National League, the Pittsburgh Pirates continued undefeated with a 9-5 verdict over the Chicago Cubs. It was a wild home opener for the Buccaneers, with 19 hits, 12 bases on balls and six errors making everything uncertain. Nevertheless, the Pirates took the lead in the first inning and never relinquished it.

**One for Hudlin**

Willis Hudlin added another good pitching performance to the Cleveland Indians' record with a seven-hit job that stopped the St. Louis Browns 5-2 and lifted the Tribe into a tie with the idle Boston Red Sox for first place in the American League. All of Cleveland's runs were crowded into the first inning, when Howard Mills couldn't get even one batter out.

The Detroit Tigers put across two runs in the ninth on Earl Averill's pinch single to beat the Chicago White Sox 6-5 and give Rookie Dick Conger credit for his first major league victory on one inning's effort. The Sox relied on another freshman, Vallie Eaves, who did an amazing job of holding the enemy to three runs in 7 2-3 innings during which he gave seven hits, 12 bases on balls and made two wild pitches. Yet Clint Brown was charged with the loss.

### YESTERDAY'S STARS

*By the Associated Press*

**Earl Averill, Tigers**—Hit pinch single in ninth to drive in two runs and bring 6-5 victory over White Sox.

**Elbie Fletcher, Pirates** — Hit double and single and stole base to beat Bucs' attack in beating Cubs 9-5.

**Willis Hudlin, Indians**—Limited Browns to seven hits to win 5-2.

**Bucky Walters, Reds**—Pitched seven-hit ball against Cardinals and drove in three runs to help win one game, 6-1.

## Sports Roundup

NEW YORK, April 23 (AP)—The major league ball season will start any day now. . . . The Barons figure the foul weather has cost them a cool half million to date. . . . Some hot news soon may pop out of the N. C. A. A.'s Chicago headquarters on the athletics mess in the colleges. . . . Southern California is fixing to invite Detroit, Cincinnati, Brooklyn and maybe Cleveland to train out there next spring. . . . Any time the White Sox want to get rid of Bob Kennedy, rookie third sacker, all they have to do is call up Gabby Hartnett, Connie Mack or Frankie Frisch.

* * *

WPA workers shoveled snow off the courts so Walter Senior, Lawrence College tennis coach and Morey Lewis, Canadian champion, could play an exhibition Sunday. . . . Whitey Kurowski, the Rochester ball player, to whom the sports writers always refer to as a veteran, was 22 the other day. . . . Umpire Bill Klem tunes up each spring by going into the woods and calling balls and strikes on the squirrels. . . . Bob Ingalls will play center for Michigan this fall wearing spectacles.

* * *

The Reds are about ready to start taking orders for the 1941 opener. . . . With the annuities rolling in, golfer Ky Laffoon has quit his job at a Chicago club and will take life easy touring with the pros.

**Today's Guest Star**

Dick Freeman, Houston Chronicle: "John Kimbrough, All-America fullback of the Texas Aggies, will have a new assignment for 1940. . . . Aside from his straight-ahead power running, end sweeps and hard blocking, Big John will be the team's No. 1 passer."

## Baseball's Big Six

*By the Associated Press*

**Batting (Three Leaders in Each League)**

(Based on five or more hits)

| Player, Club | G | AB | R | H | Pct. |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| McCosky, Tigers | 5 | 16 | 7 | 8 | .500 |
| Seibert, Athletics | 4 | 15 | 2 | 7 | .467 |
| M. McCormick, Reds | 3 | 12 | 3 | 5 | .417 |
| Marion, Cardinals | 5 | 7 | 1 | 7 | .412 |
| Campbell, Tigers | 5 | 17 | 2 | 7 | .412 |
| Padgett, Cardinals | 4 | 14 | 1 | 5 | .357 |

**Home Runs**

| American | | National | |
|---|---|---|---|
| Kuhel, White Sox | 2 | Galan, Cubs | 1 |
| Foxx, Red Sox | 2 | Goodman, Reds | 1 |
| Johnson, Athletics | 2 | F. McCorm'k, Reds | 1 |
| (Nine tied with one) | | Suhr, Phillies | 1 |
| | | Davis, Pirates | 1 |

**Runs Batted In**

| American | | National | |
|---|---|---|---|
| Greenberg, Tigers | 6 | J. Martin, Cards | 4 |
| Cliff, Browns | 6 | Lavagetto, Dodgers | 4 |
| Heath, Indians | 6 | Camilli, Dodgers | 4 |

### American League

| | Won | Lost | P.C. |
|---|---|---|---|
| Boston | 3 | 1 | .750 |
| Cleveland | 3 | 1 | .750 |
| New York | 2 | 1 | .667 |
| Detroit | 3 | 2 | .600 |
| Philadelphia | 2 | 2 | .500 |
| St. Louis | 2 | 3 | .400 |
| Chicago | 1 | 3 | .250 |
| Washington | 0 | 3 | .000 |

Results April 22

Cleveland 5, St. Louis 2.
Detroit 6, Chicago 5.
Other games postponed

### National League

| | Won | Lost | P.C. |
|---|---|---|---|
| Cincinnati | 3 | 0 | 1.000 |
| Brooklyn | 2 | 0 | 1.000 |
| Pittsburgh | 2 | 0 | 1.000 |
| Philadelphia | 1 | 0 | 1.000 |
| Chicago | 2 | 4 | .333 |
| St. Louis | 1 | 4 | .200 |
| Boston | 0 | 1 | .000 |
| New York | 0 | 2 | .000 |

Results April 22

Cincinnati 6, St. Louis 1.
Pittsburgh 9, Chicago 0.
Other games postponed.

### College Baseball

*By the Associated Press*

Results April 22

At Williamsburg, Va.: William and Mary 2, Maryland 1.
At Charlottesville, Va.: Virginia Tech 6, Virginia 1.

## Only Four Amateurs In U. S. Open

WHITE SULPHUR SPRINGS, W. Va., April 23 (AP)—The United States open tennis tournament, "stormy petrel" of net ranks, opens its fourth annual stand today with its best field, but simonpures still can't be persuaded to disregard opposition of the U. S. Lawn Tennis Association.

However, red-haired Don Budge, who replaces William T. Tilden, 2d, as the tourney's star performer, hails the event as the greatest thing that has happened to tennis in many years.

**Must Take Hold**

"Sooner or later," he declares, "the idea of open meetings between pros and amateurs must take hold and be an everyday occurrence, for that is the only way we can really develop a lot of tennis material in this country."

The California ace insists it's "old-fashioned" for the USLTA to keep the two separated. That's the way Tilden talked when he helped organize the tournament despite USLTA disapproval. Still, the mighty association holds to its ban, warning amateurs who play in the open will be barred from USLTA-sanctioned events.

**Tilden Busy**

That's why only four simonpures are among the 39 entries this year. Tilden is busy with a tennis school in Los Angeles, but Vincent Richards, who had a hand in creating the tourney, Frank Hunter, and Al Chapin, former Davis Cup players, will be out for the crown even though Budge appears to have the field pretty much in his own hands.

Today's initial match in the $2,000 competition finds the top-seeded Budge paired with amateur Byrne Bauer of White Sulphur Springs, while Defending Champion Richard Skeen of Burbank, Calif., ranked second, engages Carl Bowyer, White Sulphur Springs, to lead off the lower bracket.

## Minor Leagues

*By the Associated Press*

**Results April 22**

**International League**

Rochester 5, Baltimore 2.
Other games postponed, rain.

**American Association**

Toledo 4, Milwaukee 2.
Louisville 9, St. Paul 6.
Indianapolis 2, Minneapolis 0.
(Only games).

**Pacific Coast League**

No games scheduled.

**Texas League**

No games scheduled.

**Southern Association**

No games scheduled.

## Pacific Coast Starts Move To Attract Training Camps

*Special to The Christian Science Monitor*

LOS ANGELES — Southern California in the near future stands a chance of becoming the home of major league spring baseball training camps.

Conversion this spring of Connie Mack and his Philadelphia Athletics has encouraged the Southern California Sportsman's Association to launch an active campaign to bring more major league teams to this section for spring training.

The Chicago cubs have been a fixture on Catalina Island for many years. Pasadena in the early spring wouldn't be the same without the Chicago White Sox. The Pittsburgh Pirates have preferred the Pacific Coast for a long time, first at Paso Robles and currently at San Bernardino in the orange groves.

**"Sold"**

Connie Mack returned to Philadelphia "sold" on Southern California as a place for his talent to unlimber while other sections of the country still are shoveling snow. Mr. McGillicuddy is said to have talked about Southern California to other major league managers and magnates.

Encouragement was given the new campaign to get more major league baseball teams here annually for spring training with reports that Detroit, St. Louis, Cincinnati, Brooklyn, and perhaps Cleveland have cast eyes westward.

**Adequate facilities**

California cities that could supply adequate training facilities for big league teams are Santa Monica, Long Beach, San Diego, Salinas, Fresno, and Santa Barbara. Sportsmen of these cities are joining the Sportsman's Association in the plan to bring more big teams here in the springtime.

Los Angeles and San Francisco feel that they are definitely ready for major league baseball. Los Angeles, at least, has been working hard to obtain a franchise in either the American or the National League. Crowds of from 50,000 to 100,000 at football games and horse races, sportsmen here believe, are evidence that major league baseball also could be supported in the style to which it should become accustomed.

**Syndicate**

A group of motion picture executives and west coast financiers have become interested to the extent of forming a $5,000,000 syndicate with which to attempt to obtain a major league franchise.

They realize, however, that this is a dream that cannot be realized with the arrival of tomorrow's sunshine, so they have pledged complete co-operation to the Southern California Sportsman's Association and the Los Angeles Junior Chamber of Commerce in the initial move to establish more spring training camps here.

## Major Leaders

*By the Associated Press*

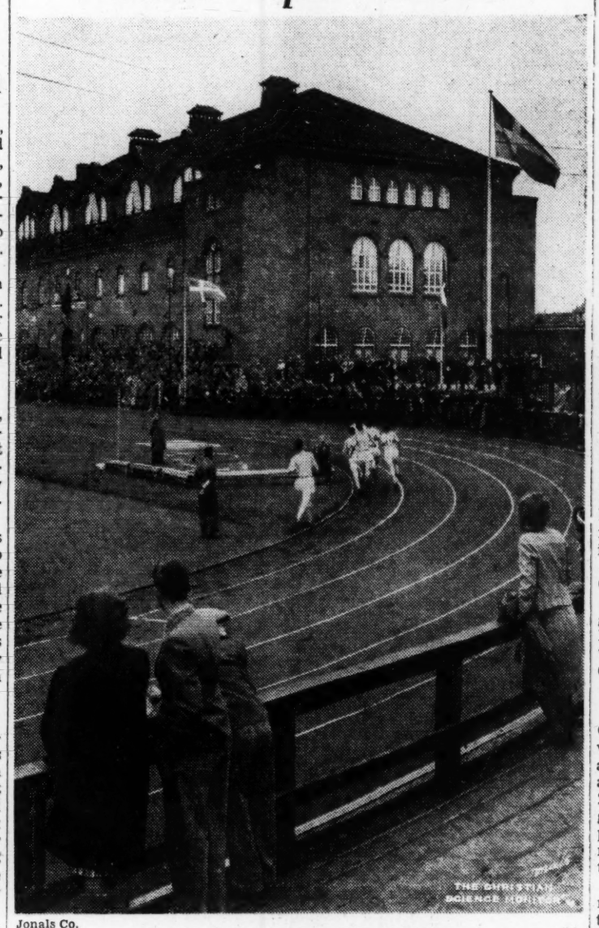
**National League**

Batting—M. McCormick, Cincinnati, .417; Marion, St. Louis, .412.
Runs—Hack and Galan, Chicago, 4.
Runs Batted In—J. Martin, St. Louis, Lavagetto and Camilli, Brooklyn, 4.
Hits—Galan, Chicago, and Marion, St. Louis, 7.
Doubles—Todd, Chicago, and Marion, St. Louis, 3.
Triples—Four tied with 1.
Home Runs—Five tied with 1.
Stolen Bases—Six tied with 1.

**American League**

Batting—McCosky, Detroit, .500; Siebert, Philadelphia, .467.
Runs—McCosky, Detroit, 7; Clift, St. Louis, 5.
Runs Batted In—Greenberg, Detroit, Clift, St. Louis, and Heath, Cleveland, 6.
Hits—McCosky, Detroit, and Radcliff, St. Louis, 8.
Doubles—Thirteen tied with 2.
Triples—York, Detroit, 2; six tied with 1.
Home Runs—Kuhel, Chicago, Johnson Philadelphia, and Foxx, Boston, 2.
Stolen Bases—Eight tied with 1.

## *Danish 'Sport House'*



Jonals Co.

**View includes track action alongside**

## And Talking of . . . Denmark

**By R. Maillard Stead**

*Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor*

**Further Sport Expansion**

LONDON—Today the shadow of the German swastika lies heavily across Denmark and thoughts of sportsfolk in many lands turn sympathetically toward a people of particular distinction in the realm of international athletics. So maybe you will be interested to read here something about the latest developments calculated to raise the general standard of Danish sport.

Telling of these developments, a valued correspondent draws attention to the project for establishing Scandinavia's most comprehensive sports center in the densely-populated southwestern area of Copenhagen. The scheme relates to 85 acres of land envisaged as the site for playing fields, two open-air swimming pools, and various halls for indoor sport.

**"Sports Park" Group**

This plan, like those already developed on similar but more modest lines in the southeast and northern districts of the capital, is a testimony to the labors of the "Sports Park" organization, which has been concerned since 1911 with the conversion to use for sporting purposes of open spaces in and around the city. Financial backing for such enterprises is guaranteed by the civic authorities.

Denmark's two most spectacular accomplishments in the way of furnishing athletic facilities so far have been the opening of the "Fælledparken" and the building of the "Idrætshus." the former, Copenhagen's first large recreation ground, measures about 154 acres and was previously used for military drill—it has been laid out on the English pattern, with trees, shrubs and open spaces for games, notably football—while the first "Idrætshus" is much more than the translation of its name (Sports House) would seem to imply.

The building itself—its chief feature a large gymnasium hall (44 by 19 meters) with seating accommodation for 2,500 people—has adjoining it a track and field athletics stadium that can hold 12,000 spectators and a football arena which takes 40,000 soccer fans.

**Revenue for Sports**

Outside this area, facing one of the main northeastern thoroughfares of Copenhagen, are buildings containing a cinema, a theater, a restaurant and shops, all of which serve to raise revenue for sports purposes.

For example, when the corporation granted permission for the cinema and theater to be erected, it was stipulated that profits were to be accumulated for the building of a much-needed swimming pool for the city. Right soon that pool could be built. And a very fine pool it is.

This facility was well appreciated, because the Danes are extremely keen on swimming. They are distinguished at it, too. Right at this moment they have among them the fastest woman swimmer in the world—the celebrated young Ragnhild Hveger, who holds no fewer than 10 world's records for feminine freestyle speeding.

Another very famous Danish character in the swimming line is Jenny Kammersgaard, specialist in endurance feats. The great ambition she announced before war closed in was to thresh her way across the North Sea from Holland to England. And, though this may seem rather a fantastic proposition—the distance is more than 90 miles—you must weigh, before dismissing it, the fact that she has actually swum across the Baltic Sea from Denmark to Germany, covering the 32 miles in 41 hours, and has crossed from Jutland, on the Danish mainland, to the Isle of Zealand—a matter of 56 miles.

**Sailing Most Popular**

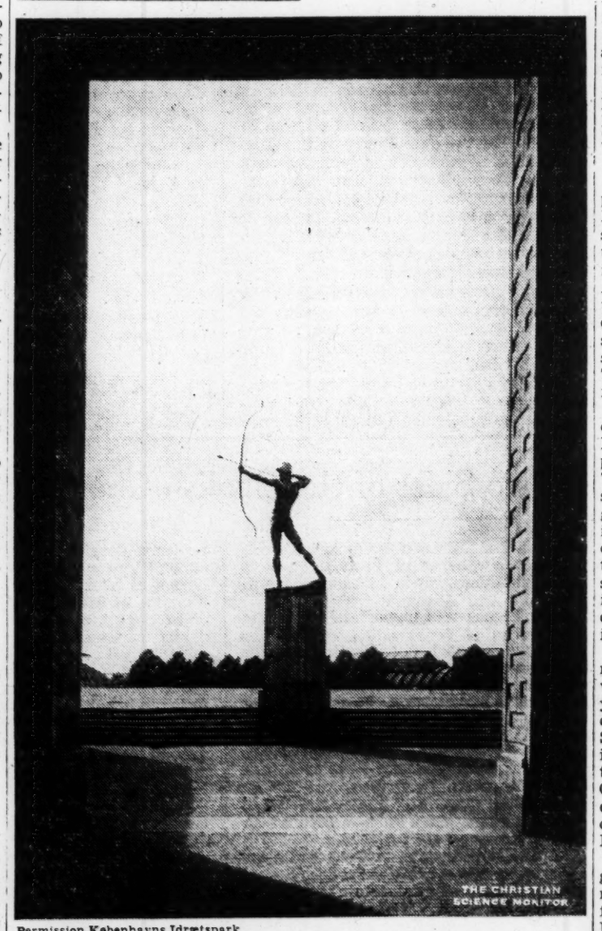
The pastime that could most properly be described as the Danish national sport, however, is sailing. The modern descendants of the old Viking marauders have an inherent love for ships and the sea. And they have abundant opportunity to indulge it, since their country comprises a peninsular and several islands, on one of which is situated the capital, Copenhagen. They have a fine reputation, too, for rowing.

Sport in Denmark, all under the central control of the Dansk Idraets-Forbund, is a many-sided proposition, as in most places else. The most popular side being the soccer football side, in which the general public evinces its keenest interest. Rugby football the Danes do not play. But they are devoted to field handball, a team game like soccer, only played with the hands instead of the feet. They also play cricket—to a limited degree, mostly in and around Copenhagen.

Cricket was introduced into Denmark by engineers engaged in railway construction more than 70 years ago, and the first Danish club for the game was formed at Soro, on the Isle of Zealand. Danish cricketers have been visited by touring sides from the Marylebone Cricket Club, most famous English cricket organization, and Danish cricketers have played matches in England.

The branch of sport which has given Denmark its greatest prominence internationally in the past few years is the indoor game of Badminton, at which the English have traditionally reigned supreme. The Danes have rather changed that situation. For last year one of them—young Tage Madsen—took the All-England men's singles championship overseas for the first time (it will presumably remain with him until the war ends) and the Danish general standard is such that the national team is spoken of as very likely to win the Thomas Cup (the Davis Cup of the shuttlecock smiters, so to speak), when that newly-presented trophy is first played for after hostilities have ceased.

Badminton, though a relatively new departure in the Danish sporting scheme, ranks now among the most popular games in Denmark. More than 50 well-lighted and lofty halls are devoted to the pastime there, I am told, while the number of "recognized" players approaches 20,000.



Permission Københavns Idrætspark

**Symbolic of Denmark's "open door" for sport. The entrance to Copenhagen's fine athletic ground.**

## Ohio Kegler Scores '300' In ABC Play

DETROIT, April 23 (AP)—Precedents on both sides of the scoring ledger are being shattered in the current American Bowling Congress tournament.

The 62-day pin marathon, entering the final two weeks, has produced scores generally lower than those posted in other recent tournaments, yet perfect-game records have come crashing down.

**12 Strikes**

Yesterday Angelo "Mike" Domenico, steel worker of Canton, Ohio, threaded 12 strikes for the eighth perfect game in the history of the classic.

It marked the first time that two 300 games had been registered in one A. B. C. tourney. It also started a new "legend" concerning the ability of Ohio keglers, since four of the eight men who have shot perfect games in the A. B. C. hail from Ohio, one each from Akron, Canton, Conneaut and Kent.

In addition, four of the perfect games were rolled in tournaments held in Ohio. Toledo produced two of these, and Columbus and Cleveland one each.

**270,000 to One**

Incidentally, Domenico and George Pallage, the Akron kegler who hit the 300 mark here a week ago, have reduced the odds against a perfect A. B. C. game to a mere 270,000 to one. The eight perfect games have developed out of approximately 2,160,000 games rolled in tournaments from 1901 to 1940.

Only one modest change was recorded among the leaders yesterday. Karl Schario and Joseph Caron, of Canton, Ohio, roiled into an eighth-place tie in the doubles on a count of 1,283.

## Amateur Bicycle Championships Set for Detroit

For the first time in the city's history, Detroit will be the scene of the National Amateur Bicycle Championships. America's biggest cycling event, to be held Aug. 31-Sept. 1, will draw more than 475 riders, including the best talent from both coasts.

The bicycle events will bring together the senior men, junior men and women champions from practically every state in the Union, and the territory of Hawaii.

There will be a total of eleven races, all to be held at Chandler Park. The schedule: Senior men, one, five, ten and twenty-five mile races; Junior men, one, two, five and ten-mile races; Women, one, two and five-mile races.

Club and district eliminations are to be held during the months of May, June and July, with the State Championships slated for August. Three riders in each State will be eligible for each class of competition.

## Eagles Acquire Two From Bears

PHILADELPHIA (AP)—President Bert Bell of the Philadelphia Eagles, National League professional football team, announces he has acquired Lester McDonald and Richard Bassi from the Chicago Bears in exchange for negotiation rights to John Schiechl former Santa Clara center.

It is the third deal of major importance between the Eagles and other National League clubs within the past few months.

McDonald, an end, is a veteran of three years with the Bears. He also lettered three years at the University of Nebraska. Bassi, a guard, won three letters at Santa Clara and has played two years with Chicago.

Bell announced also that contracts have been mailed to players from the 1939 squad that he intends to retain, indicating the holdover roster would not exceed 15.

## Packers Sign Two

GREEN BAY, Wis. (AP) — The Green Bay Packers, National Professional football champions, announced the signing of Harold Van Every, University of Minnesota halfback, for the 1940 season. Van Every was on the Packer draft list.

The Packers also have signed Jim Gillette, University of Virginia halfback.

## Newark Drops Fallon

NEWARK, N. J. (AP) — The Newark International Baseball League has announced that catcher Charles Fallon is optioned to Little Rock of the Southern Association.

## *In the Dugout*

*By Rumill*

**Major Clubs Introduce Freshmen**

While the ink on the 1939 first-year stories of Ted Williams, Charley Keller, Barney McCosky, Junior Thompson, Mort Cooper, Benny McCoy, Bob Bowman and others is still wet, major league clubs are forming a new rookie parade. Ted, Charley and the rest of the boys are earning their sophomore letters and an ambitious company of unfamiliar figures marches up to fill their freshman shoes.

**Red Sox Boys**

Up to this point in the American League race, the champion Yankees have not written a new name in their dependable line-up, but without advance warning Manager Joe McCarthy will probably throw either Marvin Breuer or Tommy Reis at some unsuspecting rival. The Red Sox, who at last look capable of bothering the Yanks, have introduced Dominic Di Maggio, their high priced rookie from San Francisco, and Herb Hash, a right-hand pitcher from Minneapolis. Di Maggio is laboring under the handicap of a spring training injury, but he will do. He is Joe Cronin's new right fielder.

Connie Mack sent the scribes running for their American League record book when he opened the season with Rubeling at third base and Lillard at shortstop. A young fellow by the name of McCoy was at second base, but everybody knows about him. Lillard is still under the voting age and is a great prospect. However, he may be short on batting practice. Rubeling is out of Atlanta. The Athletics have also shown Al Brancato, shortstop from Williamsport; Johnny Babich, former Dodger and Boston Bee purchased from Kansas City, and Herman Besse, a lanky left-hander from Memphis.

**Pofahl a Senator**

Washington is all excited about Jimmy Pofahl, a Minneapolis purchase, around the short field. He is weak at the bat, but otherwise is ready. In the second game against the Red Sox, Bucky Harris introduced Sidney Hudson, winner of 24 games with Sanford, Fla., and Newton Jacobs, an 18-game winner with Springfield, Mass. Hudson in particular, looks like a budding star. He is four inches over the six-foot height.

The Detroit Tigers broke away from the starting line with a veteran team, but the Chicago White Sox had young Bob Kennedy at third base. The boy is a native of Chicago and a former American Legion Junior star. He spent 1939 with Shreveport. Cleveland expects to travel far with that new keystone combination of Lou Boudreau and Roy Mack, who actually broke in late last season. They came together from Buffalo. The Browns have Alan Strange, Seattle, at shortstop; Walt Judnich in center field, and Bob Swift, San Antonio and Sam Harshany, Toledo, behind the plate.

**Three New Cubs**

In the National League, Bill McKechnie is playing his Indianapolis recruit, Mike McCormick, in left field. Otherwise, the manager of the Reds is going along with the same club that won for him in '39. Later he will use Joe Beggs, a Yankee cast-off, on the mound. Hartnett is going along with Dominic Dallessandro in left field and Bob Sturgeon at short. The latter is up from Columbus, but they say he does not hit. Dallessandro once had a trial with the Red Sox and last season led the Pacific Coast League in batting with a .368 average at San Diego. The Cubs are also using Vern Olsen, a southpaw from Tulsa, out of the bull pen.

Pittsburgh, now directed by the capable Frankie Frisch, has previewed Bob Elliott, a Toronto graduate who hit .333 in the closing days of the '39 National race; Lefty Lanahan, a hurler from Chattanooga, and Frankie Gustine, a fleet-footed infielder from Gadsden, Ala. The Cardinals are trying, among others, Eddie Lake, Hal Epps and Johnny Hopp. In the order named, they play shortstop, outfield and first base.

The Dodgers are using Charley Gelbert in center field, but have held back PeeWee Reese. The Bees have shown Sibby Sisti at second base, Chet Ross and Bob Loane in the outfield; and Frank Lamanna on the mound. Bill Terry likes young Johnny Rucker in center field, and so does everybody else. Mickey Witek is at second base and Babe Young at first. Much depends on the play of these freshmen. Doc Prothro at Phillie has used Bennie Warren, a Baltimore importation, behind the bat; Ed Levy, a first baseman out of the Yankee chain, and Nig Bragan, infielder from Pensacola.

## Sport Siftings

One of the favorite stories of Ray Fisher, University of Michigan baseball coach, is how he struck out the great Ty Cobb. Fisher was with the New York Yankees. In the eighth inning the starting hurler was injured and Fisher was sent in against the Tigers.

"Right away I got myself into trouble," Ray relates. "Soon there were two men on and our 2-to-1 margin was in danger Ty was up.

"It seems like yesterday. I put two fast balls past him for strikes. Then, when he wasn't looking, I moistened the ball—it was legal then. Ty took a cut and missed by a foot. The pressure was off and I won the ball game. Of course, he got back at me in other games but that's one thing I'll never forget."

* * *

Michigan has elected William F. Beebe of Wilmette, Ill., captain of the swimming team. . . Beebe, junior backstroking ace and protege of "Tex" Robertson, former Michigan star now coaching at Texas, is known as one of the hardest workers on the squad. . . . The new Pinehurst tennis professional, Teddy Rericha of New York plans to continue the spring tennis season there to the first of May. . . Rericha is a director of the indoor Park Avenue Tennis School of New York . . He was put out of the recent North-South tourney by Budge.

* * *

Jim Wham's perseverance won its reward recently when he was awarded a varsity track letter by the U. of Illinois athletic council . . . Wham's ambition to follow in the footsteps of his father and uncle and win football letters was thwarted by mishaps but he turned to track, competing as a hurdler . . . Northwestern U. golfers recently took a vote on their favorite athlete. Result: Bobby Jones 6, Walter Hagen 2 . . . Alumni back for class reunions at commencement time will have a chance to watch the Iowa baseball team . . . the games with Minnesota May 31 and June 1 have been included in the official program of commencement events . . . Last year the oldsters saw Iowa win the Big Ten title by beating Wisconsin.

* * *

Indiana U's non-Conference basketball schedule for 1940-41 has practically been completed . . . Coach McCracken's national collegiate championship five will make a trip to the west coast for a four-game series during the Christmas holidays, playing Stanford, coached by Everett Dean, who tutored McCracken in Indiana; California, U. C. L. A. and Southern Cal . . . Other non-Conference foes include Pittsburgh and Butler, both away from home . . . Jack Gray, U. of Texas basketball coach, has drawn one of the longest scouting jaunts of the year . . . He is scheduled to travel from Austin, Texas, to Bloomington, Ind., to scout Indiana's football team in spring practice . . . Texas and Indiana play at Bloomington Oct 5 in the first game of the season . . . Coach Bo McMillin of Indiana saw the Texans play Texas A. & M. last fall.

D. G. D.

## Land of Sky Tennis

ASHEVILLE, N. C., April 23 (AP)—With the anticipated arrival of the big shots of amateur tennis from the Houston, Texas, tournament, the tempo of the second annual Land of the Sky net meet here will be stepped up today.

Play in the tournament got off to a routine start yesterday, with local players dominating the first rounds of the men's competition.

Mary Hardwick, the British Wightman Cup star, drew top-seeding in the field of 15 women players, and Charles Hare, the English Davis Cup player, headed the men's division.

Tom Kelly of Portland, Ore., western indoor champion drew the second seeded position in the men's division, with Charles Harris of West Palm Beach, Fla., seeded third, and John Shostrom of Chicago, fourth.

Second seeded spot in the women's bracket went to Gracyn Wheeler, the Californian; third to Virginia Wolfenden, another Californian, and fourth to Valerie Scott, English star.

### College Tennis

*By the Associated Press*

Result April 22

At Chapel Hill, N. C.: North Carolina 9, Washington and Lee 0.

WHERE TO GO FOR LUNCHEON TEA DINNER IN EUROPE

ENGLAND

LONDON

MAJESTIC

Well cooked 3-course Luncheon 1/9
4-course Dinner 2/3
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SWITZERLAND

BERNE

daheim

Alkoholfreies Restaurant Zeughausgasse Bern
(Temperance Restaurant)

# The Home Forum



## Windows Looking To Berkshire

"THE CLARINET," as a foreign gentleman once remarked, "is an ill wind instrument that nobody blows good." But the great point about the clarinet is that you can take it about with you. It comes in half, neatly, in the middle and will go nicely into your inside breast pocket.

So there is absolutely no excuse for not practicing. But the piano, as you must admit, is different. Quite different.

When, therefore, I decided that I must really do some serious practicing again, have some lessons and try to pick up what had been laid aside these many years, there was the difficulty that, not only had we no piano, but it was doubtful if we even had room for such a thing. A young one we might manage, but the weight would hardly be kind to our ancient house with its hundred-and-fifty-year-old floors. So, when a friend of ours offered to let me go along and play her piano whenever I liked—provided she were from home and well out of earshot—I rolled up my sleeves, gritted my teeth and did all those things which are properly indicative of great resolution.

* * *

The first practice morning arrived, and so did I, in that quiet room, and I found myself alone with the large grand piano. I had often been in that room before, but never by myself.

It belonged to a flat, that room, one of hundreds in a big Edwardian block in the part of London curiously called Maida Vale, after a small town in Italy where the British gained one of those victories the British used to gain, in Napoleonic days. The day was gray and without sun. In other words, the room had no outside help at all. But the effect was immediate. I put down my music.

On the wall opposite the big bay window, a soft even light was falling on three pictures hanging beside each other, a frame of silver between two frames of gold. Perhaps you need complete quiet to see completely. I'm not sure. But the fact remains that I had often looked at and liked these three before without, it now appeared, ever having really seen them.

* * *

They were, I knew, painted by my hostess's father and showed some of the scenes in which she had been brought up, in the West Country. Those frames were, in fact, three windows looking on to Berkshire. In the middle there was the village street, going up the village hill under moonlight and what fishermen call a mackerel sky. The gables and chimneys stood up darkly in that night of long past; remote, remote and yet entirely and vividly there, beyond the window of the painter's magic.

To the right of this picture was the one showing a slope of orchard grass, striped with shadows as a wave of the sea is striped with bubble clusters and the change of salt-water colors. Through the early apple blossom you could see the artist's house, an elderly uncle of a house, dear to children; and the village street for company at the bottom of the orchard slope, but only a little visible because of the trees.

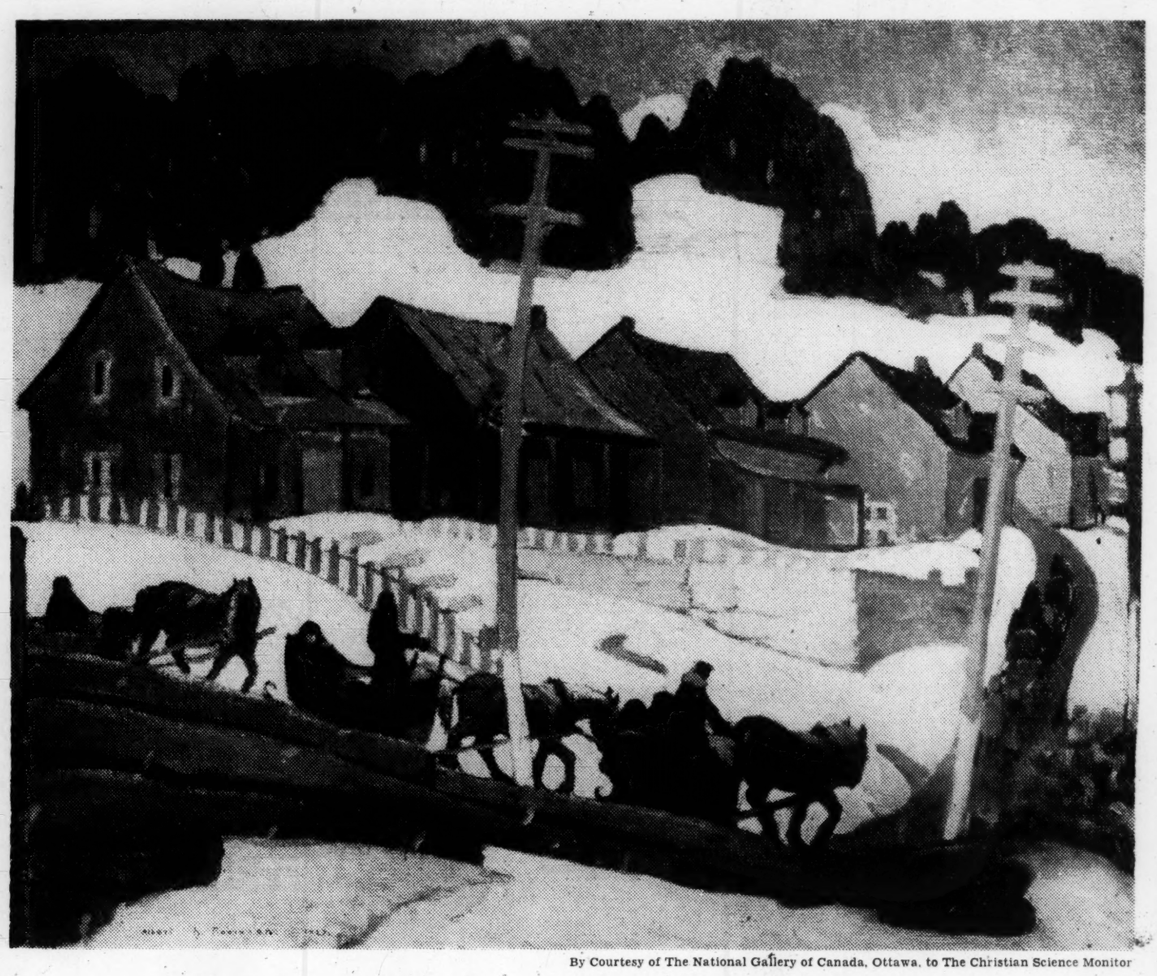
* * *

The third picture looked across from a slope of young fruit trees to a distance of tree-tops, such as accumulate along the boundaries of field and road and carriage-drive in any English countryside. And over it all was the movement of a perfect cloudy afternoon.

There were other pictures round that quiet room, enough to put together some outline of what it must have been like to live in that house, with that garden, in that village, with the rumour of Oxford away to the north and the line of the Downs of the White Horse Vale always in front of you to southward. In the garden, I could see so easily the family going about their business: mother calling people in to lunch, a girl with a book in a beech tree, somebody playing with a dog or waiting for the postman to come along on the other side of that wall below the orchard slope.

It's awfully difficult to concentrate on the scale of A flat major, when you are trying to listen to the blackbirds in the garden.

ALAN IVIMEY



By Courtesy of The National Gallery of Canada, Ottawa, to The Christian Science Monitor

"SUNDAY IN THE COUNTRY": *A Painting by Albert Henry Robinson*

ALBERT ROBINSON, who is a member of the Royal Canadian Academy, lives in Montreal. He received his first lessons in painting in Hamilton, Ontario, and later went to Paris and studied at the Académie Julian and at the École des Beaux-Arts. His work, however, has developed along purely Canadian lines and shows little trace of European influences.

A colorist of distinction with a decorative approach to design, Albert Robinson most often finds subjects for his paintings in rural Quebec. Habitant villages are still to be found where life goes on very much in the peaceful routine of a hundred years ago; the houses are still painted in the gay traditional colors and their architecture still follows the excellent designs which early settlers brought with them from France, merely raising the pitch of the roof and widening the eaves to meet the exigencies of a northern climate. These villages, spread along the shores of the St. Lawrence or straggling up the hillsides with the ancient Laurentians as a background, afford an infinite variety of subject, and Albert Robinson was among the first of the painters to explore their possibilities.

In "Sunday in the Country," the artist well expresses the slow tempo and settled routine of life in a remote village during the winter months. It is one of eight of his pictures which have been bought by The National Gallery of Canada.

## Bringing God's Kingdom to Earth

*Written for The Christian Science Monitor*

WE ARE CONFRONTED today with many evidences of evil. Sin, sickness, lack, and other phases of error seem often to be present and God's kingdom—the realm of good—does not appear to be very much in evidence.

When Christ Jesus sent out his disciples he told them to preach, saying, "The kingdom of heaven is at hand" (Matthew 10:7). It always has been and is now "at hand"—not afar off—for, as the Master also said (Luke 17:21), "The kingdom of God is within you." This kingdom then is the effect of thinking, thinking from the standpoint of the allness of good.

When we accept the glorious fact that God made all and made it good, we deny the material sense testimony that evil is present. As we reason from the basis of the allness of God, good, we find that evil loses its seeming reality. It disappears from our experience in the degree that we realize the infinitude of good.

Mortals accept sin as real and many consider it to be an inevitable part of their lives. The belief in sin keeps one from being aware of the ever-present kingdom of God. It is dethroned as one gains the consciousness of good as ever present. It is indulged because one believes that it can confer pleasure. The knowledge of good as the only reality shows that there is no real pleasure outside of good.

So long as we accept sickness as natural, we do not have the sense of joy and freedom which is part of God's kingdom. Sickness is cast out of one's experience as one gains the knowledge that good alone is real, and that sickness is no part of God's plan for man. God is Life, and man is the image and likeness, the perfect expression, of divine Life. Health is an ever-present spiritual fact.

On page 231 of "Science and Health with Key to the Scriptures" Mary Baker Eddy, the Discoverer and Founder of Christian Science, writes: "To hold yourself superior to sin, because God made you superior to it and governs man, is true wisdom. To fear sin is to misunderstand the power of Love and the divine Science of being in man's relation to God, —to doubt His government and distrust His omnipotent care. To hold yourself superior to sickness and death is equally wise, and is in accordance with divine Science. To fear them is impossible, when you fully apprehend God and know that they are no part of His creation." Each time we overcome sin or sickness, therefore, by realizing the truth about God and man, our belief in evil lessens, and our realization of the naturalness of good increases.

Mrs. Eddy clearly tells us what the result will be when the allness of God is recognized. She says (Miscellaneous Writings, pp. 197, 198): "Let man abjure a theory that is in opposition to God, recognize God as omnipotent, having all-power; and, placing his trust in this grand Truth, and working from no other Principle, he can neither be sick nor forever a sinner. When wholly governed by the one perfect Mind, man has no sinful thoughts and will have no desire to sin."

The belief in lack shuts out the consciousness of God's kingdom. Knowing that good is spiritual, therefore ever present and unlimited, the Master was able to feed the multitudes. Lack can be eliminated from our lives only by the true idea of good. The real man is ever aware of the ever-presence, the ever-availability, the inexhaustible nature of good, and we need only awaken to this truth in order to remove lack from our experience.

The realization that God is the only Mind keeps us from accepting suggestions of hate, greed, lust, envy—all erroneous thoughts. Then love, purity, and goodness pour into our consciousness and lift us to the realization that God's kingdom is at hand.

Christian Science teaches that we should hold to the fact that God is ever-present Love, the one animating Principle, and that the real man is the reflection of divine Love. As we do this, we find ourselves spontaneously expressing unselfishness, gratitude, kindness, patience, gentleness, and humility. It causes us to be considerate of the welfare of others, to be ready to speak an encouraging word, to give a cheerful, loving smile. As we progress in this endeavor, we become increasingly aware that actually we are in God's universe, and that all are in reality the children of divine Love, moving in accord with His perfect plan.

Spiritual man forever dwells in the consciousness of Love. He is ever aware of divine Love's presence, ever above the illusion of sin, sickness, or lack; and he is joyous and free.

[In another column will be found a translation of this article into French]

## *Hill and Valley*

Upon a hill I always find
The freedom of uplifted mind;
Just so, in every valley lies
The opportunity to rise.

PRESCOTT HOARD

## *"This English Soil"*

This English soil, these English seas
Abide the stormy centuries,
To crown the oft imperilled hour
With victory and righteous power.
So sacrificial fires shall forge
Still brighter armour for St. George,
That England yet may vindicate
Her brave ideals, nor dragon spate
Of ill be suffered to despoil
These English seas, this English soil.

EDGAR NEWGASS

## Amener sur la terre le Royaume de Dieu

Traduction de l'article anglais de Science Chrétienne paraissant sur cette même page

ILS SONT NOMBREUX aujourd'hui les indices du mal qui veulent s'imposer à notre attention. Le péché, la maladie, le manque et d'autres phases de l'erreur semblent maintes fois présents, tandis que le royaume de Dieu — celui du bien — ne frappe guère les regards.

Lorsque le Christ Jésus envoya ses disciples en mission, il leur recommanda de prêcher en disant: "Le royaume des cieux est proche" (Matthieu 10:7). Ce royaume a toujours été et il est maintenant "proche" — non point éloigné; en effet, comme le déclara le Maître en une autre occasion (Luc 17:21): "Le royaume de Dieu est au dedans de vous!" Ce royaume est l'effet d'un penser qui se fonde sur la totalité du bien.

Quand nous acceptons le grand fait que Dieu créa toutes choses et que Son œuvre est bonne, nous nions le témoignage du sens matériel pour qui le mal est présent. Fondant nos raisons sur la totalité de Dieu, du bien, nous constatons que le mal perd son apparente réalité. Il disparaît de notre carrière dans la mesure où nous comprenons l'infinitude du bien.

Les mortels acceptent le péché comme une chose réelle; beaucoup estiment qu'il est inévitable dans leur propre vie. Celui qui croit au péché ne peut percevoir le royaume de Dieu, toujours présent. Or la fausse croyance tombe lorsqu'on arrive à la certitude que le bien est présent partout. Si les humains se livrent au péché, c'est parce qu'ils croient y trouver du plaisir. Mais lorsqu'on sait que le bien est la seule réalité, on voit qu'il n'y a pas de plaisir véritable en dehors du bien.

Tant que nous acceptons la maladie comme une chose naturelle, il nous manque le sentiment de joie et de liberté qui fait partie du royaume divin. La maladie est chassée dans la mesure où l'on acquiert la connaissance que le bien seul est réel, que la maladie ne rentre nullement dans le plan de Dieu à l'égard de l'homme. Dieu est la Vie; l'homme est l'image et la ressemblance, l'expression parfaite de cette Vie divine. La santé est un fait spirituel toujours présent.

A la page 231 de *Science et Santé avec la Clef des Écritures* (*Science and Health with Key to the Scriptures*), Mary Baker Eddy, Découvreuse et Fondatrice de la Science Chrétienne, écrit: "Vous estimer supérieur au péché, parce que Dieu vous a créé supérieur au péché, et qu'Il gouverne l'homme, telle est la vraie sagesse. Craindre le péché, c'est méconnaître le pouvoir de l'Amour et la Science divine de l'être dans la relation de l'homme à Dieu, — c'est douter de Son gouvernement et se méfier de Sa sollicitude omnipotente. Vous estimer supérieur à la maladie et à la mort, voilà qui est également sage et conforme à la Science divine. Impossible de les craindre si vous comprenez Dieu complètement et si vous savez qu'elles ne font nullement partie de Sa création." Ainsi chaque fois que nous surmontons le péché ou la maladie en réalisant la vérité concernant Dieu et l'homme, notre croyance au mal diminue et nous saisissons mieux le caractère naturel du bien.

Mrs. Eddy dépeint clairement ce qui arrivera lorsque la totalité de Dieu sera reconnue. Voici ce qu'elle nous dit (*Miscellaneous Writings*, pp. 197, 198): "Que l'homme abjure une théorie contraire à Dieu et reconnaisse que Dieu est omnipotent, ayant tout pouvoir; s'il met sa confiance dans cette grande Vérité et qu'il travaille exclusivement sur la base de ce Principe, l'homme ne peut ni être malade ni continuer toujours à se montrer pécheur. Lorsqu'il est complètement régi par le seul Entendement parfait, l'homme n'a pas de pensées coupables et n'éprouve aucun désir de pécher."

La croyance au manque exclut la perception du royaume de Dieu. Sachant que le bien est spirituel, donc toujours présent, illimité, le Maître put nourrir les foules. La véritable idée du bien est la seule chose qui puisse éliminer le sentiment de pénurie. L'homme réel connait toujours la présence perpétuelle, l'accessibilité constante, l'intarissable nature du bien; si nous nous éveillons à cette vérité, la pénurie n'aura plus de prise sur nous.

Comprendre que Dieu est le seul Entendement, cela nous empêche d'accepter les suggestions de haine, de cupidité, de convoitise, d'envie — toutes les pensées erronées. Dès lors l'amour, la pureté, la bonté entrent à flots dans notre conscience, l'élèvent et nous font voir que le royaume de Dieu est proche.

La Science Chrétienne enseigne qu'il faut s'attacher au fait que Dieu est l'Amour toujours présent, l'unique Principe animateur, et que l'homme réel reflète l'Amour divin. Ce faisant, nous exprimons d'une manière spontanée le dévouement, la gratitude, la bonté, la patience, la douceur, l'humilité. Nous avons plus d'égards pour les autres, nous tenons compte de leurs intérêts; nous apprenons à dire une parole encourageante, à sourire avec bonne humeur et bienveillance. A mesure que nous progressons dans cette voie, nous comprenons que nous sommes réellement dans l'univers de Dieu; qu'en réalité tous sont les enfants de l'Amour divin, tous obéissent à Son plan parfait.

L'homme spirituel demeure à jamais dans la conscience de l'Amour. Il reconnait sans cesse la présence de l'Amour divin, il est toujours supérieur aux illusions du péché, de la maladie, du manque; il est joyeux et libre.

Pour tous renseignements sur les publications Scientistes Chrétiennes en français, écrire à La Société d'Edition de la Science Chrétienne, (The Christian Science Publishing Society, Boston, Massachusetts, U. S. A.)

## *Shakespeare's Countryside*

*April 23, 1564*
*April 23, 1616*

Blow, winds of Warwickshire, you fanned his brow,
You stirred his youthful blood with secret speech;
And through his words your song goes singing now
As first he heard it by the river's reach!
Bloom deeply, eglantine of English dells,
You have become the whole world's heritage:
For once he twined you, with the foxglove bells,
Unfading flowers, round his unfading page.

Stratford, no other streets may wear your crown
Nor even London make your glory dim!
This Son of England, bearing earth's renown,
Is yours alone, for you gave birth to him,
And by the River Avon guard him still—
Your Child, your Swan, your Bard, your Gentle Will!

AGNES KENDRICK GRAY

## Dumas' Fiction Factory

IT WAS, in very truth, the age of the serial. Parisians . . . talked about the heroes of these stories and speculated about the next instalment. Dumas was the man to give them what they wanted. . . . He worked from seven in the morning till seven at night, sometimes not even remembering to eat his lunch.

Visitors came to call on him and he attended to their wants while his pen travelled steadily across the pages. Maquet was invaluable—he did all the dull research and was forever bringing new material to the automaton who sat in his shirt sleeves, often working at as many as five serials at the same time.

In his miscellaneous reading Maquet came across the *Memoirs de Monsieur d'Artagnan*, a work published at The Hague in 1700 and written and invented by Courtilz de Sandraz. Everything was there, the names of the three musketeers and all the incidents required for a good rollicking romance. Dumas shouted with joy when Maquet brought him the material he had ferreted out. It soon seemed that everyone in Paris was talking about Dumas and his new book. But at the same time he was, as usual, engaged on about half a dozen others.

Of course it would have been impossible for one man alone to do all the work, so Dumas became a General like his father, directing operations—he had assistants to do all the rough work and to rough out the books for him. However, the touch of his hand is visible in all the best work that issued from this beehive where they produced fiction instead of honey. Only Dumas could give the characters the correct swash-buckling air and the incidents the amount of reality that made them alive or real for his readers.

The Parisians had scarcely stopped talking about the adventures of the dauntless three, before Dumas was upon them again with an even more breath-taking tale, *The Count of Monte Cristo*. Here he was not bound by any of the rules of history—his characters were his own children and they would behave as he told them to—so he had a free hand in the imagination of impossible situations. . . .

It appeared in the Journal des Débats and if Dumas thought that he had created an uproar with *The Three Musketeers*, it had been only a whisper compared to what was happening now. The circulation of the periodical rose in leaps and bounds; strangers stopped one another in the street to ask what had happened to Dantes; de Villemessant woke his wife in the middle of the night to tell her that Dantes had escaped in a sack, and even Balzac admitted that he had wasted a whole day reading it. Dumas had stopped writing history—he was creating it, and creating it with such success that the guides at the Château d'If show visitors the cell of Monte Cristo to-day.—RUTHVEN TODD, in "The Laughing Mulatto: The Story of Alexandre Dumas." (London: Rich & Cowan.)

## Conversation on Two Sides of the English Channel

MY ACQUAINTANCE with London was narrower than my acquaintance with Paris, but it was more thorough. I knew few people in England—or few varieties of people—but I knew those few well. The difference was partly conditioned by the obvious differences in the life of Paris and London. The first photograph flashed into any mind by the mention of Paris is that of a street scene, a quai along the river, a café; the first photograph evoked by a mention of London is (for me at least) that of the inside of a comfortable house. London has an outside, but its climate gives it a dimness that causes it to fade easily on the memory. The outside of London is not a place to live in, but a necessary physical transition from interior to interior. . . .

That passion for social assembly which characterized so many French and Americans was rare in my experience of the English; and although this may have been partly accidental, it must, when the material is collated over a number of years, indicate a genuine differentiation in national temperaments.

The difference was immediately apparent in the forms of conversation on the two sides of the Channel. Conversation was the special art of Paris and London, it had not been developed to the same height anywhere else. . . . But between the two there existed a striking difference of mood, style and direction. Englishmen seemed to talk to themselves, or for one other person, or for two or three other persons; they were dampened by larger numbers. French *causeurs*—at least the best ones, those who knew they talked well and made a point of it—demanded an audience, the larger the better. . . .

Jean Cocteau was the wittiest and most various talker I ever heard in Paris, and most people who had the pleasure of listening to him would have said the same thing. But on the few occasions when I witnessed his fireworks I observed that he depended upon his audience, flourished most when he was most observed, was wittiest when he had the largest number hanging on his words. Even the style of his talk seemed suited to space and numbers, as if it had been designed for a kind of theatre in the shape of a dinner table. I never met anybody in London who excelled in the same way. The most famous talker of the period was probably Lady Oxford, but in spite of the brilliance and variety of her conversation, its range, flash and glitter, it did not seem designed for large audiences; it had the quality of an interior monologue, as if its gifted creator had been talking to herself. That low voice and thoughtful manner did not suggest awareness of the listener, and the best things were said almost in an undertone. If Cocteau's talk made a table into a theatre, Lady Oxford's seemed to give it the covered leisure of a book.—From "Personal History," by VINCENT SHEEAN, copyright, 1934, 1935, 1936, reprinted by permission of Doubleday, Doran & Co., Inc.

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New England and Boston News

Second Section

# THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

Page Thirteen

Closing Stocks Pages 18-19 Bonds — Curb

BOSTON, TUESDAY, APRIL 23, 1940

## C. I. O. at Odds On Indorsing Of Third Term

**Poll on issue in Bay State indicates split among groups as to Lewis plan to withhold action.**

Dispute over indorsement of a third term for President Roosevelt among Massachusetts members of the Congress of Industrial Organizations proved to have a dominant influence on a poll on the issue just concluded by local unions of the C. I. O. in this State, it was disclosed today in C. I. O. circles.

Opposition of John L. Lewis, the national C. I. O. president, to a labor endorsement at this time was reflected in the lack of interest of a number of unions in the referendum.

Advocacy of a third term by Sidney Hillman, C. I. O. vice-president, manifested itself in vigorous support of the poll among textile and clothing unions where Mr. Hillman's leadership is most widely felt.

**Replies Light**

On the whole, the replies turned out to be light. When the closing hour arrived last Saturday, not more than 20 per cent of the C. I. O. locals in the State had sent in returns. While a 100 per cent response was not to be expected because of the need on various cases of calling special meetings, the returns fell below normal.

The resolution was tabled by some locals adverse to a third term in the belief that they could thus express their viewpoint most forcibly.

Count of the ballots, originally set for last Saturday, has been postponed for two weeks until May 4.

Mr. Lewis' position was interpreted among Boston C. I. O. men today as being an attempt to bargain and get something for labor, holding in reserve the possibility of endorsement later, whereas an endorsement at this time would only mean giving away labor's votes in advance.

**View Analyzed**

Mr. Hillman's view was analyzed locally as fitting recognition that the President had done a great deal for labor and would continue to be labor's helper, coupled with the feeling that labor should now show its appreciation by support.

In the country at large, the major C. I. O. unions, those particularly in the mass industries, such as steel, automobiles, rubber, and including of course Mr. Lewis' own union of coal miners, stand with Mr. Lewis on the third term issue, it was commented among local C. I. O. members. These unions make up the backbone of the C. I. O.

Mr. Hillman's strength meantime is found chiefly in the men's clothing industry and the textiles, a sympathy naturally following from Mr. Hillman's long presidency of the Amalgamated Clothing Workers of America and his direction of the C. I. O. textile organizing campaign.

**Biggest Group**

As the biggest single group of C. I. O. unions in Massachusetts consists of the textiles and Amalgamated, the Hillman hope for a third term registers itself to an unusual degree in this State. However, this group does not constitute a majority of the State C. I. O.

The referendum was authorized by the State C. I. O. convention the first week in March. The same split evidenced itself there, the anti-third term sentiment winning on two ballots, the second, however, by a margin of but one half a vote.

## R. I. Baking Trade Signs With C. I. O.

PROVIDENCE, R. I., April 23 (AP)—Joseph Mayo, State Director of the Congress of Industrial Organizations, announced today his union had negotiated contracts with the Ward Baking Company, the Hathaway Bakery Inc., and the Yankee Cake Company, all of Providence; the New England Bakery of Pawtucket, and Gorman's Bakery and the Lavallee Brothers Fried Products Company of Central Falls.

According to Mr. Mayo, the contracts run for two years and establish a 40-hour week and a wage scale from 50 to 90 cents an hour.

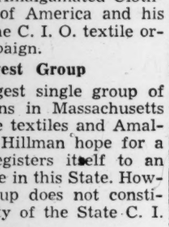
### Weather Predictions

*By U. S. Weather Bureau*

**Boston and Vicinity:** Fair this afternoon, tonight and Wednesday; lowest temperature tonight in the upper 30's; Thursday cloudy and threatening; moderate northerly winds.

**New England:** Partly cloudy tonight; Wednesday fair with slowly rising temperature.

**Atlantic Coast, Eastport to Sandy Hook:** Diminishing northerly winds and generally fair tonight and Wednesday.




**Official Temperatures**

| | A | B | | A | B |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| Boston | 40 | 40 | New Orleans | 64 | 78 |
| Chicago | 46 | 57 | New York | 40 | 43 |
| Denver | 36 | 54 | Norfolk | 46 | 61 |
| Helena | 35 | 57 | Philadelphia | 41 | 45 |
| Kansas City | 48 | 62 | St. Louis | 50 | 65 |
| Los Angeles | 59 | 65 | San Francisco | 50 | 58 |
| Miami | 59 | 77 | Washington | 44 | 54 |
| Minneapolis | 36 | 66 | | | |

A-7:30 a. m., E. S. T., April 23.
B-Maximum, April 22.

**High Tides at Boston**

Wednesday, 12:13 a. m.; height 11.3 feet. Light all vehicles Tuesday by 7:04 p. m.

## *Pottery Shown in Its Finer Phases*

By a Staff Photographer

**Displays at Pottery Workshop Exhibit**

**Top—Miss Louise Baldwin of Brookline, in charge of the exhibition, with a pale white crackle-ware bowl, one of her entries in the annual exhibition. Bottom—Another exhibitor shows a Chinese horse, an unusual entry in this year's display.**

## Pottery Workshop Exhibition Proves an Outstanding Display

For those who appreciate the art of hand-made pottery, the annual exhibition of the Pottery Workshop of Boston at Courtright House, 81 Newbury Street, opening today and continuing through Friday, should be a "must" in the visiting list.

New glazes, originality of design and expert workmanship combine to make this year's display particularly outstanding. The misty white glaze, softly crackled, as employed by Miss Louise Baldwin in a vase piece, is reminiscent of the Sung dynasty.

A yellow-green glaze, another of the new colors perfected during the year, was much in evidence and most effective. Selenium, a bright Chinese red, lent a brightness to the display that contrasted strikingly with the browns, blues and yellows.

Mrs. Mahlon Hoagland is responsible for a number of highly original pieces requiring delicate and expert workmanship. Among these were a flat, white dish with an intricate cut design around the edge, and another a deeper, white dish with a similar lacy effect encircling the edge. A large vase of Mrs. Hoagland's was unusual for its design, a tropical scene of palms, with numerous monkeys and elephants, adding a lively interest to the piece. The design was drawn by Mrs. Hoagland and transferred to the vase before it was fired.

A satiny-gray, red-saddled horse is a most effective addition to the exhibit. It was made by Miss Eleanor Garfield. Chessmen, in red and white, like those in "Alice Through the Looking Glass" are the original and outstanding contribution of Mrs. Edwin S. Dodge.

Blue clay from 240 feet under the sea, and obtained from the tube of the Squalus, was used by Miss Grace W. Treadwell in a tiny black and turquoise tray.

A small bean pot by Miss Frances Nickerson is composed of clay from the site of the old Technology building. The handles to the bean pot are cod-fishes to feature the "bean and the cod."

Notable for color interest and delicate workmanship is the Chinese exhibit of Mrs. Robert Hooper Stevenson. A yellow-robed mandarin is effective between two red pottery vases of pottery shrubs, while in the background is a small, round dish of misty white.

Also noteworthy is the workmanship of Miss S. O. Agnew, Mrs. R. W. Bird, Mrs. Henry Cleveland, Miss E. L. Dalton, Mrs. E. S. Dodge, Miss Clara Dupee, Mrs. Thomas Groom, Miss Mabel Hoyt, Mrs. Wayland Manning, Mrs. Frederic Parker, Mrs. J. D. Phillips, Mrs. R. B. Stone, Mrs. H. K. White and N. E. Arsenault.

## *Roosevelt in 1944 For a 'Third Term,' Classmate Asserts*

The puzzling "third term" question is no longer a puzzle—at least not to Russell B. Wood, Massachusetts State Auditor, Republican, and former classmate of the President's at Harvard.

The President, Mr. Wood told members of the Dedham's Women's Republican Club today, wants to write an American parallel of "Mein Kampf" and will take the next four years to do it.

Pointing out that the Nation's Chief Executive has a distinctly literary turn of mind, and citing the fact that Mr. Roosevelt was at one time editor-in-chief of the Harvard Crimson, Mr. Wood said, "Roosevelt desires to march on, stride by stride, with the leaders of the world. He wants to write an American "My Battle." It will be American, but nevertheless the story of his 'battle' for his personal ideas."

"Four years hence, Roosevelt will be far more formidable as a candidate than he is now. Then, as in so many other instances, he will have Theodore Roosevelt as precedent. It is in 1944, and not in 1940, that the Republican Party will have to fight Roosevelt."

## *All Bay Staters Urged To Clean-Fix-Paint*

Gov. Leverett Saltonstall today urged all Massachusetts citizens to join a "Clean Up, Fix Up, Paint Up" campaign, a Nation-wide movement, during the week of April 28 to May 4.

Concerted action along these lines, he told members of the Junior Chamber of Commerce, which is sponsoring the movement, cannot help but make the Commonwealth more attractive.

## Middle Course Best for U. S., Bridges Holds

**New Hampshire Senator tells Boston Shriners nation must guard against propaganda.**

Maintaining that the United States should steer a middle course between isolationism and internationalism, remaining at peace while working to produce recovery and expanding economy at home, Senator Styles Bridges (R) of New Hampshire, candidate for the Republican Presidential nomination, addressed a luncheon of the Aleppo Temple at the Copley Plaza today.

Senator Bridges hit out at those who advocated isolation. "We cannot isolate ourselves completely from world affairs," he said. "On the other hand, we must not be tricked into agreeing with the interventionists and internationalists who tell us that we must inevitably be drawn into the present conflict."

**Sees Majority United**

The Senator said that he believed between these two extremes there is a middle course upon which the vast majority of American people are united. "That course must be based first and foremost on remaining at peace."

As to how to maintain peace, he outlined three requisites. One, preservation of strict neutrality; two, avoidance as far as humanly possible of incidents leading to our involvement in the conflict; three, keeping a close rein on our emotions wherever our sympathies may lie.

This course, the Senator said, is not based upon pure selfishness but upon practical realism.

"We cannot save the democratic ideal by losing it at home," he asserted in warning against the effect of compulsory mobilization in the event that the United States should be involved in an armed conflict.

Senator Bridges declared that we would be called upon in this event to sacrifice not only our wealth but our liberty. He referred to the experiences of the Democratic nations now at war which have been forced to curtail the rights of their peoples in order to continue their struggle.

He discussed his views of what he called "America at Home and Abroad," and asked: "In what position would we be to contribute to the rebuilding of the world if we had fought our way to financial collapse at home?"

The Senator advocated strict neutrality and a close guard against efforts to work up a "war fever." He urged an increase in the Navy's strength, complete modern equipment for the National Guard, an increase in the Army's efficiency and an expansion of the air force.

"America," he continued, "must maintain adequate defense for her trade as well as her borders.

He said a program of trade treaties with other nations "can and should be developed."

Senator Bridges maintained, also, that the policy of buying gold from other nations should be curtailed.

**Domestic Affairs**

Turning to a discussion of domestic affairs, he recommended, as part of a program to encourage private enterprise, stimulate industry and eliminate unemployment, that the Government could:

1. "Revise the tax structure with a view to removing the deterrents to growth and . . . release the flow of funds into higher wages and new wages."

2. "Use the Securities and Exchange Commission to encourage the flow of idle funds into expansion of business, and therefore into new jobs."

3. "Use the Wagner Act not merely to secure collective bargaining, but to promote greater understanding and co-operation between employer and employees."

"The recovery we seek," he said, "is the recovery of that freedom and opportunity which America has symbolized in the past. It is the freedom from the domination of any man, whether a private individual or a Government official."

## *Retail Trade Leaders Convene*

**Attending N. E. Conference on Retailing at Boston Chamber of Commerce**

**Left to right: William Small, Secretary Retail Trade Board, Portland, Maine; Richard M. Thompson, President Massachusetts Council of Retail Merchants; Ira Hirschmann, Vice-President Bloomingdale Bros., New York City; Kenneth B. Backman, Manager Boston Better Business Bureau; Lincoln Filene, Chairman of the Board, William Filene Sons Co., Boston; T. B. Wright, President Vermont Council of Retail Merchants. Retail Trade Seeks End to Sales "Racket": Page 1.**

## Clocks Advance Hour Sunday In 16 States

Daylight saving, placed on the Massachusetts statute books in 1920, goes into effect for the summer next Sunday at 2 a. m., and continues to the same hour of the last Sunday in September. The Commonwealth thereby joins 15 other States in pushing family and town clocks forward an hour on that day or at bedtime Saturday in order to give workers the advantage of an additional hour of daylight during the summer months.

Dyed-in-the-wool opponents will point out that the time shift means the loss of one hour's sleep this week end.

Common carriers out of Boston—the railways, airways and steamship lines—are now working on summer schedules, to be issued later this week, establishing new hours of arrival and departure.

**Local Variations**

Beyond the Massachusetts boarders, daylight saving will be observed variously. It is observed generally in Rhode Island and Connecticut, with local variations, and the same applies to New Hampshire, Maine and Vermont, although the last-named State has no general State law enacted by the Legislature establishing the time shift. Old Orchard, summer visitors to Maine will recall, operates on daylight saving time, while near by Saco and Biddeford are on standard time.

These States and the remainder of the total of 16 will make the change next Sunday, according to a survey by the Merchants' Association of New York although a few cities have chosen later starting dates.

When Massachusetts passed its law the time set was from the last Sunday in March to the last Sunday in October. This period was shortened, by an amendment in 1921, to the five-month period now observed. In 1924 the question whether the system should be retained was placed on the ballot, and the answer was 492,239 in favor and 426,759 opposed to its continuance.

**Double Air Service**

With the advent of daylight saving time, the Boston-Maine Airways, next Sunday and Monday, will more than double the present air passenger service between Boston and six of the principal cities in Maine.

Five round-trips on week days will be flown between Boston and Portland. Three round-trips will be flown from Boston to Lewiston-Auburn, Augusta, Waterville and Bangor on week days. Four round-trips will be flown between Boston and Portland on Sundays, while three Sunday round-trips will serve the other two cities on the Maine line.

For the first time there will be late evening flights from Boston to all stops along the line, with a plane leaving the airport here seven evenings a week at 10 p. m., daylight saving time.

## Campaign for Cheaper Milk Echoes at State House Hearing

Possibility that the Massachusetts Milk Control Board may adopt a more lenient attitude toward the introduction of paper milk containers and two to four-quart milk cartons into local markets as part of a campaign to bring lower milk prices to Boston consumers was sounded today at a hearing held by the Board in the State House.

Judge James O'Brien, chairman of the Control Board, said that Milk Administrator Joseph C. Cort was now traveling in New York, Pennsylvania, and New Jersey studying the distributing systems of those states in which paper containers and large-size containers are said to be drastically reducing retail prices of milk. The hearing was a routine gathering of distributors and producers acting upon a proposed reduction of milk prices from 14 to 13 cents a quart delivered, effective May 1.

Only about 50 representatives of the milk business were present at the public hearing, and no opposition was expressed to the pending reduction in prices, cutting over-the-counter milk price from 13 to 12 cents and wholesale prices from 11½ to 10½ cents a quart.

The reductions are necessitated by the United States Department of Agriculture's order cutting prices to producers from $3.40 per hundredweight to $3.06. The savings thus effected would be passed along to the consumers.

Judge O'Brien's report of Mr. Cort's survey of possible economies to be introduced into the New England milk trade is vitally significant to thousands of local consumers who have been paying one cent a quart extra for all milk delivered in paper containers, of certain distributors that paper containers afford economies in distribution that should be passed to consumers.

The Control Board will base its proposals for future economies upon Mr. Cort's report, which is expected to be ready in the early summer.

## Boston Milk 'Rally'

MONTPELIER, Vt., April 23 (AP)—E. H. Jones, State Agriculture Commissioner, announced today a rally would be held in Boston, May 3, by milk producers, dealers and others interested in boosting milk consumption through a large scale advertising campaign.

The announcement was made in behalf of a committee set up during the winter by the Governors of Vermont, New Hampshire, Maine and Massachusetts to find ways of increasing milk usage.

## Students Give Scholarships

The Harvard Student Council aided needy undergraduates in two ways last night, granting $800 in scholarships and setting into motion the machinery for a new type of catering job by which they will be able to add to their yearly earnings in the future.

Thirty-four of the 50 men who applied for Council scholarships were granted an average of $24 each. The funds are collected by the Council from the College at large.

At the same time, a "midnight snack service" was proposed for the benefit of students who, after studying late at night, want a bite to eat, but don't want to go out and get it. Student solicitors would be provided by the Employment Office to go about the Houses gathering orders and filling them.

A University rule prohibiting commercial soliciting in the dormitories would not hinder such a plan, Aldrich Durant, Business Manager of the University, said today. He said Harvard would offer no objection whatever to the Council's scheme. Such sanction, of course, must be officially granted before the plan can go into effect.

The Council's scholarship awards are made primarily on the basis of need, but also according to time spent in outside work, amount of debt to the College, and academic standing. The 34 men granted awards all work at least 15 hours a week, and some as many as 45 hours. Maximum earnings were declared to be $700 a year.

## Census Well Along In Eastern Area

The census in the Eastern Massachusetts area is moving steadily toward completion with communities of over 2,500 population reported 90 per cent done, Patrick J. Murray, area manager, said today.

No returns are available yet, Mr. Murray said, as he has instructed his district supervisors not to report to him until they are absolutely sure their sections have been completely covered. He further stated that he wants no reports from local managers until persons not enumerated have been requested through the papers to report their situation to their district offices. This notice is expected to be published before the end of the week.

Residents of rural areas and communities with less than 2,500 population have no concern if they have not been enumerated, Mr. Murray said, as the deadline in such sections is May 6. This extension was allowed because of the farm census which had to be taken in addition to the population and housing listing.

## Maine Shortage Rises to $135,000 In Private Audit

AUGUSTA, Maine, April 23 (AP)—Attorney General Franz U. Burkett, supervising an investigation of Maine's financial affairs, said today private auditors reported their examination of accounts so far had revealed shortages aggregating approximately $135,000.

Mr. Burkett said a "final check" of Highway Department Garage accounts, handled by resigned Controller William A. Runnels, who faces a charge of embezzling $22,000, disclosed a shortage of $53,119.83. Mr. Runnels has returned $26,420 to the State.

In addition to the garage amount, Mr. Burkett added, auditors discovered a shortage of about $82,000 in checks, due to what he called "manipulations" of the former Controller.

"We have no idea at present how much higher the shortages will go," Mr. Burkett asserted.

Three other State officers have resigned and a fourth has refused to join them after gubernatorial charges of "inefficiency" in failing to detect Mr. Runnells' alleged "manipulations."

## Safety Leaders In Bus Service To Urge Safety

**Greyhound Lines drivers to confer with A. A. A. on ways and means to get uniform regulations.**

By W. Clifford Harvey
*Staff Writer of The Christian Science Monitor*

More than 250 of the safest motor vehicle operators in New England who are now engaged in a nation-wide contest to extend that title to "the safest in the United States" are going to a safety meeing tonight in the Hotel Statler.

Just why the drivers of New England's Greyhound Bus lines need to go to a safety conference is written into the conglomeration of traffic regulations and speed limits encountered in states and communities through which they operate. But their main purpose in accepting the invitation of the American Automobile Association to confer on safety is to help educate the average motorist in the technique of driving as safely as they have done during the last year.

As a stimulating prelude to the conference, P. C. Johnson, Vice-President of the Greyhound lines, explained that the operators of the New England division of his company have recorded only one accident in 145,000 miles of steady driving to lead the nation-wide contest of bus drivers all over the country. If they can maintain that record over the next month when the contest ends, the New England bus drivers will be adjudged the "safest automobile operators in the country."

**Safety Laws**

And safety to these drivers who operate 40 to 50-ton vehicles on time schedules through States and communities in which speed laws and safety regulations are as complicated as hypoid gears to the average "lady" driver is an attainment requiring study and training even more severe than that of the railroad engineer.

From Boston to New York, for instance, prima facie speed laws vary from 30 miles an hour on the open road in Massachusetts to 50 miles in Connecticut during the daytime. But at night in Connecticut, the limit is 40 miles on the open road, "subject to traffic signs set up by local communities." In New York, the prima facie limit is 40 miles on the open highway, with each local community authorized to name its own speed limits if desired.

In Massachusetts, the speed limit in residential sections is 20 miles an hour or 15 miles an hour when approaching intersections or turning corners. But in Connecticut, the motorist can drive around corners and at intersections at speeds which he deems reasonable and proper. If the policemen differ with the motorist's ideas of reasonable and proper, it is too bad for the motorist.

**Hand Signals**

As for hand signals, they are as different in the various States as the driving styles of motorists. In Massachusetts, the motorist holds his hand in a horizontal position to indicate that he is going to stop. But to a motorist from Connecticut, the gesture would mean that the car ahead is going to do one of three things, stop, go right or turn left. The motorist in Massachusetts who rotates his hand from the wrist after putting his whole arm out the window would only confuse the motorist from Connecticut who has no way of knowing that the car ahead is going to turn right.

And the Massachusetts motorist's finger pointing to the left might mean to the foreign car driver behind that he wanted him to look at an unusual bit of scenery. Actually, the motorist is obeying the law in indicating that he is about to turn left. No such law exists in most other States. The Connecticut motorist merely extends his arm horizontally to imply that he is going to do something other than continue straight ahead. The motorist behind is supposed to take warning, to wait and see what happens for his own safety.

Bus drivers know these intricacies of the road. Tonight, they will bring their families to the conference in the hope that they will learn to drive as safely as the head of the family. At the same time, the A. A. A. intends to emphasize the vital need for uniformity of regulations and street signs along the highways in the interest of safety.

## Action on Veto Upheld by Court

The State Supreme Court today ruled that the State Legislature was correct in its action in overriding Gov. Charles F. Hurley's veto of the law preventing the practice of optometry in places where eyeglass cases and frames were sold. The Court ruled that the veto was legal, although two thirds of those present, not two thirds of the entire House, voted to override the veto.

The constitutionality of the law itself has already been upheld in the Supreme Court. Today's decision rejected the suit of the Kay Jewelry Company to prevent the State Board of Registration in Optometry from carrying out the law.

## *Events in and Around Boston Tonight*

Radio—Page 14

### Theaters

**Colonial—**
"The Return of the Vagabond," starring George M. Cohan. 8:30. Matinees Wednesdays and Saturdays, 2:30. (Last week.)

### Music

**Brookline Village—**
"Judge Hardy and Son," with Mickey Rooney and Lewis Stone. 3:35, 6:40, 9:45. Also "Wolf of New York," with Ed Lowe. 2:10, 5:15, 8:20.

**Coolidge Corner—**
"The Big Guy," Jackie Cooper and Victor McLaglen. 2:05, 5:15, 8:10. Also "My Little Chickadee," with Mae West and W. C. Fields. 3:40, 6:45, 9:45.

**Exeter—**
"Northwest Passage," with Spencer Tracy, and Robert Young. 2, 5:30, 9. Also "Seventeen," featuring Jackie Cooper and Betty Field. 4:15, 7:45.

**Fenway—**
"Virginia City," with Errol Flynn and Miriam Hopkins. 2:25, 5:55, 9:25. Also "Calling Philo Vance," with James Stephenson. 1:10, 4:40, 8:10.

**Fine Arts—**
"That's Life, Claudine," a French film. 1:20, 3:20, 5:25, 7:30, 9:35. Also "March of Time—Vatican Issues." 1, 3, 5:05, 7:10, 9:15. Tomorrow: "Verdi," Italian prize film, starring Gigli and Gaby Morlay.

**Keith Memorial—**
"It's a Date," featuring Deanna Durbin. 11:25 a. m., 2:50, 6:20, 9:45. Also "Viva Cisco Kid," with Cesar Romero and Jean Rogers. 9:50 a. m., 1:15, 4:45, 8:10. Also "March of Time," 11 a. m., 2:30, 5:55, 9:20.

**Modern—**
"Three Cheers for the Irish," with Thomas Mitchell and Priscilla Lane. 11:10 a. m., 2:40, 6:15, 9:55. Also "Of Mice and Men," featuring Burgess Meredith, Lon Chaney, Jr., and Betty Field. 9:25 a. m., 12:50, 4:25, 8:05.

**Metropolitan—**
"Dr. Cyclops," in technicolor. 10 a. m., 12:55, 3:55, 6:50, 9:45. Also "Star Dust," with Linda Darnell, John Payne, Roland Young and Charlotte Greenwood. 11:25 a. m., 2:20, 5:20, 8:20.

**Orpheum—**
Clark Gable and Joan Crawford in "Strange Cargo." 9 a. m., 12:10, 3:30, 6:45, 10. Also "And One Was Beautiful," 11 a. m., 2:15, 5:30, 8:45.

**Paramount—**
"Virginia City," with Errol Flynn and Miriam Hopkins. 10:35 a. m., 2:05, 5:35, 9:05. Also "Calling Philo Vance," with James Stephenson. 9:30 a. m., 1, 4:30, 8.

**R. K. O. Boston—**
Mae West and W. C. Fields in "My Little Chickadee." 10:51 a. m., 1:36, 4:21, 7:06, 9:51. Also "Honeymoon Deferred," with Edmund Lowe and Margaret Lindsay. 9:38 a. m., 12:23, 3:08, 5:03, 8:38.

**State—**
Joan Crawford and Clark Gable in "Strange Cargo." 11:30 a. m., 2:50, 6:15, 9:40. Also "... And One Was Beautiful," with Robert Cummings and Laraine Day. 1:35, 5, 8:25.

**South Station Theater—**
Historical features, "Old Hickory," "Land of the Navajo Indian," "Guatemala—Banana Industry," "Flying Targets," "No Parking," latest newsreels and other shorts.

**Scollay—**
"Three Cheers for the Irish," with Thomas Mitchell and Priscilla Lane. 11:15 a. m., 2:50, 6:15, 9:50. Also "Of Mice and Men," featuring Burgess Meredith, Lon Chaney, Jr., and Betty Field. 9:30 a. m., 1, 4:30, 8.

**Trans-Lux—**
"Zanzibar," featuring Lola Lane and James Craig. 9:30 a. m., 12, 2:30, 5, 7:35, 10:10. Also "The Face Behind the Scar," with Griffith Jones. 10:40 a. m., 1:10, 3:45, 6:20, 8:50.

**Tremont—**
"So Red the Rose," with Margret Sullavan. Also "Joe and Ethel Turp Call on the President," with Ann Southern. Continuous from 8:30 a. m., to 11:30 p. m.

**Amusement Page**

News and reviews of plays, concerts, and motion pictures appear daily in the Amusement Page, except on Saturday, when they appear in the Arts Column. In addition a Movie Guide is published in the Daily Features Page each Saturday.

Art gallery and museum exhibits and the concert calendar are listed on Mondays.

**University—**
Mae West and W. C. Fields in "My Little Chickadee." 3:15, 6:25, 9:35. Also "Castle on the Hudson," with Ann Sheridan. 1:45, 4:55, 8:05. Tomorrow: Katharine Hepburn in "Bringing Up Baby." Also "March of Time in Review."

**Uptown—**
"Road to Singapore," with Dorothy Lamour. 1, 4, 7, 10. Also "My Little Chickadee," starring Mae West and W. C. Fields. 2:30, 5:30, 8:30.

### Music

**Jordan Hall—**
Spring concert by the People's Choral Union and the Pro Arte Symphony. Stanley Hassell and Paul Baugass, conductors. Soloists: Sheldon Rotenberg and Harry Newcombe. 8:15.

**Agassiz Theater, Cambridge—**
Concert by the Radcliffe College Orchestra. Malcolm Holmes, conductor. 8:30.

**Brown Hall, New England Conservatory of Music—**
Sonata recital by Norma Jean Olson, cellist, and Hetty Preble, pianist. Given under the auspices of the New England Conservatory of Music. 8:15.

**Longy School of Music, 1 Follen Street, Cambridge—**
Open House Concert. Chamber music under the direction of Mme. de Constant. 8:15. (Open to the public without charge.)

### Tomorrow

**Museum of Fine Arts—**
Guidance tour on Jewelry II by Miss Maginnis. 11 a. m. And at 2 o'clock guidance tour on Egyptian Art by Mrs. Sayward.

# Class Offices Filled in Vote At Radcliffe

Betty Jane Hallstrom of Philadelphia, has been elected President of the Radcliffe 1940-41 Senior class at student elections held at the college; and Lois Blanchard of Belmont, Mass., has been elected Vice-President. Other officers are the following:

Secretary, Caroline Wood, of Cambridge, Mass.; Treasurer, Ruth Jones, of Schenectady, N. Y.; and Representative at Large, Martha Field, of Barrington, R. I.

Louise Sullivan of West Roxbury, Mass., has been chosen President of the Junior class for next year; Magdalen Clarke, Vice-President; Bette Boyer, of Minneapolis, Minn., Secretary, and Mary Gibb of Westmont, Can., Treasurer

The President of the Sophomore class will be Helen Ross, of Lincoln, Mass.; the Vice-President, June Threewit, of Chestnut Hill, Mass.; the Secretary, Louise Bowler of Hastings-on-Hudson, N. Y., and the Treasurer, Mary Douglas of Briarcliff, N. Y.

## Children's Museum Offers Bird Programs

While birds are returning to Massachusetts and darting about in search of choice spots in which to build nests, the Children's Museum at 60 Burroughs Street, Jamaica Plain, appropriately offers two bird programs for the week end.

On Saturday, April 27, at 2 and 3:30 p. m., youngsters in or under the third grade will hear "The Tower That Sings," a story from Bertha Palmer Lane's "Tower Legends," incorporating various American Indian legends.

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## *Chosen by Their Fellow Students*

By a Staff Photographer

**Winners in College Elections**

**Left to right: Helen R. Ross, '43, President of next year's Radcliffe Sophomores; Betty Jane Hallstrom, '41, President of Seniors; Louise Sullivan, '42; President of Juniors**

## Labor Board To Hear Rayon Group Plaint

Charges growing out of a strike which began when the striking employees belonged to no union and continued after they had joined an unusual type of union which has few duplicates in the entire country, will be heard May 6 at Woonsocket, R. I., by the National Labor Relations Board. Announcement of the hearing, which concerns the Woonsocket Rayon Company, was confirmed yesterday by Dr. A. Howard Myers, the Board's New England Regional Director.

The company, which employs 190, was closed last February by the strike, then shut down of its own accord, and reopened in September. The union claims that the concern discriminated against striking spinners by not rehiring them and that it has refused to bargain collectively.

When the spinners, who originated the strike, walked out, they did so without connection with any labor organization. No sooner, however, were they on the street than they felt the need of support, and hooked up with the dominant labor body of Woonsocket, the Independent Textile Union of America.

While the traditional labor union of America confines itself to the workers of a single industry, the Woonsocket independent group takes in the workers of many industries, enlisting taxicab drivers, retail clerks, bakery workers, and others along with textile workers, who supply its main strength. The union has developed into one of the largest indeoendent unaffiliated labor organizations in New England.

After joining, the rayon company employees sought to bargain collectively with the concern, and subsequently filed charges with the labor board that the company had refused to bargain and had interfered with their right to bargain through the union. The hearing will probably last a week and perhaps two.

## Casein Making Advocated To Use Vermont Milk Surplus

**The Week in Vermont**

*Special to The Christian Science Monitor*

MONTPELIER, Vt., April 23—Vermont, through its Agricultural and Industrial Products Commission, is undertaking a study looking toward manufacture of high grade casein at several co-operative milk plants. Two Boston engineers will be in Vermont this week to begin the survey. Meetings of representatives of the Richmond Co-operative Creamery, the Milton Co-operative and the United Farmers' creamery at Morrisville have been held with the Commission, to discuss the proposal.

Dr. F. C. Atwood, head of the Atlantic Research Laboratories in Newtonville, Mass., has been a visitor in Vermont during the week to look over the plants and to advise members of the Commission and creamery operators. An authority on industrial uses of casein, he told the Commission that increasing uses of the product will largely depend upon the high quality of the supply available.

Stating that between 60,000,000 and 70,000,000 pounds of casein were used in this country during the past year, he expressed the belief that this figure could be doubled in five years. When casein prices rose 15 and 20 cents a pound last summer, some 20,000,000 pounds flooded the country between Sept. 1 and the New Year; and while imported casein is frequently of better quality than domestic, manufacturers would not look abroad, according to him, if the domestic was brought up to the mark.

New England, a large casein-using region, he said, produces only about half enough for the needs of its factories, the balance being imported, or shipped from California and Wisconsin. The Commission was was reminded at the same time of New England's advantage in freight rates due to the nearness of its factories.

Casein, a manufactured milk product, is now widely used in the manufacture of paper and paint. In both of these processes, fastness of color and lack of odor are important. Manufacture of a fiber from which cloth can be woven is now also industrially possible, Dr. Atwood said.

Members of the Commission, Chairman Winterbotham said, were keenly interested in the possibilities of casein manufacture in Vermont, as solving to a considerable degree the serious problem of milk surplus.

### Schoolbook on Vermont

Mrs. Dorothy Canfield Fisher, of Arlington, one of Vermont's best known writers of fiction, will have a part in writing the proposed new textbook on Vermont to be used in the schools. A group of 36 prominent Vermonters, named by State Commissioner of Education Francis L. Bailey to prepare the book, is headed by Hon. Sherman R. Moulton, Chief Justice of the Vermont Supreme Court. Mrs. Walter Hard, of Manchester, has been named committee secretary. On the Executive Committee are John Clement of Rutland, Miss Mary Jean Simpson, Dean of Women at the University of Vermont, Leon E. Gosselin of St. Michael's College, Winooski, and Guy W. Powers, superintendent of schools at Athens.

Chief Justice Moulton heads the publishing committee, with Mrs. Fisher, ex-officio; and other members are H. F. Perkins, Burlington; Frank R. Howe, Bennington publisher; John Hooper, Brattleboro; Ralph E. Flanders, Springfield industrialist, and Edward F. Crane, Burlington, newspaper editor.

### Vacant Post Sought

The post of State Auditor of Accounts, from which Benjamin Gates is retiring after 23 years of service, is not to go begging, it is indicated as candidates crop up weekly. The latest to announce his candidacy for the office is Carl S. Springer of Brattleboro, a certified public accountant. Others who have already announced intention of running are Deputy Auditor David V. Andersen and Reginald T. Cole, State Liquor Administrator.

### Convention Delegates

With the report that Ernest W. Gibson, Jr., of Brattleboro, will be a candidate for delegate to the National Republican Convention, notwithstanding the fact that Howard C. Rice, Brattleboro publisher, also seeks a place on the delegation, political circles buzzed with talk of an attack to be made on the system of delegate distribution in the State Convention to be held here May 24.

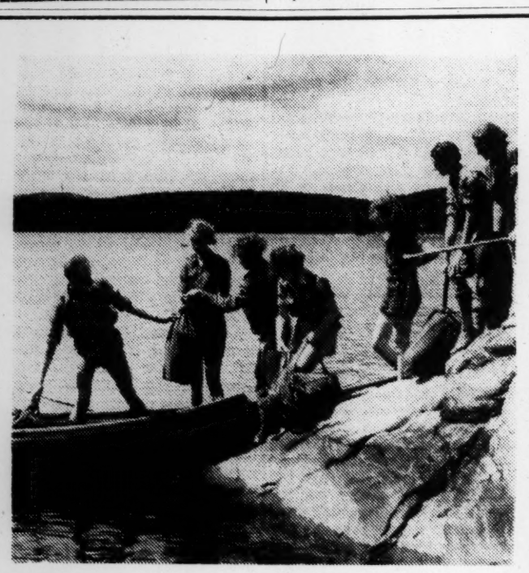
In the past, although Vermont has five less delegates than the number of its 14 counties, it has always been considered desirable by Party leaders to observe geographical distribution and pick no more than one delegate from a County.

The first hint that an attack on this procedure would be made this year, came when John Murphy of Ludlow, President of the New England Young Republican organization, announced his candidacy for a place on the delegation. Party leaders who favor the Rice and Murphy candidacies said there was no reason why they should conflict with those of Governor Aiken and Ralph E. Flanders of Springfield, who would be considered "delegates at large." All are from the same section of the State.

## Cameras Now Taboo At New R. I. Air Base

QUONSET POINT, R. I., April 23 (AP)—The Navy is clamping down on public inspection of construction operations at the new Quonset Naval Air Base on Narragansett Bay, and cameras in the hands of curious amateurs and professionals are taboo.

The first unit of the projected base, a hangar for planes of the Atlantic Neutrality Patrol, is surrounded with no trespassing signs.

**GETTING READY FOR A LONG TRIP**

Days of preparatory training being over—these campers are making ready for the start of a voyage of discovery. Thrills such as this make camping an interesting experience. Many camps for boys and girls are advertised in The Christian Science Monitor. They welcome requests from readers about their activities and rates. Camp advertisements are published on the Children's Page, Mondays, and the Young Folks' Page, Thursdays.

*Camping leads to achievement*



*Sports Jackets*
OF
*Real Scotch Plaid*
$27.50

MADE OF AN IMPORTED ALL-WOOL MATERIAL IN AN EXCELLENT WEIGHT FOR SPRING AND SUMMER.

CHOICE OF 36 DIFFERENT TARTANS IN COLORS TO SUIT YOUR INDIVIDUAL TASTE.

PLAID SKIRTS . . . $2 *and up*

**Romanes & Paterson**
581 Boylston Street, Boston • • • In Copley Square


## Textile Speed Reduction Is Goal of Union

*Special to The Christian Science Monitor*

PROVIDENCE, R. I., April 23—Effort to promote a legal slowing up of machinery in the textile industry so as to spread the work and relieve unemployment was voted one of the most important objects of the Federation of Woolen and Worsted Workers of America at its annual convention just closed here. The Federation is a department of the United Textile Workers of America, which is affiliated with the American Federation of Labor.

A committee was named to study conditions in the various branches of the industry with special regard to the "machine load" and "speed-up," which were characterized as the main factors in causing the unemployment situation.

Francis J. Gorman, international executive board member, found the 110 delegates and national officers solidly with him when declaring that steady employment made the backbone of successful labor organization.

Six months' steady work is exceptional in the woolen and worsted industry, according to speakers.

It was decided to have the union members do what they could to police the industry to prevent violations of the minimum wage regulations. The organization has now 53 local unions.

It was announced that new branch offices had been opened in New York City and Lawrence, Mass., where another effort would be made to take the American Woolen Company workers away from the Congress of Industrial Organizations.

Joseph Sylvia of Providence was re-elected President. Other officers named were: Vice-Presidents, Miss Mary Tacconne, Providence; Charles Connors, Stottville, N. Y.; William Bowen, Newtonville, Mass.; William F. Kelley, Philadelphia, and Norman Campbell, Jamestown, N. Y.; Secretary-Treasurer, Albert Drouin, Lawrence, Mass.

Delegates represented locals in this State, Maine, New Hampshire, Massachusetts, Connecticut, New York, Pennsylvania, New

### Brookline May Ban Wedded Women Teachers

A Brookline School Committee sub-committee is considering a proposal to discontinue employing married women as teachers. The change, advocated by Dr. Thomas P. Kendrick, has been endorsed by Arthur L. Endicott and Percy C. Idell.

The policy, if adopted, will duplicate the situation in Somerville where Mayor John M. Lynch has removed married women teachers, in keeping with his campaign pledge, on the basis of "economy." Jersey, and a small group representing the Southern workers.

## *An Old Building Gets a New Cupola*

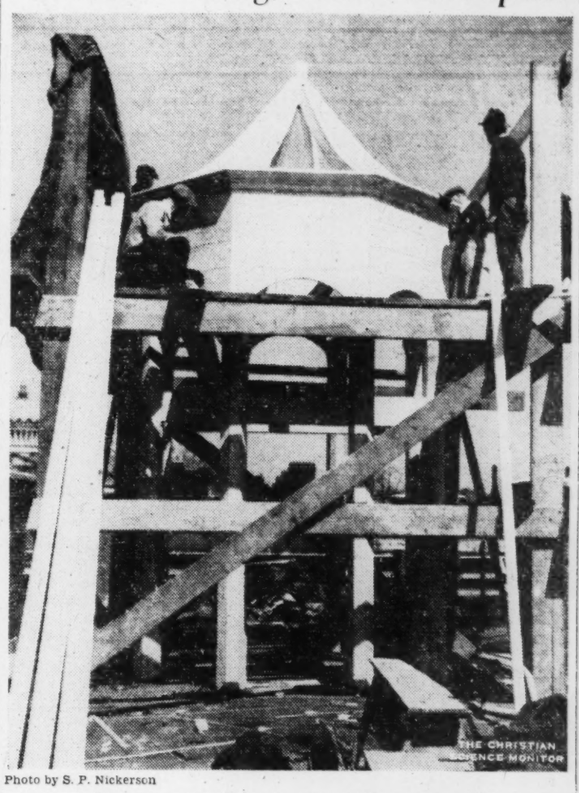


Photo by S. P. Nickerson

**Bell Tower of University Hall at Brown**

**This reconstructed old edifice, built in 1770, will be reopened on Saturday, May 4, at ceremonies in which Dr. Henry M. Wriston, President of the University, Gov. William H. Vanderbilt and Comte Rene Doynel de Saint-Quentin, French Ambassador to the United States, will take part.**

## Rhode Island May Miss Fair

*Special to The Christian Science Monitor*

PROVIDENCE, R. I., April 23—Rhode Island may not be represented at the World's Fair in New York in 1940, unless the General Assembly which is scheduled to adjourn tonight or tomorrow makes an "about face" on a financial bill which it has been considering for several weeks.

Gov. William H. Vanderbilt has made a strenuous effort to have the measure acted upon, but Howard S. Proctor, Chairman of the House Finance Committee made known that the bill was at present not being considered with a view of House action.

Mr. Proctor said that the bill had been taken up twice in committee, but there was a difference of opinion among members on whether it would be worth while for Rhode Island officially to participate in the Fair. They questioned the value of last year's exhibit, he said.

The bill does not specify any amount as the State contribution. It was understood that the State World's Fair Commission wanted $20,000, but would agree to the amount given last year, $12,500. The lower amount was made with a proviso that private contributions to the Commission match the State fund.

The Commission wanted an outright grant this year, without the necessity of raising private funds. It was said that participation would be cheaper this year, for Fair rentals have been reduced to one quarter of last year's. The State's share last year represented half of the money appropriated to advertise the State.

### Vermont to Have 'Substantial' Surplus

MONTPELIER, Vt., April 23 (AP)—Instead of a deficit, Vermont will end its fiscal year June 30 with a "substantial" surplus, Gov. George D. Aiken said yesterday while speaking at a Rotary Club meeting.

Reductions in expenditures, and unexpectedly large revenues contributed to the improved financial situation, he said.

## Radio Timetable

(Feature Programs Appear in Blackface)

| | 590kc-WEEI-508m | 990kc-WBZ-303m | 1230kc-WNAC-244m | 1410kc-WAAB-213m | 1500kc-WMEX-200m |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| 3:00 | "Society Girl" | "Orphans of Divorce" | "Mary Marlin": sketch | Oleander Quartet | |
| 3:15 | "Cafe Boheme" | "Honeymoon Hill" | "Ma Perkins": sketch | baseball game | "Melody Mart" |
| 3:30 | News Service | "John's Other Wife" | Pepper Young's Family | Red Sox - Washington | "Melody Mart" |
| 3:45 | WEEI Food Fair. | "Just Plain Bill" | "Vic and Sade" | baseball game | Organ recital |
| 4:00 | WEEI Food Fair. | Club Matinee: variety | "Backstage Wife": sk. | Red Sox - Washington | "Melody Mirror" |
| 4:15 | "Know Your State" | Club Matinee: variety | "Stella Dallas" | baseball game | "Melody Mirror" |
| 4:30 | "Hector's Orchestra | "Of Service to You" | "Lorenzo Jones" | Red Sox - Washington | Vocal recital |
| 4:45 | "What's the Answer" | "Of Service to You" | "Young Widder Brown" | baseball game | "Comic Page Club" |
| 5:00 | K. Norris Story | Woody Herman's Orch. | "Girl Alone": sketch | Sport reports | "Melody Mirror" |
| 5:15 | Rhythm Ensemble | Children's Stories | "Midstream": sketch | Sport reports | "Melody Mirror" |
| 5:30 | "In Hollywood" | "On With the Dance" | "Jack Armstrong": sk. | 'Young America Speaks' | "Melody Mirror" |
| 5:45 | Scattergood Baines. | "Tom Mix": sketch | "The O'Neills": sketch | Frank Ryan's Sports | News Service |
| 6:00 | News: Edwin Hill | News: Fred Hoey | News Service | "Little Orphan Annie" | Italian radio review |
| 6:15 | Bill Elliott, songs | Speaker: music | Sports Roundup | Dinner Concert | Italian radio review |
| 6:30 | "Sports Rendezvous" | Weather: music | "Musical Rendezvous" | News Service | Louis Prima's Orchestra |
| 6:45 | "The World Today" | Lowell Thomas | "Musical Rendezvous" | Sports; "Memory Lane" | Sport comment |
| 7:00 | "Amos 'n' Andy" | "Easy Aces": sketch | Fred Waring's Orchestra | Fulton Lewis, Jr. | Frank Simone's Orch. |
| 7:15 | Jimmy Fidler | "Mr. Keen": sketch | H. V. Kaltenborn, news | War news from France. | "Five Star News" |
| 7:30 | Helen Menken in | "Keep Guessing" | Soprano and organ | "Travels Abroad" | Pete Herman's Orchestra |
| 7:45 | "Second Husband" | "Keep Guessing" | "Confidentially Yours" | "Curtain Calls" | "Lest We Forget" |
| 8:00 | "Big Town" with | "The Aldrich Family," | Johnny Green's Orch.; | Vivian Della Chiesa; An- | Legion Auxiliary talk |
| 8:15 | Edw. G. Robinson | with Ezra Stone | news comment | tonini's Orchestra | "Plantation Echoes" |
| 8:30 | "Court of Missing | "Information, Please": | "Pot o' Gold": Horace | Concerto Series: pianist; | "Let Us Dance" |
| 8:45 | Heirs": sketch | questions and answers | Heidt's Orchestra | orchestra | "Goldcoast Riders" |
| 9:00 | "We, the People" | "Cavalcade of America": | Popular quiz | "Meet the Stars": inter- | "Variety Hour" |
| 9:15 | "We, the People" | "Robert E. Lee" | Popular quiz | views; music | "Variety Hour" |
| 9:30 | Talk, Sen. Burton | "Music Graphs" | "Fibber McGee and | "Laugh 'n' Swing": com- | "Variety Hour" |
| 9:45 | K. Wheeler | 110th. Cavalry Band | Molly"; music | edy; music | "Variety Hour" |
| 10:00 | Glenn Miller's Or. | Labor speaker | Bob Hope: Judy Gar- | Raymond Gram Swing | News Service |
| 10:15 | Harry Horlick's Or. | War news and comment | land; orchestra | News Service | Pete Herman's Orch. |
| 10:30 | Sports; news | "Tropical Moods" | "Uncle Walter's Dog- | Montreal Orchestra | The Argentines |
| 10:45 | Music; weather | Vaughn Monroe's Orch. | house": drama; music | Montreal Orchestra | Louis Prima's Orchestra |
| 11:00 | Paul Sullivan | News; weather; talk | News Service | Will Bradley's Orch. | "Sportoscope" |
| 11:15 | Recordings | Recordings | Weather Service | European news roundup | Ben Pollack's Orchestra |
| 11:30 | Recordings | Recordings | Gray Gordon's Orch. | Will Bradley's Orchestra | "Day's End"; music |
| 11:45 | Al Donahue's Orch. | Recordings | Gray Gordon's Orch. | Dick Jurgen's Orchestra | News Service |

### *Wednesday's Programs*

| | 590kc-WEEI-508m | 990kc-WBZ-303m | 1230kc-WNAC-244m | 1410kc-WAAB-213m | 1500kc-WMEX-200m |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| 7:00 | Top o' the Morning | News; "Musical Clock" | Organ recital | "Musical Clock" | |
| 7:15 | Listen to the Band | Gene and Glenn: songs | News comment | "Musical Clock" | |
| 7:30 | Music; news | Variety program | "George and Dixie" | News Service | |
| 7:45 | News; weather | News; weather | "Red River Dave" | Bailey Axton, songs | |
| 8:00 | News of Europe | Variety Hour: Rakov's | News Service | "Eight Bells" | News Service |
| 8:15 | "Caroline Cabot" | Orchestra; soloists | Weather; music | "Morning Watch" | "Musical Timetable" |
| 8:30 | "Accordiana" | Variety Hour: Rakov's | "Portia Blake": sketch | Andrew Jacobson's | "Musical Timetable" |
| 8:45 | Fashion Review | Orchestra; soloists | "Kate Hopkins": sketch | Rhythms | "Musical Timetable" |
| 9:00 | "About Us" | News; Mildred Carlson | Dramatized News | Arthur Godfrey, songs | Scandinavian Melodies |
| 9:15 | American School of | "As You Like It" | Food News | Allen Prescott | Scandinavian Melodies |
| 9:30 | the Air | "Breakfast Club"; solo- | "Alice Blair": sketch | "Merry-Go-Round" | "Songs of Italy" |
| 9:45 | Bachelor's Children | ists; orchestra | "Julia Blake": sketch | "Merry-Go-Round" | "Songs of Italy" |
| 10:00 | "Kitty Kelly": sk. | Thunder Over Paradise | "The Man I Married" | New England Cupboard | A. Rawley |
| 10:15 | "Myrt and Marge | "Vic and Sade": comedy | "Life Can Be Beautiful" | "Melody Strings" | Organeaque |
| 10:30 | "Hilltop House" | "Mary Marlin": sketch | "Ellen Randolph": sk. | Musical calisthenics | "Going Shopping With |
| 10:45 | "Stepmother" | Your Neighbor and Mine | "The Woman in White" | "Choir Loft": organ | You" |
| 11:00 | Short, Short Story | Mildred Carlson | "David Harum": sketch | Ruth Moss, interview | M. Porter, soprano |
| 11:15 | "Life Begins" | Dramatic sketch | "Road of Life": drama | "Singing Strings" | Ann Nigro, pianist |
| 11:30 | "Big Sister": sketch | Jack Berch Song Club | "Against the Storm" | Soloists; orchestra | "Lost and Found" |
| 11:45 | "Aunt Jenny" | Weather; comment | "The Guiding Light" | Soloists; orchestra | News Service |
| 12:00 | Kate Smith, talk | Congressional Memorial | "Musical Roundup" | News Service | "Italian Airs" |
| 12:15 | "Girl Marries" | Program from House of | "The O'Neills": sketch | Agricultural talk | Studio program |
| 12:30 | "Helen Trent" | Representatives. U. S. | Singin' Sam, baritone | Italian music program | Musicalogues |
| 12:45 | "Our Gal Sunday" | Capitol Building | "Meet Miss Julia" | Italian music program | "Monitor Views the News" |
| 1:00 | "The Goldbergs" | News; talk; "Checker- | News Service | Women's Club News | "Musical Mailbox" |
| 1:15 | "Life Beautiful" | board Time"; stocks | "Musical Roundup" | Carters of Elm Street | "Musical Mailbox" |
| 1:30 | Right to Happiness | "Harvey and Dell": sk. | Marjorie Mills, house- | School of the Air | "Melodic Moods" |
| 1:45 | "Road of Life" | "Notebook"; weather | hold talk | Sports Matinee | "Melodic Moods" |
| 2:00 | Gospel Missions | Golden Jubilee: Gen. | Hymns of All Churches. | News Service | "Ramona Presents" |
| 2:15 | "Joyce Jordan" | Fed. of Women's Clubs | "Grimm's Daughter" | Sport comment | "Sing Song Time" |
| 2:30 | "Your Family" | "Concert Hall of the | "Valiant Lady": sketch | "It Happened in 1915" | Evelyn Cornett, songs |
| 2:45 | "My Son and I" | Air"; transcriptions | "Light of the World" | Sport program | News Service |
| 3:00 | "Society Girl" | "Orphans of Divorce" | "Mary Marlin": sketch. | Red Sox - Washington | "Song Stylist" |
| 3:15 | "Cafe Boheme" | "Honeymoon Hill": sk. | "Ma Perkins": sketch | baseball game | "Melody Mart" |
| 3:30 | News Service | "John's Other Wife" | Pepper Young's Family | Red Sox - Washington | "Melody Mart" |
| 3:45 | WEEI Food Fair. | "Just Plain Bill" | "Vic and Sade": sketch | baseball game | Organ Concert |
| 4:00 | WEEI Food Fair. | Club Matinee: variety | "Backstage Wife": sk. | Red Sox - Washington | Religious service |
| 4:15 | Mass. Music Club | Club Matinee: variety | "Stella Dallas": serial | baseball game | Religious service |
| 4:30 | Matinee Promenade | Club Matinee: variety | "Lorenzo Jones": drama | Red Sox - Washington | "Consolairs" |
| 4:45 | What's the Answer? | Speaker: News | "Young Widder Brown" | baseball game | "Comic Page Club" |
| 5:00 | By Kathleen Norris | "Superman": sketch | "Girl Alone": sketch | Sports Matinee | "Melody Mirror" |
| 5:15 | "Blue Interlude" | Ireene Wicker, songs | "Midstream": sketch | Sports Matinee | "Melody Mirror" |
| 5:30 | "In Hollywood" | "On With the Dance" | "Jack Armstrong": sk. | "Young America Speaks" | "Melody Mirror" |
| 5:45 | Scattergood Baines | Tom Mix: sketch | "The O'Neills": drama | Frank Ryan, sports | News Service |
| 6:00 | News; Edwin C. Hill | News; sport comment | News Service | "Little Orphan Annie" | Italian Radio Review |
| 6:15 | Hedda Hopper | Talk; weather; music | Sports Roundup | Dinner Concert | Italian Radio Review |
| 6:30 | "Sports Rendezvous" | Serenaders; vocal | "Musical Rendezvous" | News Service | Louis Prima's Orchestra |
| 6:45 | "The World Today" | Lowell Thomas, news | "Musical Rendezvous" | Sports; "Memory Lane" | Sport comment |
| 7:00 | "Amos 'n' Andy" | "Easy Aces": sketch | Fred Waring's Orchestra | Fulton Lewis, Jr. | Salon Orchestra |
| 7:15 | Lanny Ross, tenor | "Mr. Keen": sketch | Popular music | W. Williams, comment | News Service |
| 7:30 | Burns and Allen: | The Revelers; orchestra | "Inside of Sports" | "The Lone Ranger"; | Pete Herman's Orchestra |
| 7:45 | comedy; music | Paul Baron's Orchestra | "Stage Door Memories" | dramatic sketch | Ruth Williams, songs |
| 8:00 | Ben Bernie and All | Johnny Green's Orches- | Hollywood Playhouse: | "Sheep and Goats | Housing talk |
| 8:15 | the Lads | tra: sketch | "Shadow Light" | Club": R. Huey, m. c. | Montana Cowboys |
| 8:30 | "Dr. Christian": | "What Would You Have | Cliff Arquette: Bud | Lew Conrad's Orchestra | Clothlde Sale, songs |
| 8:45 | drama: war news. | Done?": quiz program | Vandover; chorus; orch. | "Getting a Job" | The Four Toppers |
| 9:00 | Theater: Dennis | "The Green Hornet": | Fred Allen Show: Merry | Local speaker | Press Frolic |
| 9:15 | King in "Petti- | mystery drama | Macs; Portland Hoffa; | Local speaker | Press Frolic |
| 9:30 | coat Fever": mu- | War news and comment | Allen Art Players; in- | "Listeners' Theater": | "Sweet Music" |
| 9:45 | sic; comedy | "This Man's Army" | terview; orchestra | dramatization | News; Local Sports |
| 10:00 | Glenn Miller's Orch. | Passover Program: Gov. | Kay Kyser's College of | Raymond Gram Swing | Local Sports |
| 10:15 | Frank Gannett, talk | Lehman, N. Y. drama | Musical Knowledge | News Service | Local Sports |
| 10:30 | Sports; news | "Frontline Headlines" | Kay Kyser's College of | Henry Weber's Orches- | Local Sports |
| 10:45 | Music; weather | Vaughn Monroe's Orch. | Musical Knowledge | tra; vocalists | Local Sports |
| 11:00 | Paul Sullivan | News; weather | News Service | Will Bradley's Orch. | Ken Baker's Orchestra |
| 11:15 | "Master Works on | "The Music You Want" | Weather Service | Griff Williams' Orch. | Al Sack's Orchestra |
| 11:30 | the Air" | "The Music You Want" | "Next Step Forward" | Dick Jurgen's Orchestra | "Day's End" |
| 11:45 | Sammy Kaye's Or. | "The Music You Want" | Sleepy Hall's Orchestra | Dick Jurgen's Orchestra | News Service |

## C. I. O. Seeks G. E. Election In Pittsfield

*Special to The Christian Science Monitor*

PITTSFIELD, Mass.—As a climax to about two years of union organizational activity, Pittsfield General Electric Local 255 of the United Electrical, Radio and Machine Workers of the Congress of Industrial Organizations has voted, through its special council, to request an election from the National Labor Relations Board to establish the bargaining agent for the local plant.

Predicting a 90 per cent victory for the C. I. O. union, Robert C. Davis, union field representative, explained the Pittsfield plant is the only major one of the General Electric without union representation thus far. Eleven of the G. E.'s 14 plants are covered by a general company contract with the union. If the majority votes for the union in the election requested by the National Board, the local plant will automatically join the other unionized plants and receive the benefits of the general contract.

Because local union leaders are confident of a union victory, a discussion was held over the week end of the negotiations now going forward between the General Electric Company and representatives of the national union. The union has asked for a number of new provisions in the national contract.

Among the new requests now before company officials are a more liberal pension plan, two weeks' vacation with pay for all five-year employees, legal holidays with pay, and a provision that employees should be paid on the basis of skill required on their jobs, irrespective of sex or age.

## 4-H Club Group From N. H. Named

*Special to The Christian Science Monitor*

DURHAM, N. H., April 23—Four New Hampshire youths, two boys and two girls, have been selected to represent the 4H Club movement in New Hampshire at the National Club Camp in Washington in June. They are Daniel Harvey of Epping, Steven King of Plainfield, Muriel Ide of West Swanzey, and Marian Provencher of Hopkinton.

Harvey has been connected with 4H Club activities for a number of years and he estimates his financial returns from his 4H Club activities at $222. His projects have been in the field of forestry, gardening, and poultry.

King also has been connected with the movement for a long period of years. He reports a profit of $975 from activities encouraged by the 4H movement. He plans to attend the University of New Hampshire and to pay at least a part of his expenses with his poultry.

Muriel Ide's club projects have been chiefly confined to homemaking while Marian Provencher has taken part in canning, food, and clothing projects.

At Washington these young persons will become acquainted with 4H Club young people from other sections of the country and will learn of the operation of government departments, chiefly as they benefit rural communities.

## Planning Board For Quincy Named

Mayor Thomas S. Burgin has named a new City Planning Board in Quincy to guide the city's future development with the appointment of an industrialist, a banker, a newspaper executive, and two other prominent residents.

The new board includes Harry H. Kerr, Delcevare King, Walter A. Schmitz, Frederick A. Ahearn and Henry H. Pierce.

Many developments pending before city officials will be inherited by the new group. Some of these will include extension of the southern artery from Quincy shore boulevard across the marshes to Fore River bridge, enlargement of the city parking area for shoppers, and a new City Hall as a memorial to the Adamses.

### *'The Christian Science Monitor Views the News'*

6:00 WRUL 6.04mc
11:00 WRUL 6.04mc

**For Wednesday, April 24**

12:45 WMEX 1500kc
6:00 WRUL 6.04mc

### *Today on WRUL*

(6.04mc-49.6m and 11.75mc-25.4m)

5:15 p. m.—Czechoslovak Goodwill Program (transcribed)
5:30 p. m.—Dutch Goodwill Program; transcribed
6:30 p. m.—Music for the Dinner Hour
7:00 p. m.—Splendors of Literature"
7:30 p. m.—Harvard University Series.
8:00 p. m.—"The World of Natural Science Looking Starward." Dr. Loring B. Andrews
8:15 p. m.—How Does Your Garden Grow?
(11.73mc-25.6m and 15.13mc-19.8m)
8:45 p. m.—Program for Latin-American Listeners.
(6.04mc-49.6m and 11.79mc-25.4m)
11:15 p. m.—Piano recital
11:30 p. m.—"Modern Radio", Advanced Course (transcribed)

### Today on Short Waves

Berlin—6.30 p. m.—Philharmonic Orchestra, DXB, 9.61 meg., 31.2 m.; DJC, 6.02 meg., 49.8 m.
Budapest—6.35 p. m.—The Budapest Concert Orchestra, HAT4, 9.12 meg., 32.8 m.
Moscow—7 p. m.—Broadcast in English, RV96, 15.24 meg., 19.7 m.; RNE, 12 meg., 25 m.
London—8 p. m.—Talk: "Cards on the Table." GSD, 11.75 meg., 25.5 m.; GSC, 9.58 meg., 31.3 m.
Tokyo—8.30 p. m.—Orchestra, JZK, 15.16 meg., 19.7 m.
Berlin—8.30 p. m.—Germany by ABC, DXB, 9.61 meg., 31.2 m.; DJC, 6.02 meg., 49.8 m.
Rome—8.40 p. m.—Music, 2RO3, 31.15 m.; 2RO4, 25.40 m.; 2RO6, 19.61 m.
Paris—9:15 p. m.—Drama in English, TPB11, 11.88 meg., 25.2 m.; TPA4, 11.71 meg., 25.6 m.
London—10 p. m.—Talk: "Under Nazi Rule." GSC, 9.58 meg., 31.3 m.
Guatemala—11 p. m.—Hawaiian Music, TGWA, 15.17 meg., 19.8 m.
Paris—11:30 p. m.—News in English, TPB11, 11.88 meg., 25.2 m.; TPA4, 11.71 meg., 25.6 m.

# Boys' and Girls' Week Hailed By Kiwanis at Luncheon Show

National Boys' and Girls' Week, April 27-May 4, was heralded today by the Kiwanis Club at its regular luncheon meeting at the Hotel Touraine with a special program in charge of James P. Davies, Chairman of the Kiwanis' Program Committee, and Maj. H. A. Zealley, Executive Secretary of the Salvation Army for Massachusetts and Rhode Island.

Music and fancy dancing by boys and girls from the South End Music School, the North End Union, and the Young Peoples' Group of The Salvation Army, together with a presentation of trophies to boys from the Y. M. C. A., marked the program.

National Boys' and Girls Week, according to its sponsors, is an outgrowth of Boys' Week, which originated in 1920 through the Rotary Club of New York City, and in a few years "spread to all parts of the world." It was later felt that girls should be included; and in 1934, the name was changed to Youth Week. Then, inasmuch as this led people to think it included young folks in their early twenties, the name Boys' and Girls' Week was taken in 1936. Safety, citizenship, vocations, the out-of-doors, church, family, and community will be stressed on different days of National Boys' and Girls' Week this year.

# Boston Education Council Advised on Co-operatives

Pointing out that the economic aspects of the consumer co-operative movement make an adult education program essential, Robert Smith, Secretary of the Eastern Co-operative League, described the educational program of the League at a luncheon meeting of the Adult Education Council of Greater Boston today.

"There are over 10,000 American families in consumer co-operative study groups patterned after the Swedish plan," Mr. Smith stated. "This means the preparation of large quantities of material in a central office to be sent out to small groups interested in the co-operative movement. A report of the discussions in the local groups is returned to the central office so that recommendations and suggestions can be made to the groups."

The significance of this type of educational work is indicated, the speaker said, by the fact that in Sweden the co-operatives are the largest publishers of economic literature in the country. "Membership in the co-operatives in Sweden," Mr. Smith said, "reaches a total equivalent to about 1,500,000 families in the United States."

The Eastern Co-operative League is a federation of co-operatives from Maine to Washington, D. C., Mr. Smith explained. The League started in 1925, when independent co-operative groups in Maynard and Fitchburg composed mostly of Finnish mill workers, decided that their common interests warranted united effort, the speaker continued.

In 1929, Mr. Smith said, when the membership had increased to 10 a purchasing department for the group was set up under the name Eastern Co-operative Wholesale. By 1934 the number of member groups had increased to 20, and during the succeeding depression years the movement showed steady progress, until today there are 236 co-operative groups in this eastern section.

"The volume of business last year was $1,071,000," Mr. Smith reported.

The Rev. Joseph F. MacDonnell, S. J., Professor of Moral Philosophy and Sociology at Weston College, described the social and educational as well as the economic implications of the co-operative movement in Nova Scotia and related his experiences at Antigonish.

# Retail Trade Conference

*Continued from Page 1*

tail business," said Mr. Hirschmann. "And there are plenty of bargains for the bargain hunting public in the legitimate retail stores. No 'bootlegging' industry ever persisted over a long period of time. We as retailers have a definite responsibility not only to ourselves but to our customers.

"But if the time has come when we do not wish to be consistent in our jobs as the logical distributors of goods, with all the safeguards that go to our customers, with the prestige of our names, and the character of our business, built up over periods of years at great cost, then we do not deserve the position we claim in the community. The public looks to us for guidance and leadership. I am confident that we will soon see action."

Kenneth B. Backman, manager of the Boston Better Business Bureau, spoke at some length on the fraud that is practiced on consumers by numerous persons pretending they are selling goods at wholesale.

The retail store is used widely as a public sample room for much undesirable type of selling, it was brought out at the meeting. Speakers said that "merchants" send their "customers" to legitimate department stores, tell them to pick out what they want and then come back and the "merchant" will get the article "at wholesale."

The cut price catalogue is often marked up 50 per cent in price and then given to buyers with a special card entitling them to 40 per cent off listed prices, it was added.

Retail shops set up in plants of large corporations where employees may buy many of their needs are not ethical, to say the least, it was also declared in the discussions. At Columbia University and New York University, for instance, the purchasing departments were found by merchants to have set up retail shops for students, where on another floor professors were writing ponderous treatises on the economic inconsistencies of wholesale-retail buying, it was reported.

# Carney Prosecution Outlined

TAUNTON, Mass., April 23 (AP)—Opening the State's case against Mayor Leo E. J. Carney of New Bedford, and three others, Assistant District Attorney Frank Smith told a jury today he would attempt to prove that defendants conspired to collect gratuities on bus hire by the City of New Bedford.

The first witness was City Clerk Charles W. Deasy, who told of a relief loan of $526,000, part of which was for a watershed project to which the workers were transported by bus.

On trial with Mr. Carney are his Secretary, James F. McKenna, and Mitchell Green and John C. Sylvia, all of New Bedford. All are charged with conspiracy to collect a 25 per cent gratuity on buses hired to transport WPA laborers between New Bedford and a City-owned watershed project at Rochester.

In his opening, Mr. Smith declared Mr. Green and Mr. Sylvia operated buses under a contract with the City of New Bedford to carry the WPA employees. He said he would present testimony to show that they had collected $500 weekly from the City and that part of the money was turned back to Mayor Carney and Mr. McKenna, who was serving at the time as WPA co-ordinator for the City.

## Norwegian Ship Returns to U. S.

The Norwegian steamship Cubano, which put out to sea from Norfolk, Va., last March 23 with a cargo of coal for Norway, mysteriously put into Boston's lower harbor today and dropped anchor. The whereabouts of the ship has been unknown in local shipping circles for a month.

From reports obtained from the crew, the freighter got almost to Norway when the German invasion began, and headed about-face for Boston rather than be seized by the British or the Germans. Confusion as to whether Norway would throw in with the British or attempt conciliation with the Germans left the freighter's captain, at the time, in doubt as to what course of action to follow. He finally decided, as many other ships have done in the last few weeks, to plow back to Boston and await developments.

## 'Gas' Concession Case Is Settled

BRIDGEPORT, Conn., April 23 (AP)—Superior Court Judge Robert L. Munger dissolved today a temporary injunction obtained by the Sun Oil Company in an effort to restrain the Merritt Parkway Commission from receiving bids or awarding contracts for the Parkway gasoline concession.

The Company, seeking to obtain a permanent injunction, contended that the Commission acted unreasonably in specifying that bidders must be able to furnish two grades of gasoline. It handles only one grade.

## Labor Woman Defends Saposs

WASHINGTON, April 23 (AP)—Defense of a high official of the National Labor Relations Board came today from Mary Bartlett, Chief of the Rhode Island Department of Labor's division for women and children.

In a letter inserted in the Congressional Record by Senator Theodore F. Green (D) of Rhode Island, she said David Saposs, Director of the Board's Economic Research division, was "capable" and that "attacks against Mr. Saposs as a Communist are unfair."

Mr. Saposs was criticized by some members of a special House Committee investigating the Board.

Miss Barlett, an appointee of Gov. William H. Vanderbilt, a Republican, asserted that "anyone really interested in the labor movement fears the tendency to label everyone who believes in the Bill of Rights a Communist."

# *Experimenting in Musical Difficulties*

By a Staff Photographer

**Chalmers Murray**

**One-time private violinist to Andrew Carnegie, now in Boston, engaged in putting the pibroch, which has generally been regarded exclusively as bagpipe music, to the fiddle. The pibroch in early times was used to summon the clans or to greet a returning chief.**

# *Boston Violinist Specializes in Scottish Music*

By Walter W. Cunningham

*Staff Writer of The Christian Science Monitor*

In a fourth floor back on Newbury Street, I found a Scot, in the traditional garb of the Highlands, engaged in an interesting musical experiment—endeavoring to put the pibroch to the fiddle. The pibroch is a bagpipe tune, and in early times was employed to summon the clans or to wail a lament for the chief. It was not intended for the fiddle but its peculiarities may yet be brought within the compass of that instrument.

The Scot, who is undertaking this task, is Chalmers Murray, once personal violinist to Andrew Carnegie, the steel magnate. "The pibroch is difficult to play," said Mr. Murray, "and I have met few pipers who are able to play it correctly. Ultimately I hope to render it on the fiddle and to reproduce effects which hitherto have been possible only on the bagpipes. The art lies in the fingering."

Mr. Murray specializes in Scottish music. To illustrate how it should be played he took his violin and gave a muted version of the "Sheiling." It was melting and sweet, bearing in its soft measures suggestions of the bog myrtle and peat smoke of the Hebrides. It gave a new light to the melody as arranged by Mrs. Kennedy Fraser, and showed the beauty that can be found in the little-known song.

His fiddle was old, and bore few traces of the fact that it was made of broken pieces of wood assembled from a rare violin.

Son of a fiddle maker, Mr. Murray takes great pride in his instrument. He comes of a family of musicians. A native of Edinburgh, where he had his early musical education, he took supplementary musical courses at Columbia University and had tuition from a valued student of Ysaye. He is as much at home with a concerto as with a melody of folk song simplicity.

Mr. Murray's association with the "Steel King" goes back to the evening in Dornoch, when Mr. Carnegie heard him play some Scotch melodies. The steel magnate invited him to perform at Skibo Castle, and took him on excursions into the countryside. Mr. Carnegie kept a little cottage back in the hills at a hamlet called Altnagar, to which he often retired when he wanted to get away from company. And to that cottage he often invited young Murray to accompany him, and play for him in the evenings.

Carnegie had favorites among the old Scotch tunes. He was particularly fond of "Auld Robin Gray," "To Mary in Heaven," "A Kiss o' the King's Hand," and "Annie Laurie." Sometimes he had young Murray play his fiddle with the organ at Skibo Castle, but then the music took a more classical turn. So much attached did Mr. Carnegie become to the young fiddler that he brought him with him to the United States and employed him partly in secretarial work and partly as a musician. The great war came and young Murray enlisted with the colors.

After the war he resumed his musical career and appeared on concert platforms both in Europe and the United States. He has played before royalty. In Europe he played by command before Prince Arthur of Connaught. He also gave a concert before the Duke of Windsor, whose love of Scotch music not only led him to learn the bagpipes but also to compose a strathspey which found a fair measure of popularity. He also played with Pavlova, and appeared in major roles on the stages of London and provincial theaters.

Through all this time he has devoted his efforts toward a widening of interest in Scottish music, and to the preservation of beautiful old melodies which have had to face competition from the productions of the jazz and swing era. He was a friend of Scott Skinner, the "strathspey king," and plays many of the reels and strathspeys contained in the much valued but now rare volume "The Harp and Claymore."

The revival of interest in old Scotch tunes may portend a new development in the musical world. Not long ago a distinguished English writer touring Scotland came across "The Flowers o' the Forest," and became so fond of the melody that he bought a record and played it constantly until he almost wore it down. Likewise he exulted in the Border Ballads, and his enthusiasm excited a wide interest in them. At the moment the superficial music of screen and radio appear to be in the ascendant. Does the renewed interest in this old-time music herald a revival of tunes of another day?

## Walsh Bill Looks Toward Dredging

*Special to The Christian Science Monitor*

WASHINGTON, April 23—Senator David I. Walsh (D), of Massachusetts, has introduced a bill for preliminary examination and survey of the channel to Hog Island and Hingham Bay, Mass., to correct a condition found by the War Department which has taken a survey of the defenses of Boston Harbor. It is found that there is no adequate access to the wharf at Fort Duvall.

The bill has the support of the War Department. If it is passed, the War Department will dredge the channel to 15 feet depth.

# Boston Again Faces Teacher College Issues

Weighing the pros and cons of abolishing the Boston Teachers College, the School Committee last night heard representatives of both viewpoints speak on the question of admitting a freshman class next September, at a public hearing on this item of the 1940 school budget. No freshman class was admitted last September.

Herman C. Loeffler, Secretary of the Municipal Research Bureau, led the proponents of abolition. The expense of $150,000 to $200,000 a year is unjustified, he contended, in view of the high tax rate, the declining school population, and the existence already of too many teachers.

The State has nine teachers' colleges, costing $1,200,000 a year, he added, and Boston pays its proportionate share.

Miss Marie L. Burke, President of the Boston Junior Elementary Teachers Club, declared she saw no reason for adding to the surplus of teachers. Miss Rita Conway, who was graduated eight years ago, said that of her class of 137 nearly half were married and nearly half were out of jobs.

Alumnae and members of the administrative staff of the institution urged its continuance on the ground that the Boston schools need a special training center for teachers.

## South African Declares Diamond Demand Better

The diamond market is experiencing an upswing in business, according to Hercules Simpson of Kimberley, South Africa, diamond merchant, who arrived in Boston today on the motorship Poelau Tello from South Africa and the Netherlands East Indies. Mr. Simpson attributed the business improvement to the fact that many individuals in Holland and Belgium were converting their assets into diamonds. Mr. Simpson said, however, that the United States remained the best diamond market.

Among the other passengers were two pilots and two engineers of the South African Airways who are on their way to Burbank, Calif., where they will test 14 passenger liners purchased by their company.

The Dutch boat carried more than $4,000,000 of gold in her cargo.

## Vanderbilt Wants Free Delegates

PROVIDENCE, R. I., April 23 (AP)—Gov. William H. Vanderbilt said today he believed Rhode Island's delegation to the Republican national convention should go to Philadelphia unpledged.

"I am for the man the National Committee feels would be a good candidate and, of more importance, a good President," the Governor said. "My feeling is that the delegates should go to the convention unpledged and with an open mind."

MONTPELIER, Vt., April 23 (AP)—Gov. George D. Aiken of Vermont said April 21 in New York that he believed the State would send its nine delegates to the Republican presidential convention unpledged to any candidate.

# Inquiry Into Beano Profits Voted Down by City Council

Proposals asking a Finance Commission investigation of Beano games, and a report on the amount of Beano profits which went to charity in 1939 met defeat yesterday at the hands of the Boston City Council, as that body again rejected demands by Councilor Perlie Dyar Chase of the Back Bay and other prominent persons that the whole subject of Beano be thoroughly probed.

Mr. Chase's first resolution called for "complete investigation of Beano games" by the Finance Commission. Chairman James M. Langan of the executive committee ruled this proposal out of order on the ground that former Corporation Counsel Henry Parkman Jr. had ruled the Commission has no authority to investigate the games, although it can investigate the licensing of such games and the enforcement of local regulations. Mr. Langan was sustained by a roll-call vote. The ruling followed an acrimonious debate as to the meaning of Mr. Parkman's opinion.

The second resolution, asking the licensing division of the Mayor's office to furnish data concerning the profits of Beano games was sidetracked 9 to 6. State law provides that all Beano profits must go to charity. There have been persistent reports that this rule is not always observed in Boston.

Councilor James J. Goode Jr. of Hyde Park proposed that all non-residents of Boston using the Sumner Tunnel be required to pay 25 cents toll, while the fee for Boston cars be retained at 15 cents. To distinguish between Boston and non-Boston cars, he proposed that State Registrar of Motor Vehicles Frank A. Goodwin give different colored safety stickers to Boston cars.

The Council approved Mr. Goode's motion, which has the force of opinion only. The toll charges are set by the Mayor and the Commissioner of Public Works, with approval of the State Department of Public Utilities.

Mayor Maurice J. Tobin submitted for final approval the names of 71 constables for appointment for one year beginning May 1. Of these 59 were reappointments. The total is a reduction of nine from last year's list. It gives a measure of victory to the groups which have campaigned for reduction in the number of constables.

## Envoy to Iceland One Day in U. S.

GARDNER, Mass., April 23 (AP)—A one-day visit to the United States, which he has not seen for three years, is scheduled for Bertel E. Kuniholm before he assumes his new post as first United States Consul to Iceland.

His parents, Mr. and Mrs. Eric Kuniholm, who reside here, received a cablegram from him yesterday, saying he had left Zurich, Switzerland, and would arrive aboard the Washington in New York on April 29, accompanied by his wife and two children. They will leave for Iceland the next day. The parents expect to go to New York for a brief reunion.

Mr. Kuniholm, recently transferred from Riga, Latvia, to Zurich, was assigned to Iceland after German troops invaded Denmark. Iceland, though a sovereign state, was ruled by the Danish King.

## 17 Freight Cars Pile Up in Vermont

WATERBURY, Vt., April 23 (AP)—Seventeen cars of a 100-car Central Vermont Railroad train left the rails in Waterbury Village today and piled up in a jumble of splintered wreckage. Conductor Raymond Mann was injured slightly.

Employees in a woodworking mill escaped injury when two of the derailed cars crashed into the mill. All had left the plant for lunch shortly before the crash.

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TYPICAL OUT-OF-TOWN RATES* BETWEEN BOSTON AND

| | Day | Night and Sunday | | Day | Night and Sunday |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| CONCORD, N. H. | 50¢ | 25¢ | WHITE RIVER JCT., VT. | 80¢ | 40¢ |
| KENNEBUNK, ME. | 60¢ | 30¢ | GREENFIELD, MASS. | 60¢ | 30¢ |

*3-minute station-to-station rates. A small Federal Tax applies where the charge is 50¢ or over.

NEW ENGLAND TELEPHONE & TELEGRAPH COMPANY

# Art Shows Current in Boston—News of Music, Plays, Films, Radio

## Sculpture and Stained Glass At the Grace Horne Galleries

By Dorothy Adlow

At the Grace Horne Galleries, 71 Newbury Street, there are two exhibitions: stained glass medallions by Alice Laughlin, and sculptures by Robert Bros.

We in Boston have reason to be particularly interested in, and informed about, the craft of stained glass, for this city is an important center of the stained glass industry. Workshops are hospitable and the public is invited to witness the intricate process of preparation.

Miss Laughlin's medallions are small pictures in glass which embody, notwithstanding, the same theories of design and function as the large windows generally planned for churches. We are told that Miss Laughlin turned from painting to glass design, for she found in glass the peculiar colors and lights towards which she inclined in paint. The exhibition at the Grace Horne Galleries is a revelation of a craftsman experimenting and discovering a craft.

* * *

A series executed in 1936 pertains to the life of Jesus. Very little black paint is applied to the glass for the detail, and the glass is uniform in thickness, tone, and hue. While this series is agreeable it represents an early effort which proves an elementary step in the evolution of a glass designer.

"The Dormition of the Virgin" was made later, and its design is more intricate, more eventful, and more lifelike. Somehow Miss Laughlin is finding more expressive ways of using glass; she learns how to put it to work with richer and more evocative effect. Some secular themes of "Acrobats" are novel with a note of originality.

But there is something about medieval glass which keeps calling glass makers back to early sources. There are two pieces on the Jeanne d'Arc theme, the first evolving towards diversified design, movement, and vibrancy of light, the second possessing that three-dimensional quality with which glass may be endowed by contriving a multiplicity of changes in tone, by "texturing" the glass more carefully with black paint.

* * *

The latest panel is a lancet, the design graceful, the color alive and penetrating. In this last, one feels the authority of light as it comes through the glass and qualifies the design, now flashing and bright, now subdued and muted. "Our Lady of the Morning" is another recent medallion in which Miss Laughlin works with white and amber shades, after the manner of northern European glass makers of old. There is a warmth in both color and design.

Robert Bros comes to Boston for the first time. He is a young French sculptor who is imbued with seriousness and curiosity about this medium. His sculptures include portraits, sacred subjects, and figure studies. He has studied ancient sources and followed theories of classical sculpture as they are understood today. In his sacred themes he has turned to medieval sources for inspiration.

His portraiture tends toward generalization, toward an orderly symmetrical representation, spare in detail. He seeks the plastic qualities in the model and transforms them into a nicely dispensed sculptural design. He resembles Despiau most closely at these moments. "Christ" in cast stone is executed in full dramatic modeling, an emotional extreme which contrasts with detached and rationalized handling of other subjects.

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### *Boston Art Club*

John Barnard and Harold W. Cheney are holding a joint exhibition in the New Gallery of the Boston Art Club though April 27.

Mr. Barnard is exhibiting water colors of varied and well-chosen subject matter. Many of them concern activity along the seacoast. He paints with broad brush, using very few strokes to achieve spacious expanses and to characterize briefly small ships or people. Outstanding among his aquarelles are "Heavy Snow" in which a locomotive is enveloped in white snow; "Moonlight Landing," "Clam Diggers" and "Stormy Sea."

Mr. Cheney shows oil landscapes and portraits, and crayon portraits. His landscapes are well composed and they present an authentic picture of places like Provincetown Harbor and Boston. The colors are subdued and brought up to fairly high color value. The portraits by Mr. Cheney are amiable characterizations, neatly and often skillfully executed. In landscape he shows more freedom in treatment and more breadth in tonal design.

* * *

### *Goodman-Walker Gallery*

Paintings by Jean Tock will be shown at the Goodman-Walker Gallery through April 27. This is the first solo display of this Boston painter, who from time to time has appeared in group shows.

Miss Tock received her art schooling in Boston, but her pictures reflect neither naturalism nor impressionism, but rather a tendency toward the Byzantine, the primitive, and the expressionistic, which may have come from such sources as Modigliani, Rouault, El Greco, or Soutine.

The portraits, for all their stylistic extravagances, their special accents and peculiar emphasis, are remarkably realistic. Many artists today know that realism does not depend upon surface likeness, that it must be contrived through design and color, through the promotion of strong rhythms and subtle contrasts. Artists of the past knew the secret of such abbreviated and succinct characterization, and as we look back over art history, we are inclined to favor those artistic forebears who employed these condensed and graphic methods.

Miss Tock's colors are carefully selected and the pigment is applied for the beauty of hue for the textural effect produced through density, and for a transparent, enamel-like quality. She is aware of the significance of every touch of the brush. Hers is responsible, intense and concentrated performance.

Miss Tock characterizes a trend of the times. She follows a difficult path, for it is not easy to match first-rate modern masters. It is easy to reduce their traits of style to a few obvious tricks, but that she does not do, for she has depth, sincerity, and sensibility.

© RKO Radio Pictures

**Edward Everett Horton**

**Coming to the Wilbur on May 6 in "Springtime for Henry"**

Ivan Busatt

**Maurice Schwartz and Miriam Riselle**

**In "Salvation," which the Yiddish Art Theater will bring to the Majestic, Wednesday afternoon.**

CBS

**Jimmy Durante**

**In the new musical show, "Keep Off the Grass," coming Monday to the Shubert.**

## Klemperer Returning to Coast

Los Angeles

The Philharmonic Orchestra closed its season of 16 pairs of concerts on April 4 and 5. The management announces that Bruno Walter, who conducted a series of concerts last fall, will direct the six opening concerts next fall, beginning Nov. 20. Otto Klemperer, the regular conductor, who has been on leave of absence, will return after Jan. 1 for his seventh year and conclude the season.

Three new major works by native Americans were presented in the last three concerts, Albert Coates conducting. First was Charles Wakefield Cadman's Symphony, "Pennsylvania," reviewed previously in these columns. March 22 and 23 brought the first performances anywhere of Elinor Remick Warren's Choral Symphonic Poem, "The Passing of King Arthur," which enlisted the co-operation of the Los Angeles Oratorio Society. Meredith Willson's Symphony No. 2 in E minor, "The Missions of California," was heard in the last concerts, April 4 and 5.

Miss Warren was born in this city and now resides here. Her songs and choral numbers have enjoyed wide popularity, but this occasion marked the first hearing of a major work from her pen. It finds its inspiration in lines from Tennyson's "Idylls of the King," which serves as a peg on which the composer has hung some effective writing. Much of the choral work is difficult, since Miss Warren's definite ideas of color are not easy of achievement. The chorus was well rehearsed, but on this occasion was quite covered up by the avalanche of tone demanded of the orchestra. The orchestration is dignified and established a definite mood. Bass and tenor solos on this occasion were taken by Paul Keast and David Laughlin. That Miss Warren has achieved a score of great permanent value would be too much to state after a single hearing; but that the work has charm and some effective moments are sufficient to recommend it for further performance. The composer was present and was called to the stage to bow her thanks.

Mr. Coates played also Vaughan Williams' "A London Symphony," a work which he understands thoroughly and conducted well, and the Good Friday Spell from Wagner's "Parsifall."

The last pair of concerts began with Elgar's Variations on an Original Theme, "Enigma," Op. 36, which had to be cut short in order to make way for the Willson symphony, which was to be broadcast. The Willson opus has features which should gain popularity for it. Its material, dealing with California history as related to the early missions, gives opportunity for effective writing. To Junipero Serra, founder of California's more important missions, are allotted many beautiful phrases in the opening movement. The theme depicting the character is made use of frequently. The second movement, "San Juan Bautista," provided the Andante, made reverent by the use of plain chant themes, cleverly handled. The Scherzo, "San Juan Capistrano," is made lively by depicting the flight of the swallows, which since time immemorial, have departed on St. John's Day, Oct. 23, and returned on St. Joseph's Day, March 19. The final Allegro, "El Camino Real," in march time, depicts the growth and development of California. Coates had spent considerable time with the score, and the orchestra made much of it.

Josef Hofmann was soloist, giving a superb performance of Schumann's Piano Concerto. Dukas' Scherzo, "The Sorcerer's Apprentice," brought the program to a close. The audience was large and enthusiastic. **H. D. C.**

### *Bayreuth Fete as Usual*

NEW YORK (AP)—The Berlin radio in a broadcast on April 22 picked up by CBS, said that the Bayreuth music festival would be held this summer despite the war.

### *Seacoast Festival Scheduled for July*

The eighth annual Seacoast Music Festival will take place at Little Boar's Head, N. H., on July 27 and 28, according to plans anounced by Philip N. Hobson, president of the festival association.

Prof. Bjornar Bergethon, director of musical organizations at the University of New Hampshire, has been appointed musical director and is organizing a New Hampshire Youth Orchestra.

The New Hampshire Seacoast Music Festival Association was founded in 1933 by Mrs. Arthur L. Hobson, who supported the festivals financially for a number of years, holding them on the Opera Field at the Hobson estate.

### *Summer Stage in Vermont*

The Weston Playhouse in Weston, Vt., announces that its fourth season of summer stock will open on June 28 under the direction of Harlan Grant. A 10-weeks season is planned.

## Music Notes

The program of the Boston Symphony concerts of next Friday afternoon and Saturday evening, in Symphony Hall, will, like the remaining concerts of the season, commemorate the hundredth anniversary of the birth of Tchaikovsky. Serge Koussevitzky will present the Symphony "Pathétique" in this pair of concerts. It will be preceded by the Eighth Symphony of Beethoven.

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**Monday-Tuesday Series**

At the final pair of concerts of the Monday evening and Tuesday afternoon series of the Boston Symphony Orchestra, April 29 and 30, The program will include the Fourth Symphony of Beethoven.

* * *

**People's Choral Union**

The forty-third anniversary of the People's Choral Union will be observed with a concert in Jordan Hall tonight. The program will include a work of George W. Chadwick, "Land of Our Hearts," and songs of Stephen Foster, with Stanley Hassell, conductor, Harry Newcombe, baritone, Sheldon Rotenberg, violinist, Harold Schwab, organist, and Pro Arte Symphony Orchestra, Paul L. Baugus, conductor.

* * *

**Metropolitan Singers**

The program for the spring concert of the Metropolitan Singers of Boston in Symphony Hall at 8:15 the evening of Wednesday, April 24, includes selections by three guest artists: Oscar Levant, musical expert of "Information Please;" Vladimir Zorin, basso cantante; and Mariam Burroughs, violinist. Roy Harlow is the conductor.

* * *

**Harvard-Radcliffe Concert**

The Harvard and Radcliffe choruses, assisted by a brass choir from the Boston Symphony Orchestra, will repeat, at a concert in the Museum of Fine Arts, on the evening of May 2, the music by Giovanni Gabrieli which they presented at the concert of March 7. This concert will take the place of that originally scheduled for April 25 by the Harvard Glee Club. Music by Handel, Byrd, Randall Thompson, Dargomijsky, Schubert, and Bach will also be sung. The Museum is planning to hold at that time a small show of Italian paintings of the sixteenth century.

* * *

**Women's Symphony**

The final concert this season by the Women's Symphony Society of Boston will be presented, Alexander Thiede, conductor, on Sunday afternoon in Jordan Hall. Schumann's Piano Concerto will be played by Howard Goding. Other selections will be Four Diversions for string orchestra by Amedeo deFilippi and Borodin's Symphony No. 2.

## News of the Screen

*By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor*

New York

In "'Til We Meet Again," now at the Strand, the story of a love affair between a murderer (George Brent) returning to the United States to be executed and a young woman (Merle Oberon) who has been told by her physicians that she has not long to live is clumsily told and unconvincingly acted. The scene of the romance is a liner bound from Hong Kong to San Francisco. Subsidiary characters are played by Pat O'Brien, Geraldine Fitzgerald, Binnie Barnes, and Eric Blore.

* * *

Miriam Hopkins has been engaged by Columbia to play the feminine lead opposite Melvyn Douglas in Houston Branch's story of the Far East, temporarily entitled, "Singapore." Alexander Hall will direct from a screen play by Aben Kandel.

* * *

With the cast completed, Hal Roach's production of "Captain Caution" goes before the cameras this week. Richard Wallace will direct the film which Grover Jones adapted from Kenneth Roberts' novel. Victor Mature and Louise Platt are to be co-starred. Bruce Cabot, Leo Carrillo, El Brendel, Roscoe Ates, Vivienne Osborne, and Robert Barrat head the supporting cast. Mr. Mature has already appeared in "The Housekeeper's Daughter" and "One Million B. C.," the latter to be released soon. Miss Platt was seen in "Stagecoach."

* * *

"I Love You Again" has been put into production at M-G-M with William Powell and Myrna Loy in co-starring roles. W. S. Van Dyke is the director and the cast includes Frank McHugh and Donald Douglas.

* * *

Martha Scott has been engaged to play the leading feminine role opposite Cary Grant in "The Howards of Virginia." The screen play was adapted by Sidney Buchman from the novel, "The Tree of Liberty," by Elizabeth Page. Miss Scott comes to her new assignment from playing Emily in the screen version of Thornton Wilder's "Our Town," a role she also acted on the stage.

* * *

Joe Penner has been engaged to play both the Dromios in the film version of "The Boys from Syracuse," by George Abbott, Richard Rodgers, and Lorenz Hart. The Dromios were played by Jimmy Savo and Teddy Hart in the stage version. Allan Jones and Martha Raye have the leading roles in the film. Among the supporting players are Rosemary Lane, Charles Butterworth, Irene Hervey, Alan Mowbray, and Eric Blore. Edward Sutherland is directing. There will be some new Rodgers-Hart tunes.

* * *

Miriam Hopkins will be co-starred with Edward G. Robinson in the forthcoming Warner film biography, "This Man Reuter." The picture, based on the career of the man who founded the famous news agency, will go into production on May 6 under the direction of William Dieterle.

## From Budapest to Broadway

She asked for chocolates instead of cash as the weekly honorarium for her first services in the theater. A childish demand, to be sure, but why shouldn't it be—she was only 10 when she made her debut at the Magyar Szinhaz in Budapest. Three seasons later she moved over to the Fovarosi Operett Szinhaz in the same city to sing ingenue leads, and at 15 she was the toast of Vienna as the prima donna of Emmerich Kalman's operetta, "The Violet of Montmartre." That's Marta Eggert, who is making her American musical comedy debut with Jack Haley and Shirley Ross in Dwight Deere Wiman's production of "Higher and Higher", now at the Shubert Theater in New York and recently in Boston.

The Magyar Szinhaz was dedicated to the presentation of straight dramatic productions. But the records show that the infant Eggert did practically nothing else but lift her childish treble in song during the three years she was a member of the resident company. And why? Because one day there came a play in the Magyar's repertory which called for a child who could not only lisp a few lines but also sing three songs—one in each act. Children for the acting alone were as easy to find then in Budapest as they are in Hollywood casting offices today, but the additional talent for song was not on the surplus side.

The Magyar Szinhaz was on the verge of abandoning the production when one of its leading players happened to hear about Miss Marta. She was sent for; she sang. The three year contract which she was immediately offered specified that a special song should be written into each part she played.

* * *

By the time she was 13 the manager of the Magyar Szinhaz—who also controlled the Fovarosi Operett Szinhaz—decided that he could make a good thing even better. Accordingly, by the simple expedient of pinning her pigtails up and letting her pinafores down, the Fovarosi Operett had a brand new lyric coloratura. And it was there one night that Emmerich Kalman heard her sing.

Kalman at that time was to Vienna what Rodgers and Hart are now to New York. Word came back to Miss Eggert's dressing room that the maestro wanted to pay his respects. In spite of the fact that she upset her make-up kit while executing a nervous curtsy, Kalman insisted that she must come to Vienna immediately and sing for the trustees of the Johann Strauss Theater. But even his admiration couldn't convince Miss Marta that anything so wonderful could happen to her. She and her mother were so sure that it was a wild goose chase, they didn't even bother with luggage.

Her conquest of Vienna was a duplicate of that in Budapest. She was engaged as understudy for the prima donna of Kalman's "Violet of Montmartre." Eight performances after the opening night the star was unable to go on, and Miss Marta took her place. Although the star had a run-of-the-play contract for 2,000 shillings a performance, she never sang the role again. The Viennese public wanted Miss Eggert, and Miss Eggert they got, though the management had to pay two salaries for the remainder of the engagement, which, incidentally, amounted to 160 performances.

* * *

Motion picture offers followed immediately—and were as quickly refused. Finally, Richard Eichberg, German picture producer, persuaded her into making a picture. He offered her 32,000 marks, and she couldn't refuse it.

Soon she was starring for UFA and Gregor Rabinovitch in Paris; and it was in the latter's production of "My Heart Is Calling You" that she met Jan Kiepura, who is now her husband.

Since then they have appeared together in many pictures, concerts, and operatic productions in Europe. In 1935 Hollywood beckoned to them both, but only Mr. Kiepura actually faced a lens. He was under contract to Paramount, while Miss Marta was at Universal. Lately, they have given joint concerts in this country and made guest appearances with the Chicago Opera Company.

## Mrs. Roosevelt Plans Noonday Radio Talks

**Behind the Microphone**

*By the Radio Editor of The Christian Science Monitor*

When Mrs. Franklin D. Roosevelt is heard beginning April 30 on a twice-a-week commercial series of talks, listeners will find her 1940 voice one of pleasing timbre, easy delivery and without the earlier tenseness.

In her first series of regular radiocasts after a period of three years, Mrs. Roosevelt will be heard Tuesday and Thursdays at 1:15 p. m., over a mixed NBC network headed by WEAF, New York, containing 31 stations from both the Blue and Red networks. The list of stations includes KDKA, KSD, KYW, WBCM, WBEN, WBZ-WBZA, WCSH, WDEL, WEAN, WELL, WFDF, WFLA, WGY, WHAM, WIBM, WIOD, WIS, WISE, WJAX, WJIM, WLAK, WLW, WMAQ, WRC, WSOC, WSPD, WSYR, WTAG, WTIC and WXYZ.

It will be a relatively easy task to feed the pleasantly modulated voice into the radio network, but the job of picking it up from whatever section of the country Mrs. Roosevelt may be visiting will keep the network engineers on the jump. For she is likely to be in Radio City one day and in the kitchen of an Ozark hill family another day. She makes her appointments, however, three months in advance; and she sticks to her schedule, departing from it only in rare emergencies.

Mrs. Roosevelt has taken serious vocal lessons under an expert New York instructor. Frequent and pointed comments on her voice in some of her early radiocasts caused her to decide, in characteristic fashion, to take measures, inasmuch as her public life calls for extensive speaking.

An unfavorable impression created by the Alpine-like ranges of her voice led to the early mistaken assumption that she was a publicity hunter. This impression is largely dispelled today. Mrs. Roosevelt is recognized as a sincere and wholehearted person of unlimited vitality who wants to know what is going on and who tries to do something about it.

These motives are largely responsible for the new 13-week series which will be done in the interests of a soap manufacturer. Mrs. Roosevelt will turn the money earned from her talks over to her favorite charity, the American Friends Service Committee. Her contract stipulates that she will be picked up from wherever in the United States she happens to be, and allows her to speak on any subject of general interest to women, with the exception of controversial political matters.

### Hidden Control Checked

Evidence that the Federal Communications Commission does not look with favor on the hidden operation of valuable wavelenths by other interests than those expressly stated on the license, appears in a recommendation by Commissioner George Henry Payne that the licenses of four Texas stations be revoked. The revocations were recommended after hearings conducted by Commissioner Payne in Texas. At the same time the Commissioner signed an order remanding the case of a fifth Texas station for further hearing.

According to the preliminary report James G. Ulmer, who, Mr. Payne claimed, was the actual operator of Stations KTBC, Austin; KNET, Palestine; KRBA, Lufkin; and KGKB, Tyler, "prevailed upon three local men of excellent reputation and financial stability to organize a co-partnership for the sole purpose of securing a station license. Next, he directed all the important details . . . and finally had his own lawyer, James H. Hanley, file the papers. Soon after the construction permit had been secured, the partners entered into a contract authorizing Ulmer (or one of his co-workers) to finance, construct and operate the station. Thus, in the early history of the station, did the partners assign their license rights without the knowledge or consent of the Commission," the report adds.

Commissioner Payne's report points out that the partners invested no capital and received no profits from the station operation. The profits, as well as the control of the station's bank accounts, receipts, or expenditures were all under the direction of Mr. Ulmer, his report states. Meanwhile, the report says, the partners continued to sign papers and made sworn statements of assets, whereas the actual assets, control, and operation were in Mr. Ulmer's hands.

### *Canadian Red Cross Aided by Playwrights*

Katharine Cornell and the Playwrights' Company will give one-fourth of their profits from the Canadian engagements of "No Time For Comedy" to the Canadian Red Cross, the actress-manager and the associate producers of the S. N. Behrman comedy have announced. Miss Cornell and her company are at the Royal Alexandra Theater, Toronto, for one week beginning April 22. The following Monday they will go to the Capitol Theater, Ottawa, for a one-night stand. The rest of the week they will spend at His Majesty's Theater, Montreal.

The producers make the gift entirely their own and are not calling on the theaters for any part of their share of the box office returns.

### *'Tom Brown' Premiere*

WINNIPEG, Man. (CP)—World premiere of the film, "Tom Brown's School Days," recently completed in Hollywood, will be held in Ottawa, according to Maj. Hugh A. Green of Montreal.

Major Green, member of the Dominion Wartime Fishery Advisory Board, has been in Hollywood where his son, Hugh, took part in the film, with Sir Cedric Hardwicke, English actor, and Freddie Bartholomew.




*Brides* who buy their gowns from shops advertised in The Christian Science Monitor find lovely things to choose from. Many of our advertisers offer the advice of trousseau counsellors; some of them have special bridal departments, filled with such bride-and-bridesmaid dresses as will make a wedding a beautiful picture.

AMUSEMENTS

NEW YORK (STAGE)

DWIGHT DEERE WIMAN presents "Another elegant musical show" —J. D. B., The C. S. M.
JACK HALEY · MARTA EGGERT · SHIRLEY ROSS
in RODGERS and HART'S Newest MUSICAL COMEDY
HIGHER and HIGHER
with LEIF ERICKSON & LEE DIXON
SHUBERT THEATRE, West 44th Street. CI. 6-5990. Evgs. $4.40 to $1.10. Mats. Wed & Sat. $2.75 to $1.10

"A Perfect Comedy" —ATKINSON, N. Y. Times
OSCAR SERLIN Presents Clarence Day's
LIFE WITH FATHER
Made into a play by HOWARD LINDSAY and RUSSEL CROUSE
EMPIRE THEATRE, B'way and 40 St. PEnn. 6-9540. Evgs. 8:40—$1.10 to 3.30. Mats. Wed. & Sat. 2:40. MAIL ORDERS FILLED PROMPTLY

LAST WEEK!
"★★★★ (FOUR STARS)" —Mantle, News
MAURICE EVANS in
RICHARD II
ST. JAMES Thea., 44 St. W. of B'way. LAc. 4-4664. Evgs. 8:30 and Sat. Matinees 2:30—$1.10 to $3.30. Wednesday Matinees 55c to $2.75. Tax Incl.

"ROCKS THEATRE WITH LAUGHTER" —Burns Mantle, News
SAM H. HARRIS presents a Comedy
THE MAN WHO CAME TO DINNER
by MOSS HART & GEORGE S. KAUFMAN
with MONTY WOOLLEY
MUSIC BOX THEA., 45 St. W. of B'way. Evgs. 8:40. Mats. Thurs. and Sat. at 2:40

ENTIRE ORCHESTRA $2 Top plus Tax
GEORGE ABBOTT presents THE MUSICAL COMEDY HIT
TOO MANY GIRLS
By RODGERS & HART & GEO. MARION, Jr.
BROADWAY Thea., at 53 St. CI. 5-7783. Evgs. 8:30. Matinees Wed. and Sat., 55c, $1.10, $1.65, $2.20

BOSTON (CONCERTS)

Symphony Hall, 8:15 —Tomorrow
Metropolitan Singers benefit concert with
Oscar LEVANT
Tickets: box office and Filene's, Jordan's $1.00, $1.50, $2.00, $3.00 (no tax)

BOSTON (MOVIES)

NOW! METROPOLITAN
IN TECHNICOLOR
"DR. CYCLOPS"
Also Linda Darnell—John Payne "STAR DUST"

NEW YORK (MOVIES)

TYRONE POWER · DOROTHY LAMOUR
"JOHNNY APOLLO"
★ PLUS BIG STAGE SHOW ★
Any Day Any Seat 25c to 1 p.m. ROXY THEA. 50th St.

NEW YORK (STAGE)

"Bright and cheerful and entertaining" —J. D. B., The Christian Science Monitor
The New Hit Musical Revue
TWO FOR THE SHOW
with Eve Arden, Richard Haydn, Brenda Forbes
Staged by JOHN MURRAY ANDERSON
BOOTH THEA., 45 St. W. of B'way. CI 6-5969. EVENINGS 8:40. MATS. WED. & SAT. at 2:40

*Managers of theaters advertised in The Christian Science Monitor appreciate your identifying yourself as a Monitor reader.*

Commerce and Finance

# Accountants Present Opposition to Wagner-Lea Trust Bill

Business and Industry

## Netherlands' Trade Moving Despite War

*Special to The Christian Science Monitor*

AMSTERDAM—It is encouraging to see to what extent the Netherlands is overcoming the numerous difficulties due to the European war. This is a small country between powerful belligerents, in large degree dependent on these countries, and is naturally affected greatly by changes in the international situation.

Almost simultaneously with the signature of an agreement with Great Britain after months of discussion, Netherlands-German talks in Berlin with regard to the payment quota for exports to Germany ended with a very satisfactory agreement for the Netherlands.

In future delay of home-coming Netherlands vessels in the Downs (the British contraband control station) is to be restricted to a minimum if the products are consigned to the Government-controlled import agency (A. N. I. C.). The British authorities agreed to import into the Netherlands, of articles destined for re-export to neutral European countries and non-European countries, on the understanding that these goods are consigned to the A. N. I. C.

**Agreements Planned**

It can hardly be regarded as accidental that agreements were concluded simultaneously with Great Britain and Germany. It is thought here that the Netherlands delegates in Berlin informed the German Government of the agreement with Great Britain.

It is noted with interest here that arrangements have been made which can be called satisfactory to Great Britain as well as for Germany.

The very delicate trade position of the Netherlands, however, can only be regarded as satisfactory if the belligerents are convinced that this country does only that which is fair and in accordance with the strict maintenance of its economic neutrality.

Both of the foregoing agreements are regarded as a strengthening of the Netherlands' economic position, the reflection of which, it is thought, will probably be shown in the trade figures for the coming months.

The recent fall in the sterling rate caused some confusion on the Amsterdam bourse, and opinions differ in regard to the significance of this sharp depreciation. It is felt the fall is a result of the difficulties Great Britain has experienced in the financial and economic field in view of the war, but the recent depreciation shows some aspects which lead observers to ask whether this signifies a well-considered move toward a new line, rather than a flight.

**Trade Adjustment**

For the Netherlands the consequences are now very small owing to the fact that the prices of the colonial products are mostly calculated in guilders and dollars.

Before the European war the sterling rate was of great importance for the Netherlands' shipping companies, as practically all charters of the tramp shipping companies, and a large part of those of the line companies were calculated in sterling. One of the largest shipowners some months before the outbreak of the war said, "If sterling falls below seven guilders, the entire Netherlands fleet will lie idle."

The war has however prevented the confirmation of these words. The tramp ships sail nearly all to the account of the Netherlands Government and all freights are calculated in guilders. In tank shipping the freight rates are paid in dollars or guilders; only part of the traffic to and from Great Britain is paid in sterling.

**Good Shipping Reports**

The reports for 1939 of Netherlands shipping companies so far published are more favorable than was expected. The earning power is not impaired by the war, and drastic reorganization of the capital structure of many companies during recent crisis years meant that companies were financially sound enough to meet reverses.

The very conservative dividend policy, good liquidity and low booking value of the ships are all favorable factors in the present uncertain time. The difficulties and the continuous threats to trade cannot be underestimated, but there are rays of hope.

Naturally the costs, including wages, extra charges and war risks premiums are very high, but the enormously increased freight rates mean substantial profits. Not only have freight rates for dangerous routes increased, but those for other voyages are considerably higher. This is considered important as Netherlands shipping companies avoid dangerous European seas as far as possible.

Services between the mother country and Netherlands Indies now end in Italy so as to avoid the dangerous zones of the Atlantic Ocean and the North Sea. Direct services from Netherlands Indies to the United States are extended.

With regard to the war at sea, results of the first seven months are very small. From the total world tonnage only 2½ per cent has been lost. The Netherlands had lost 25 vessels, a total of 87,259 tons up to March 31, or 2.93 per cent of the total Netherlands tonnage, 1,507 ships with a tonnage of 2,885,612. A comparison between the average monthly construction of new ships and the average monthly losses shows a favorable picture for the Netherlands—14,366 tons and 12,466 tons respectively.

*Heads Rail Unit*

**J. M. Parramore**

**Appointed President and General Manager of the Chicago, New York and Boston Refrigerator Company, a subsidiary of the Grand Trunk-Canadian National Railways. Mr. Parramore, who has been with the company since 1919, succeeds J. A. Forsyth, who retired. The company owns and operates refrigerator cars.**

## Hotels Reflecting Business Rise, Says Statler Official

*Special to The Christian Science Monitor*

NEW YORK—Hotels in this country are already reflecting, in substantial degree, improving business, John L. Hennessey, Vice-Chairman of the Board of the Hotels Statler, Inc., said on the occasion of the opening by the Statler hotels of the first food research kitchen laboratory in hotel history.

"While hotel business in the steel, automotive and airplane centers might be expected to be having substantially increased business, a definite upturn is being experienced in most sections of the country," said Mr. Hennessey.

"As a reflection, in part, of orders for war materials, hotels in the steel and airplane producing centers, such as Pittsburgh and Buffalo, are having conspicuous increases in room capacity.'

"Travel," Mr. Hennessey said, "is the surest index of conditions in the hotel business. For the first two months of this year, commercial air lines carried 72 per cent more passengers than in the same two months of 1939. This is especially significant in the light of air travel in 1939 showing gains of 45 per cent over 1938.

"While rail travel is expected to be the largest this year in the history of the country, figures are only available for January of this year. In January, American railroads carried one-tenth of one per cent more business than in the same month of 1939."

Mr. Hennessey also said that definite increases in the restaurant business of the larger hotels, especially those maintaining high class orchestras and entertainment at dinner and supper, were highly encouraging.

"Available figures," he continued, indicate that the dollar volume averaged for hotels throughout the United States, for the first quarter of 1940, showed an increase of 4 per cent over the first quarter of 1939. With this upward trend established, and the season of heaviest travel ahead, the hotels of the United States are expecting the biggest volume of business this summer they have experienced in many years."

## S. O. (Kansas) Sells $3,600,000 Notes

NEW YORK (AP)—Standard Oil Company of Kansas reported completion of $3,600,000 of financing through debentures and a note placed with a group of banks and other institutions through Eastman, Dillon & Co.

The note is $1,800,000 secured at 2 per cent and the debentures, of equal amount, are secured at 3¼ per cent. Proceeds will be used to retire existing debt and for general corporate purposes.

## Procter & Gamble Profits Set Record

CINCINNATI (AP)—Record nine-month earnings of $22,273,148 were reported by Procter & Gamble Co.

The figure, for the period ended March 31, allowed for all usual taxes including Federal income, and compared with $18,469,039 for the corresponding term a year ago. It equaled $3.405 per outstanding common share against $2.80.

The company's peak 12-month earnings were $26,803,339 or $4.08 per common share in 1936-37.

## Oliver Iron Mining Cuts Iron Ore Price to $4.45

CLEVELAND (AP)—Oliver Iron Mining Co., U. S. Steel subsidiary, announced April 20 a price of $4.45 per gross ton for Mesabi non-Bessemer iron ore delivered at lower Great Lakes ports.

Thus Oliver, which until recently produced ore solely for U. S. Steel, meets the Mesabi non-Bessemer price announced by Pickands, Mather and Co. Other ore producers indicated they also would meet the reduction of 50 cents a ton.

Ford Motor Company closed an ore contract with Oliver last winter, but prices were not made public.

## Drama of Rubber Seen in Tire Evolution

*This is the eleventh and last in a series of personal interviews with leading American businessmen being presented in The Christian Science Monitor, bringing into focus the contributions that oft-criticized business has made and is making to the national welfare. Today's interview is with John L. Collyer, President of the B. F. Goodrich Company.*

**By Harold Fleming**

Financial Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

One of the most remarkable achievements of American industry in this generation has been the extraordinary improvement in the ordinary automobile tire. Out in the country the paint still hangs on some of the old barn-yard advertisements of tires "guaranteed for 5,000 miles;" yet today you can ride six times farther on a tire costing only one-sixth as much. Rubber keeps appearing in new forms, as tractor tires, mattresses, industrial bushings, highway strips, etc.

To check on the latest developments, I went to see John L. Collyer, President of the B. F. Goodrich Company, of Akron, Ohio Though a comparative youngster as corporation presidents go Mr Collyer has been almost 20 years in the rubber industry not only in the United States but also in Europe.

Mr. Collyer is a tall, quiet-spoken executive who came out of Cornell as a mechanical engineer and a Naval architect. He has been called the best oarsman Cornell ever had. He was superintendent of hull construction in the Bethlehem shipyard at Sparrows Point, Maryland, three years after graduation, and then went to the Dunlop Rubber Company at Buffalo as Vice-President. Last fall he returned from England, where he was Managing Director of Dunlop, Ltd., to take over the presidency of Goodrich, the oldest of the major rubber companies. I was the first newspaper man to interview him since his return. He hoped he could be of help.

**No Research, No Rubber Industry**

"The subject of research has come up continually in this series of interviews. What does your industry think about it?" I asked.

"Well," he said, in a serious but friendly way, "we think in this company that we were actually the first company in the United States to maintain a regular research department. If it wasn't for research, there wouldn't be any rubber industry—as we know it.

"The value of real research in rubber was proved almost 50 years ago. There was a young man in Boston in the early 'nineties named Arthur Hudson Marks who thought that the method used then to reclaim rubber by acids was wasteful, and he worked out an alkali method many times cheaper.

"Then he went with the Diamond Rubber Company, now a part of our organization, and started figuring out a way to shorten the time required to vulcanize rubber and also to increase the service characteristics of all grades of crude rubber to equal those of the finest Para. He worked with Dr. George Oenslager.

**Introduced Cord Tire**

"They developed the vitally important 'accelerators' on which the industry has since depended for speeding up the vulcanizing process from several hours to a few minutes. Then 'anti-oxidants' were developed, substances which are put into the rubber compound and make the product last many times longer. Marks, too, introduced the cord tire into this country from England, and in the years since Goodrich research has pioneered such tire improvements as the long-wearing carbon black tread, non-skid treads, self-sealing tubes and dozens of other laboratory developments which have served to increase the value received for the motorist's tire dollar some 4,000 per cent. So you can see why we spend liberally on research even in hard times; we think it's the thing we can't afford to cut down."

"Do you foresee great changes in the rubber industry as a result of the new synthetic rubber like Jersey's Buna or du Pont's Neoprene?" I asked.

"We're already in the synthetics business ourselves," he said. "The new so-called synthetic rubbers aren't exactly the same thing as rubber. But we have a new product, Koroseal, that is even better than rubber for some purposes."

"Oh, yes," I said, "I've heard the name. Goes into shower curtains or something like that, doesn't it?"

**Synthetics Best for Some Things**

"Well, the synthetic rubbers, you know, as they call them, will resist oils and chemicals better than natural rubber. For example, Goodrich has made for the steel industry a more efficient kind of acid tank for pickling stainless steel. The violent mixture of acids required for this operation does not eat through these rubber-lined tanks. The synthetic is also far more resistant to destructive ozone discharges than the conventional rubber wire insulation. General Electric is a Goodrich licensee and now uses this synthetic to insulate electric wires. The coating has to be only half as thick as it used to. That makes it possible to increase the voltage in wires and cables without enlarging the over-all diameter of the insulation.

"That's valuable because then they don't have to tear out old conduits and install new ones when they have to rewire buildings to bring them up-to-date electrically. With the thinner insulation, more wires can be run through the old conduits. Various compounds of this product and other synthetics are also especially valuable as gasoline hose and for use in machinery applications of all kinds where gasoline and hydro-carbon solvents would cause natural rubber to deteriorate. The synthetic rubber is also widely used now as a coating for fabrics. It makes them waterproof and spotproof. Not only shower curtains but raincoats, draperies, tablecloths and things like that. They don't crack with age, you know."

By a Staff Artist

**John L. Collyer**

**What a Synthetic Is**

"What is this synthetic?"

"It's polyvinyl chloride."

"I see. Very interesting. But what is polyvinyl chloride, Mr. Collyer?"

"Well, it's an inorganic substance made of ingredients obtained from coal, limestone and salt."

"I suppose you hope eventually to get the cost down to something near natural rubber?"

"Well," he said, "it's still quite a way above it. But it's coming down. I think that if this country ran into real difficulty in getting its rubber supply, we could have all the synthetic rubber we wanted in a couple of years at a price not far off the present levels—taking into account the superior qualities of the synthetic products plus the fact that their basic ingredients are relatively cheap and abundant in the United States.

"But you know," he said, changing the subject, "I don't think even the rubber industry yet realizes fully what the improvements in the automobile tire in the last 20 years or so have made possible."

"You mean in applying to other products what has been learned in tire-making about handling the natural rubber?"

**Cord Tire Idea for Belts**

"Yes. For instance, one of the most important recent advances which stems directly from our pioneering experience with the automobile tire, is the new cord-construction conveyor belt. Just as the cord tire superseded the fabric tire—because of its longer wearing characteristics—so these new belts—they're using them in many mining and construction operations as well as in industry—are setting entirely new standards of efficiency and long wear." He stopped.

"Have you noticed the rapid expansion of the market for tires in the tractor field?" I asked.

"You mean on the farms?"

"Yes, but not only on the farms. You know, today, some of the most remarkable new types of equipment are the specialty earth-movers—contractors' equipment. Then in Los Angeles we had a big moving company trailer truck on our tires that carried an electrical transformer weighing 110 tons. It has 34 tires. Then if you go to the other extreme you can find little hand tractors and factory shop equipment mounted on rubber tires. Even wheel-barrows.

**Credit Goes to Many**

"Of course, much of the credit for introducing rubber in these new fields goes to the rubber companies, but a lot also should be paid to the manufacturers of the equipment who have been thinking of what they could do with rubber to improve the efficiency and ease of operation of their products. The automobile industry, for example, has found a lot of important uses for rubber in cars in addition to tires, hose and fan belts. Perhaps you don't know it but an automobile today has almost as much rubber outside the tires as in."

"How about the use of rubber in other forms of transportation?"

"Well, maybe you've had an opportunity to ride on one of the new trolley cars. They came after several million dollars of research by the transit industry. Goodrich engineers perfected not only rubber springs that replaced steel but a rubber "sandwich" wheel that takes out the jolts.

"It's interesting to see how these developments later expand. After this entirely new type of truck had been tried out and found satisfactory over millions of miles of street operations it formed the basis for a design of an entirely new type of subway car. This has already been running for almost a year here in New York and seems to point the way to a really efficient modernizing of subway and elevated transport."

**Sleeping on Rubber**

"What is this rubber mattress business, Mr. Collyer?" I asked, changing the subject.

"It's really a cellular latex cushioning material," he said. "We import the rubber in liquid form from the tropics in tank ships and tank cars, process it and vulcanize it into this new material. Some people think it's the old rubber sponge—but it's quite different. The bubbles are finer and the material will distribute weight more effectively."

"You import the latex as a liquid!" I said. "I thought all the rubber this country used came in as sheets."

"Oh, no," he said. "The industry has been doing that for a number of years now. We make a lot of things right from the liquid latex. Rubber gloves. Surgical tubing. Crepe soles for sport shoes. Toy balloons. Hot water bottles."

"Isn't there some company in the business that makes 30,000 different rubber articles?" I asked. "I seem to remember having read that somewhere."

"I believe we make more than 32,000 different ones," he said, "if you take in the various sizes and types of our products. We make everything from vacuum cups for carburetors weighing a fraction of an ounce up to 15-ton conveyor belt sections."

**Still Highly Competitive**

"Didn't the rubber industry go through a period of terrific competition a few years ago?" I asked, "in which scores of companies were wiped out or taken over."

"I guess that's so," he said. "But it's still very competitive. The rubber industry hasn't enjoyed the high rates of return some other industries have through the years that the buyers of automobile tires have been getting more and more for their money.

"As I mentioned before, I think the tire still stands as the classic example of the fruits of American industrial research being quickly translated into value and savings for the consumer."

"Thank you, Mr. Collyer," I said. "As far as my profession is concerned, I think the most indispensable product of the industry is still the rubber eraser."

He smiled. "You wanted to know the contribution the men in the rubber industry are making to the national welfare. It is our pride that some product of the rubber industry is indispensable in every field of human activity."

## Boston Federal Savings Group Enlarges Offices

In order to provide for efficient handling of steadily increasing business, the First Federal Savings and Loan Association of Boston announces that it has taken additional ground floor space adjacent to its present quarters at 115 Summer St., corner of Lincoln St. This addition has approximately doubled the floor area of its banking rooms.

The First Federal Savings and Loan Association, the first and oldest Federal Savings Institution in Massachusetts, now has total resources of approximately $4,500,000, compared with $4,252,470 at the close of 1939 and $3,090,808 at the end of 1938.

## Standard Oil (Ohio) Plans To Redeem Bonds June 1

CLEVELAND (AP)—Standard Oil Company of Ohio will redeem and pay on June 1 all of its outstanding 10-year, 3½ per cent sinking fund debenture bonds, totaling $4,500,000, President W. T. Holliday announced.

The original issue, made June 1, 1938, amounted to $5,000,000.

## Audit Ruling In Trust Bill Is Criticized

WASHINGTON (AP)—A spokesman for the American Institute of Accountants contended that proposed legislation to regulate investment trusts contained a provision which constituted "unwarranted and unnecessary invasion of a field of professional practice."

The assertion was made by T. Coleman Andrews, of Richmond, Va., on behalf of a special committee of the institute, which presented objections to the legislation at a hearing before a Senate Banking sub-committee.

Mr. Andrews referred to a provision which would authorize the securities commission to prescribe procedure to be followed in investment company audits.

"It would be a new departure in Federal legislation to provide for supervision by Government agents of the details of the work of professional practitioners," Mr. Andrews told the sub-committee.

He expressed fear that any minimum accounting standards prescribed by the SEC might tend to lower, rather than raise, standards of the profession.

"It is offensive to the members of this profession to suggest that the work of developing its technical and professional standards should be taken from the hands of the profession itself and be assumed by a department of the Federal Government."

Warren Motley of Boston, counsel for Massachusetts Investors Trust and Supervised Shares, Inc., urged elimination or provisions designed to prevent conflicts of interest of investment trust directors and officers.

"I believe," he said, "that the conflicts which they seek to prevent either do not exist or can much better be cured by prohibition of certain direct dealings, certain requirements for publicity. I believe that the restrictions would be extremely harmful and that they would be ineffective to cure the abuses which they are aimed to cure."

## U. S. Steel Plans To Offer $75,000,000 Serial Debentures

NEW YORK (AP)—U. S. Steel Corporation officials said they planned to offer $75,000,000 of serial debentures to the public on May 16.

The issue will be underwritten by a group of more than 100 investment banking houses headed by Morgan, Stanley & Co.

Net proceeds of the sale, combined with about $24,500,000 in cash, will be used to redeem or retire at 103 per cent, plus accrued interest, the $95,140,000 of 3¼ per cent debentures the company has outstanding.

The new debentures will be serial notes maturing from Nov. 1, 1940, to May 1, 1955. Thus far, neither the interest rates nor the price of the proposed issue has been announced. "Big steel's" management plans to file its registration statement with the Securities and Exchange Commission April 25.

## Large Private Bank In Oregon Is Sold

*Special to The Christian Science Monitor*

SALEM, Ore.—The oldest private bank in Oregon, and also one of the largest independent banking institutions in the United States, Ladd & Bush Bank, has been purchased by the United States National Bank of Portland. The new owner of the Salem financial institution is likewise recognized in the banking circles as the largest chain bank system in Oregon and one of the largest in the West.

Ladd & Bush was organized in 1869 by two newspapermen, W. S. Ladd, of Ladd & Tilton, Oregon's first bank, and Asahel Bush. The firm opened for business March 29 of that year, the same date it was sold 71 years later, with four customers making deposits of $1,450. Assets of the bank were reported, at that time, at $51,450 with a capital stock of $50,000. Salem's population that year was just past 1,000.

In the 70-odd years of activity the bank increased its capital stock to $500,000 and its assets, according to its latest statement, to $12,304,708. Of this sum $11,220,149 was in customer deposits. Cash on hand March 29, 1869 was $23,383.98. The day the bank was sold cash maintained in the bank for current business was in excess of $2,000,000.

## Great Western Sugar Net Earnings Rise in Year

DENVER, Colo. (AP)—The Great Western Sugar Company and its subsidiaries reported a net profit of $4,058,642 for the fiscal year ended Feb. 29, 1940.

This was equivalent to $1.67 per share of common stock and compared with net earnings of $3,699,406, or $1.47 a share, for the preceding fiscal year

The report said Frank A. Kemp, President and General Manager, was paid a salary of $50,000 during the year, and all officers and directors received $137,833.33.

Horace Havemeyer of New York, a member of the board of directors, owns 69,900 shares of common stock, more than any other director, the report showed.

His son, Horace Havemeyer, Jr., of Denver, another director, controls 40,000 shares. Charles Boettcher of Denver, one of the company's founders, owns 8,038 shares of common stock and 1,635 of preferred.

*Quits SEC Post*

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**Ernest J. Howe**

**Chief financial adviser of the Securities and Exchange Commission's insurance study has resigned to become a financing expert for the Associated Gas & Electric Company.**

## U. S. Steel Stock Held in England Cut 125,000 Shares

NEW YORK (AP)—Stocks of the United States Steel Corporation held in England were reduced by about 125,000 shares in the year ended March 31, the company's figures on foreign holdings disclosed.

Most of the reduction took place during the war period, apparently to raise dollar exchange for war purchases.

Total foreign holdings of its common stock at the end of March, the corporation reported, were 717,272 shares, or 8.2 of the outstanding issue, compared with 738,386, or 8.4 per cent, at the end of December and 872,490, or 10.8 per cent, at the end of March, 1939.

Foreign-held preferred shares were down to 74,152 from 75,210 at the end of December and 79,931 at the end of March, 1939.

Common holdings of the three countries having the largest representation in the U. S. Steel share list compared as follows:

| | March 31, 1940 | Like 1939 Date |
|---|---|---|
| England | 242,325 | 367,153 |
| Holland | 318,034 | 327,200 |
| Canada | 108,865 | 131,404 |

## Turkey's Reserves Of Gold More Than Tripled in February

GENEVA (AP)—Non-belligerent Turkey appears to be the chief European winner in the war so far—in gold reserves, at least—judging from the League of Nations' current Monthly Statistical Bulletin.

Turkish gold reserves, which had hung around 17,000,000 gold dollars since 1936, suddenly leaped to $54,000,000 during February and rose $2,000,000 more during March.

Turkish sources here attributed the rise primarily to loans from the British-French Allies.

The United States gold reserve increased by 11 per cent from the outbreak of the European war in September, ending March with an additional $1,055,000,000.

Other gold reserve increases were: Union of South Africa, 24 per cent; Yugoslavia, 6 per cent Rumania, 2 per cent.

Sweden, during the same period lost $108,000,000 or half her reserve, while Switzerland and Norway each lost 12 per cent; The Netherlands, 10 per cent; and little Latvia $4,000,000 or 36 per cent.

Wholesale price rises, calculated for 28 countries for the last half of 1939, showed Denmark as Europe's sufferer after the outbreak of war with an increase of 51 per cent. In China, wholesale prices leaped 150 per cent over the same period.

Australia and Costa Rica were the only countries where wholesale prices showed even a slight drop.

Other rises included: Belgium, 40 per cent; Great Britain, 33 per cent; Egypt, The Netherlands, Norway and Sweden, 25-27 per cent; Argentina and Japan, 20 per cent; Canada, 13 per cent; the United States and Germany, about 2 per cent.

## Brokers' Loans Decrease $10,000,000 During Week

WASHINGTON (AP)—The Federal Reserve Board reported that last week's loans to brokers and dealers on securities held by reporting members banks in New York City totaled $479,000,000.

The week ended April 17 and the total represented a decrease of $10,000,000 when compared with the previous week. Loans for the corresponding week a year ago totaled $551,000,000.

## B. & O. Interest Bearing Debt Reduced $6,654,249

BALTIMORE (AP)—Total interest bearing obligations of the Baltimore and Ohio Railroad were reduced by $6,654,249 in 1939, Daniel Willard, President, said in an annual report to stockholders.

Income available for fixed charges was $30,172,664, compared with $19,059,753 in 1938, the report continued, and the aggregate by which total interest charges were not earned was $1,622,207, against $13,124,530 in 1938.

## Women Come To Defense Of Chain Stores

WASHINGTON (AP)—Chain grocery stores were credited by witnesses before a Congressional committee with initiating refrigeration and sanitary packing, handling and displaying of goods at retail outlets.

For the first time since a House Ways and Means subcommittee began consideration three weeks ago of the Patman Bill to levy special taxes on chains, women appeared as witnesses. One of them, Mrs. Gustav Ketterer, Chairman of the Philadelphia Consumers Advisory Council, told the committee:

**Tell Chain Store Benefits**

"The consumers realize the contributions and benefits of chain stores to public welfare, knowing that these stores pioneered in refrigeration and sanitation for the protection of public health, and to preserve health qualities of food.

"Chain stores also inaugurated the 'one-price' system of plainly-marked goods. They were responsible for developing and encouraging pre-packed grocery merchandise insuring cleanliness, uniform quality and quantity, which means a great deal to the housewife."

Similar views were expressed by Dr. Caroline F. Ware, representing the American Association of University Women, who declared that well-lighted, well arranged chain store units were displacing untidy, badly organized independent establishments. She cited examples to show that independent merchants could survive chain competition by meeting the same high standards of sanitation and efficiency.

Commenting on charges of proponents of the Patman Bill that it was needed to cope with monopolistic practices, Dr. Ware declared:

"If the supporters of this measure wish to attack monopoly in the retail field, let them attack the real retail monopolies — the company store in mill village and mining town, the commissary of plantation and ranch, the general store at the country cross roads."

**Against Consumers' Interest**

Dr. Jessie V. Coles, associate professor at the University of Missouri, in a statement read to the committee by Mrs. Harriet R. Howe, in charge of consumer education of the American Home Economics Association, declared that elimination of chains from the distribution system would "raise prices generally by restricting competition" and "deprive consumers of the price advantages which come from performing marketing services for themselves."

Mrs. Mary Learned, Braintree, Mass., chairman of the Massachusetts Committee on Consumer Legislation, described the legislation as "a price-raising bill," adding:

"As a consumer, I say to you that this bill, which will raise all prices behind the mask of a tax on one particular kind and class of store, is a bad bill and is against the consumers of this nation."

Mrs. Andrew J. Noe of Richmond Hill, N. Y., Past President of the New York Federation of Women's Clubs, told the committee that chains afforded a "democratic way of shopping" in which "Mrs. O'Grady and the colonel's lady" did their buying side by side.

Miss Jessie Martin of Warrensburg, Mo., and Mrs. Ernest W. Howard, the latter representing the District of Columbia Federation of Women's Clubs, added their opposition to the legislation.

## Commercial Loans Turn Upward Again

WASHINGTON (AP)—The Federal Reserve Board said that commercial, industrial and agricultural loans of banks turned upward again last week.

In the week ended April 17, the board said banks in 101 leading cities increased these loans by $37,000,000, to a total of $4,430,000,000. The total was $572,000,000 more than a year ago.

In the preceding week, similar loans had declined slightly, interrupting a period of seven consecutive weekly increases. Last week, New York led the increase with a gain there alone of $21,000,000.

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WHEN AND WHERE TO DEPOSIT YOUR SAVINGS

*In the Mutual Savings Banks of Massachusetts*

Operated under strict Massachusetts Banking Laws. There are no stockholders. All dividends go to depositors. Interest begins on dates listed.

BANK BY MAIL

BOSTON, MASS.

| | |
|---|---|
| Brighton Five Cents Savings Bank | May 1 |
| Franklin Savings Bank | May 1 |
| Massachusetts Savings Bank | May 1 |
| Boston Penny Savings Bank | May 10 |
| Union Savings Bank | May 10 |
| Warren Institution for Savings | May 10 |
| East Boston Savings Bank | May 15 |
| Eliot Savings Bank | May 15 |
| Institution for Savings in Roxbury | May 15 |
| Wildey Savings Bank | May 15 |

*Other Massachusetts Savings Banks*

| | |
|---|---|
| Somerville Savings Bank | May 1 |
| Brookline Savings Bank | May 10 |
| Cambridgeport Savings Bank | May 10 |
| East Cambridge Savings Bank | May 15 |
| County Savings Bank, Chelsea | May 20 |

Odd Lot, Inactive Issues on New York Stock Exchange Are Published on Tuesdays and Fridays

# Today's Closing Prices on the New York Stock Exchange

| | |
|---|---|
| Today's sales (est.) | 900,000 |
| Previous day's sales | 868,990 |
| 1940 volume to date | 67,508,388 |
| 1939 volume to date | 81,017,245 |

## Specialties Lead Moderate Market Rise

NEW YORK, April 23 (AP)—Moderately higher tendencies prevailed in today's stock market, with specialties again attracting the main buying attention.

There were intervals of quiet strength and reaction and in the final hour, favorites edged up to the best levels of the day with gains of fractions to more than 2 points.

There were frequent slow-downs and transfers for the full proceedings were at the rate of approximately 900,000 shares.

War, business, and politics formed the principal subjects of discussion in Wall Street and, as in the past several weeks, answers to the three questions were sufficiently indefinite to restrain the speculative urge.

While the industrial picture lacked clarity, numerous favorable earnings statements and optimistic predictions for an upturn in the next few months tended to keep share liquidation at a minimum and bring in bidders here and there.

Outstanding at one time or another—some eventually slipped—were N. Y. Shipbuilding, Allied Mills, International Paper preferred, American Woolen common and preferred, Celanese, Union Bag, Worthington Pump, Atlas Tack. U. S. Steel, Bethlehem, General Motors, Chrysler, Sears Roebuck, Montgomery Ward, Santa Fe, Great Northern, American Car & Foundry, du Pont and Union Carbide.

Bid up in the curb were Hammermill Paper, Electric Bond & Share, Scoville Mfg., and Udylite Corp.

### Rally in Foreign Bonds

Foreign dollar bonds put on a vigorous rally all by themselves in today's market.

Brokers described the upward move of the group, interrupting a general decline of more than a week, as mostly technical in view of the long decline which chopped away 25 to 40 per cent of the quoted value of many issues. There was no specific news associated with the upturn.

The domestic list was mostly higher as the session started the final hour, but advances were small, and a sizable number were unchanged or a shade lower.

Outstanding gains were posted for Rome 6½s, Norway 4½s, Milan 6½s, Tokyo electric light 6s, Belgium 6½s and Hungary external 4½s.

Pacing the domestic division were Boston & Maine issues following reports a large insurance company had assented to a proposed debt adjustment plan for the carrier. The 5s of '67 and 5s of '55 rose more than 2 points.

Up by smaller amounts were Morris & Essex 3½s, Postal Telegraph 5s, Missouri Pacific 5s of '77 "F," Santa Fe 4s of '95, and Bangor & Aroostock 5s.

A handful of issues, including Erie 5s of '75, Commonwealth Edison convertible 3½s and Baltimore & Ohio stamped convertibles, lagged fractionally.

U. S. Governments tended higher.

## Foreign Markets

*By the Associated Press*

London: The stock market improved today despite unwillingness of traders to open new commitments pending the budget message due after the close. British Government bonds advanced around ⅛ point and most foreign loans moved up. Kaffirs were again supported and coppers and other base metals found a firm footing. Industrial leader, where changed, inclined higher. Oils slanted forward and domestic rails added an average of around ¼ point.

Paris: Announcement of British successes in Norway cheered Bourse traders today and prices held firm throughout. Domestic equities outstripped foreign issues with gains ranging to around 7 per cent. Rentes advanced 15 to 85 centimes.

Amsterdam: A pessimistic view of possible extension of the war in Scandinavia impressed Bourse prices. Domestic issues showed the widest declines while American shares showed only fractional losses.

## Dividend Declarations

| Company | Rate | Pay-able | Hldrs. of Record |
|---|---|---|---|
| **Accumulated** | | | |
| Walker & Co., Class A | $2.50 62½c | June 1 | May 20 |
| **Regular** | | | |
| Berland Shoe Stores, Inc | 12½c | Q May 1 | Apr. 20 |
| Do 7% pf | $1.75 | Q May 1 | Apr. 20 |
| Bridgeport Gas Light Co. | 50c | Q June 29 | June 14 |
| Brimfield, Inc | $1.25 | Apr. 30 | Apr. 20 |
| Callaway Mills | 15c | Apr. 20 | Apr. 13 |
| Carman Co., A | 50c | Q June 1 | May 15 |
| Chain Belt Co | 25c | Apr. 25 | Apr. 10 |
| Consol. Am. Life Ins. (Wilm., Del.) | 37½c | Q Apr. 25 | Apr. 17 |
| Cosomos Apm't Mills, Ltd. | 30c | Q May 15 | Apr. 30 |
| Crown Drug pf | 43¾c | Q May 15 | May 8 |
| Florida Power Corp. 7% pf A | $1.75 | Q June 1 | May 15 |
| Do 7% pf | 87½c | Q June 1 | May 15 |
| Hale Bros. Strs. Inc | 25c | Q June 1 | May 15 |
| Manhattan Shirt | 25c | Q June 1 | May 10 |
| Met. Stor. Wareh | 40c | Q May 1 | Apr. 18 |
| Midland Groc. 6% pf | $3 | July 1 | June 25 |
| Morris P. of R.I. | $1.75 | Q May 1 | Apr. 19 |
| Norw'k T&R pf | 87½c | Q July 1 | June 17 |
| Park-Wilshire vtc | $1.25 | June 1 | May 14 |
| Parker (S. C.) & Co., Inc | 50c | Q Apr. 30 | Apr. 25 |
| Do 40c pf | 10c | Q Apr. 30 | Apr. 25 |
| Peerless Woolen Mills, 6½% pf | $1.62½ | S June 1 | May 15 |
| Republic Petrol, 5½% pf A | 68¾c | May 15 | May 4 |
| Saco-Lowell Shops | 25c | May 20 | May 13 |
| Do A conv pf | 25c | Q May 15 | May 8 |
| St. Louis Car 7% pf | $1.75 | ⅞ May 1 | Apr. 25 |
| Sioux C. G. & Elec | 25c | May 10 | Apr. 30 |
| Do 7% p | $1.75 | Q May 10 | Apr. 30 |
| Spokane Portland Cement | 25c | Apr. 15 | |
| Do | 25c | Nov. 15 | |
| Stamford Water | 40c | Q May 15 | May 4 |
| Straits Mfg | 10c | Ar. 29 | Apr. 24 |
| Tobacco & All Stk | | May 15 | May 6 |
| Tradesman's Natl. Bk. & T. (Phila.,Pa) | $1.50 | Q May 1 | Apr. 23 |
| Whitaker Paper | $1 | July 1 | June 15 |
| Do pf | $1.75 | Q July 1 | June 15 |

| 1940 High | 1940 Low | Stocks & Div'ds in Dollars | Sales in 100s | High | Low | Last | Net Change |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| 70¼ | 67 | Abbott (1.60a) | 1 | 69⅛ | 69⅛ | 69⅛ | + ⅞ |
| 52½ | 45 | Acme Steel (3) | 1 | 50 | 50 | 50 | +1 |
| 9 | 7⅛ | Adams Express | 18 | 8 | 7½ | 7½ | |
| 27½ | 21 | Adam-Millis(1) | 1 | 25 | 25 | 25 | |
| 19½ | 17 | Addressog (1.40) | 1 | 17 | 17 | 17 | |
| 58⅛ | 48 | Air Reduct (1a) | 16 | 49 | 48½ | 49 | |
| ⅞ | ⅝ | Air-Way El Ap | 7 | ¾ | ¾ | ¾ | Apr22 |
| 7 | 6 | Alaska Jun (.60) | 2 | 6¼ | 6⅛ | 6¼ | |
| 1⅛ | ¾ | Alleghany Corp | 1 | ¾ | ¾ | ¾ | |
| 12½ | 9½ | Alleg pf xw | 2 | 10⅞ | 10⅞ | 10⅞ | + ⅛ |
| 14⅝ | 10¾ | Alleg pf $30 ww | 4 | 12⅜ | 12⅛ | 12⅛ | + ⅛ |
| 17¼ | 13¾ | Alleghany pr pf | 4 | 15⅝ | 15 | 15⅝ | Apr22 |
| 24⅝ | 18¼ | Alleg-L Stl (¼e) | 64 | 24¾ | 23¾ | 24¾ | + ¾ |
| 12¾ | 9⅛ | Allen Ind (¼e) | 1 | 11¼ | 11¼ | 11¼ | + ⅛ |
| 182 | 171 | Al Ch & Dye (6) | 4 | 178½ | 178 | 178½ | |
| 14 | 11¾ | Allied Kid (.80) | 2 | 12⅞ | 12½ | 12½ | — ¼ |
| 16⅜ | 13½ | Allied Mills | 110 | 16¾ | 15⅞ | 16⅜ | + ⅜ |
| 9⅜ | 7¾ | Allied Stores | 5 | 8¼ | 8⅛ | 8¼ | + ⅛ |
| 70⅞ | 63¾ | Allied Str pf (5) | 2 | 70⅞ | 70⅞ | 70⅞ | Apr20 |
| 41⅞ | 33¼ | Allis-Ch M (¼e) | 5 | 35¼ | 34⅞ | 35¼ | + ⅜ |
| 16 | 14⅜ | Alpha Cem(½e) | 1 | 14½ | 14½ | 14½ | — ⅛ |
| 2⅜ | 1⅝ | Amal Leather | 6 | 1⅝ | 1¼ | 2¼ | |
| 18 | 14¼ | Amal Leath pf | 2 | 18 | 18 | 18 | |
| 58½ | 53 | Amerada Cp (2) | 7 | 55½ | 55½ | 55½ | + ½ |
| 21 | 18¼ | Am Ag Ch (.30e) | | 19½ | 18 | 18½ | |
| 7⅞ | 4⅛ | Am Airlines | 38 | 7⅜ | 7⅛ | 7⅜ | +2 |
| 12¾ | 9⅞ | Am Bank Note | 10 | 11⅝ | 11½ | 11½ | — ⅛ |
| 8¾ | 5¼ | Am Bosch | 15 | 8⅝ | 8¼ | 8⅜ | |
| 45¾ | 38¼ | Am Br Sh (.30e) | 3 | 41¼ | 40 | 40 | —1⅛ |
| 116½ | 112 | Am Can (4) | 3 | 115½ | 115 | 115 | — ½ |
| 176½ | 169⅝ | Am Can pf (7) | 1 | 173⅞ | 173⅞ | 173⅞ | —2⅛ |
| 32½ | 23½ | Am Car & Fdy | 30 | 28½ | 27⅝ | 27¾ | + ⅞ |
| 51¾ | 38½ | Am Car pf | 12 | 47⅜ | 46⅞ | 47 | +2 |
| 23½ | 19¼ | Am Ch&C (.80e) | 6 | 22⅜ | 22 | 22⅜ | + ⅛ |
| 112½ | 106 | Am Ch&C pf (5) | 4 | 112½ | 111¾ | 112½ | Apr22 |
| 138 | 133 | Am Chicle (4a) | 2 | 138 | 138 | 138 | Apr17 |
| 9¾ | 6 | Am Coltype(¼e) | 1 | 8¼ | 8¼ | 8¼ | Apr16 |
| 8¼ | 6⅝ | Am Com Alco | 1 | 6⅞ | 6⅞ | 6⅞ | Apr20 |
| 15¼ | 10½ | Am Crystal Sug | 1 | 14⅝ | 14⅝ | 14⅝ | — ⅛ |
| 3¼ | 2½ | Am Encaus Til | 6 | 2⅞ | 2¾ | 2⅞ | + ⅛ |
| 6⅜ | 5 | Am European | 2 | 6⅜ | 6⅜ | 6⅜ | Apr16 |
| 2⅜ | 1½ | Am & For Pow | 9 | 1¾ | 1¾ | 1¾ | Apr22 |
| 24¼ | 18 | A&FP $6pf(.60k) | 13 | 21⅜ | 21½ | 21⅜ | |
| 28¼ | 21¼ | A&FP $7pf(.70k) | 5 | 25⅜ | 25½ | 25⅜ | + ⅛ |
| 7¼ | 4¾ | Am & F P 2 pf | 5 | 5¼ | 5¼ | 5¼ | Apr22 |
| 45⅜ | 28⅞ | Am Haw SS (1) | 29 | 44¾ | 43½ | 44¼ | — ¼ |
| 6⅜ | 4⅛ | Am Hide & Lea | 50 | 6⅜ | 6⅜ | 6⅜ | + ⅛ |
| 38 | 33⅝ | Am H & L pf (3) | 4 | 38 | 38 | 38 | Apr22 |
| 66¼ | 56¼ | Am Home(2.40) | 1 | 65⅛ | 65⅛ | 65⅛ | + ⅛ |
| 3⅞ | 2⅜ | Am Ice | 1 | 3½ | 3½ | 3½ | + ⅛ |
| 35 | 24¼ | Am Ice pf(½e) | 6 | 33½ | 33½ | 33½ | + ¼ |
| 6⅜ | 5 | Am Internat'l | 7 | 5½ | 5½ | 5½ | + ⅜ |
| 43 | 40½ | Am Inv Ill(2.40) | 1 | 43 | 43 | 43 | Apr 8 |
| 53½ | 50¾ | Am In Ill pf(2½) | 1 | 54½ | 54 | 54½ | +1¼ |
| 22¾ | 18⅛ | Am Locomotive | 13 | 21 | 20⅜ | 21 | + ⅞ |
| 61½ | 51⅞ | Am Locomot pf | 16 | 62½ | 60⅞ | 62½ | +2½ |
| 14⅞ | 13 | Am M & F (.80) | 7 | 13⅞ | 13⅜ | 13⅞ | + ¼ |
| 33⅜ | 28⅝ | Am M & Metal | 6 | 33 | 32⅞ | 33 | Apr22 |
| 25 | 21½ | Am Metal (¾e) | 5 | 21⅜ | 21½ | 21½ | Apr22 |
| 121 | 116 | Am Met 6% pf(6) | 1 | 116 | 116 | 116 | Apr20 |
| 5¼ | 3 | Am Power & Lt | 5 | 3⅝ | 3½ | 3½ | — ⅛ |
| 63¼ | 51¼ | APL $6 pf (2¼k) | 3 | 50½ | 50⅜ | 50⅜ | |
| 54 | 43 | APL $5 pf(1⅞k) | 4 | 46⅝ | 46⅜ | 46⅝ | |
| 10⅜ | 8½ | Am Rad & St S | 45 | 8⅝ | 8½ | 8½ | |
| 17½ | 13⅜ | Am Roll Mill | 12 | 15½ | 15¼ | 15½ | |
| 70 | 64¼ | Am R M pf (3k) | 1 | 68 | 68 | 68 | + ⅛ |
| 12¾ | 11¼ | Am Saf R (1.20) | 7 | 11¾ | 11⅝ | 11⅝ | — ¼ |
| 11⅜ | 9⅛ | Am Seat (½g) | 3 | 10¼ | 10¼ | 10¼ | |
| 54 | 46 | Am Sm & R(½e) | 8 | 50½ | 50¼ | 50½ | + ½ |
| 147 | 142 | Am S & R pf (7) | 5 | 146½ | 146 | 146 | — ½ |
| 70 | 63½ | Am Snuff (3a) | 3 | 64¾ | 63½ | 63½ | Apr18 |
| 33⅜ | 25¾ | Am Steel F (¼e) | 25 | 29⅛ | 28½ | 29⅛ | + ½ |
| 14⅝ | 12 | Am Stores (½e) | 3 | 14¼ | 14 | 14⅛ | + ¼ |
| 17¾ | 15 | Am Stove (½e) | 1 | 16 | 16 | 16 | Apr16 |
| 23⅜ | 18⅜ | Am Sugar Ref | 8 | 22⅝ | 22½ | 22½ | + ⅜ |
| 93 | 81 | Am Sugar pf (7) | 1 | 85⅞ | 88⅜ | 88⅜ | Apr19 |
| 14¾ | 14¾ | Am Sum Tob (1) | 3 | 16¼ | 16¼ | 16¼ | Apr17 |
| 175¼ | 167¾ | Am T & T (9) | 15 | 173¾ | 173 | 173½ | — ½ |
| 89½ | 85 | Am Tobacco (5) | 7 | 85½ | 88¼ | 85½ | — ¼ |
| 91¾ | 86¾ | Am Tob B (5) | 8 | 90¾ | 90⅛ | 90⅜ | + ¼ |
| 150½ | 144¾ | Am Tob pf (6) | 3 | 150 | 149 | 149 | Apr19 |
| 5¾ | 4¾ | Am Type Fdrs | 3 | 5 | 4¾ | 4¾ | |
| 12⅜ | 8¾ | Am Water Wks | 11 | 10⅛ | 10 | 10 | + ⅛ |
| 101½ | 95 | Am W W pf (6) | 1 | 99 | 99 | 99 | Apr19 |
| 11⅞ | 7 | Am Woolen | 80 | 12 | 11¼ | 11¾ | + ⅜ |
| 52⅜ | 39 | Am Wool pf (3k) | 22 | 52½ | 50⅜ | 51½ | +1 |
| 8⅛ | 5¾ | Am Zinc L & S | 3 | 7½ | 7⅜ | 7½ | |
| 45½ | 39 | Am Z pf(2½k) | 1 | 45½ | 45½ | 45½ | |
| 32 | 26⅛ | Anaconda (¼e) | 76 | 31⅜ | 30¾ | 31⅛ | + ⅜ |
| 41¼ | 35 | Anacon W & C | 7 | 37½ | 36¼ | 37½ | +1¼ |
| 22⅝ | 19 | Anchor H (.15e) | 2 | 19⅝ | 19½ | 19½ | — ½ |
| 15¾ | 11 | Andes Cop (¼e) | 1 | 14¼ | 14¼ | 14¼ | Apr20 |
| 4¼ | 2⅛ | A P W Paper | | 3½ | 3½ | 3½ | Apr19 |
| 35½ | 31½ | Arch-D-M (.35e) | 2 | 34½ | 34½ | 34½ | +1⅜ |
| 110 | 106½ | Arm Del pf (7) | 1 | 109½ | 109½ | 109½ | + ⅛ |
| 7⅜ | 5⅛ | Armour Ill | 82 | 7¼ | 7¼ | 7⅜ | — ¼ |
| 64¼ | 46¼ | Armour Ill p pf | 10 | 63⅞ | 63¼ | 63¼ | |
| 68 | 58½ | Arm Ill pf | 1 | 68 | 68 | 68 | Apr20 |
| 43¾ | 37 | Arm Cork (¼e) | 1 | 41⅜ | 41⅜ | 41⅜ | — ⅛ |
| 11 | 10 | Arnold C (¾e) | 3 | 10½ | 10½ | 10½ | + ¼ |
| 9½ | 8 | Artloom Corp | 3 | 8⅛ | 8 | 8⅛ | Apr20 |
| 9 | 7¼ | Assd Dry Goods | 18 | 8⅛ | 7⅞ | 8 | + ⅛ |
| 78 | 74¾ | Assd D G 1 pf(6) | 1 | 75 | 75 | 75 | Apr10 |
| 85 | 70 | AsDG2pf(11½k) | 1 | 75 | 75 | 75 | |
| 45 | 36⅝ | Associates In (2) | 1 | 43 | 43 | 43 | Apr22 |
| 25¼ | 21½ | Atch T & S F | 15 | 23⅛ | 22½ | 23⅛ | + ⅝ |
| 57⅛ | 50½ | AT&SF pf(2½e) | 5 | 56½ | 56½ | 56½ | — ⅜ |
| 23½ | 16¼ | Atl Coast Line | 8 | 17 | 17 | 17 | |
| 22⅜ | 13¾ | Atl G&W Indies | 2 | 22¼ | 21¾ | 21¾ | — ¼ |
| 22½ | 13¾ | Atl G&W In pf | 4 | 21½ | 21⅜ | 21⅜ | — ⅜ |
| 23⅝ | 20½ | Atl Refining (1) | 9 | 23½ | 23¼ | 23¼ | — ⅛ |
| 110 | 107⅛ | Atl Refin pf (4) | 2 | 107¾ | 107¾ | 107¾ | — ¼ |
| 9⅞ | 8⅜ | Atlas Corp (½g) | 26 | 9 | 9 | 9 | |
| 51 | 47 | Atlas Cp pf (3) | 24 | 48½ | 47⅞ | 48⅜ | + ⅜ |
| 75 | 63 | Atlas Pow (¾e) | 1 | 72½ | 72½ | 72½ | Apr19 |
| 8⅝ | 6 | Atlas Tack | 92 | 7⅞ | 7 | 7⅛ | + ⅛ |
| 2⅞ | 1½ | Auburn Auto | 14 | 1⅞ | 1½ | 1½ | |
| 5½ | 1⅞ | Austin Nichols | 1 | 4⅛ | 4⅛ | 4⅛ | + ⅛ |
| 8⅜ | 6 | Aviation Corp | 48 | 7⅞ | 7⅜ | 7⅜ | — ⅛ |
| **B** | | | | | | | |
| 18 | 14 | Bald Loco ct | 22 | 16¼ | 15¾ | 16⅛ | + ⅛ |
| 6⅜ | 4¾ | Balt & Ohio | 4 | 5⅛ | 5⅛ | 5⅛ | + ⅛ |
| 8 | 5¾ | Balt & Ohio pf | 7 | 6½ | 6¼ | 6¼ | Apr22 |
| 14⅞ | 10 | Bangor & Ar | 2 | 10½ | 10⅜ | 10⅜ | + ¼ |
| 16⅝ | 13¾ | Barber As (¾e) | 5 | 15½ | 15⅜ | 15½ | |
| 8⅜ | 7 | Barker Bros | 2 | 7 | 7 | 7 | Apr19 |
| 13⅜ | 10¾ | BarnsdallO(.15e) | 7 | 11⅜ | 11⅛ | 11⅜ | — ⅛ |
| 36¾ | 25¾ | Bayuk Cig (¼e) | 4 | 35⅜ | 35⅜ | 35½ | + ¼ |
| 35¾ | 26⅝ | Beat Cream (1a) | 5 | 34⅝ | 34½ | 34⅝ | + ⅛ |
| 112⅛ | 103⅜ | Beat pf ww (5) | 1 | 112⅛ | 112⅛ | 112⅛ | Apr22 |
| 127 | 120¾ | Beech-Nut (4a) | 1 | 121 | 121 | 121 | + ¼ |
| 9⅞ | 9 | Beld-Hem(.40e) | 3 | 9⅝ | 9½ | 9⅝ | — ⅛ |
| 67½ | 63¾ | BeigNRpt(3.20g) | 1 | 67½ | 67½ | 67½ | Apr 2 |
| 36⅜ | 26⅜ | Bendix Av(1e) | 19 | 34⅞ | 34 | 34½ | + ⅜ |
| 22½ | 21 | Ben Ind (.45e) | 5 | 22⅜ | 22⅜ | 22⅜ | + ⅛ |
| 36¾ | 35 | Ben IndLpf(2½) | | 36 | 36 | 36 | Apr10 |
| 39 | 35½ | Best & Co(1.60a) | 1 | 36¾ | 36¾ | 36¾ | + ⅜ |
| 83⅞ | 70⅜ | Beth Steel (1e) | 241 | 84½ | 81 | 84½ | +3⅜ |
| 124½ | 115 | Beth S 7% pf (7) | 1 | 124¼ | 124¼ | 124¼ | |
| 34½ | 25⅛ | Bigelow-S (1e) | 3 | 25⅞ | 25⅝ | 25⅝ | + ⅛ |
| 22½ | 19½ | Black&Dk (¼e) | 1 | 20 | 20 | 20 | + ¼ |
| 11⅜ | 9¼ | Blaw-Knox | 3 | 10 | 9⅞ | 10 | + ⅛ |
| 23¼ | 18 | Bliss & L (¼e) | 1 | 21 | 21 | 21 | + ½ |
| 28⅜ | 19⅛ | Boeing Airplane | 16 | 25½ | 24½ | 24⅝ | — ⅜ |
| 28 | 21½ | Bohn A & B(¼e) | 7 | 27¾ | 26¾ | 27¾ | +1¼ |
| 28¼ | 22 | Bond Strs (1.60) | 24 | 26¼ | 27¼ | 28¼ | + ¾ |
| 24¼ | 21⅜ | Borden Co (.60e) | 6 | 23⅜ | 23½ | 23½ | — ⅛ |
| 25⅞ | 21¾ | Borg-War (¼e) | 32 | 23⅛ | 22⅞ | 22⅞ | + ⅜ |
| 2¾ | 2 | Boston & Maine | 2 | 2 | 2 | 2 | |
| 35¾ | 31⅛ | Bower Roll B(3) | 7 | 35½ | 35½ | 35½ | + ½ |
| 7 | 6 | Brew Corp (.60) | 1 | 6½ | 6½ | 6½ | |
| 12¾ | 10¼ | Bridgeport B | 12 | 11¾ | 11⅜ | 11⅝ | + ⅛ |
| 23¾ | 19⅛ | Briggs Mfg (½e) | 35 | 23½ | 22¾ | 23⅜ | + ¾ |
| 39⅜ | 38 | Briggs & Str (3) | 1 | 39 | 39 | 39 | Apr18 |
| 53¾ | 51 | Bristol M (2.40) | 3 | 52⅛ | 52⅛ | 52⅛ | — ⅜ |
| 3¾ | 1½ | Bkly & Q Trans | 6 | 3⅜ | 3¼ | 3⅜ | + ¼ |
| 19⅜ | 12¼ | Bkly & Q T pf ct | 9 | 19 | 19 | 19 | Apr22 |
| 24⅛ | 13½ | Bkly-Man Tr | 8 | 23¾ | 22½ | 22½ | — ⅛ |
| 101 | 49 | Bkly-Man Tr pf | 2 | 100 | 99 | 100 | +1½ |
| 63⅛ | 48 | Bkly-Man pf ct | 5 | 61⅞ | 61¾ | 61¾ | — ⅛ |
| 25½ | 20 | Bkly Un G (½e) | 7 | 21¼ | 21 | 21 | + ⅛ |
| 37¼ | 35 | Brown Sh(½e) | 4 | 37¼ | 36¾ | 37¼ | Apr20 |
| 29½ | 21¼ | Bruns-Bal (¼e) | 6 | 26½ | 26¼ | 26¼ | |
| 10⅛ | 8¾ | Bucyrus-Erie | 3 | 9⅛ | 8⅞ | 8⅞ | + ⅛ |
| 6¼ | 4¾ | Budd Mfg | 17 | 5¼ | 5⅛ | 5¼ | |
| 6¼ | 4¾ | Budd Wheel | 11 | 6 | 5¾ | 5⅞ | + ⅛ |
| 30¾ | 20 | Bullard Co (¼e) | 6 | 30½ | 30 | 30½ | +1 |
| 33 | 28¾ | Bulova Wat (2a) | 1 | 29¾ | 29¾ | 29¾ | + ⅜ |
| 21⅜ | 18 | Burling Mill (1) | 1 | 20⅜ | 20 | 20¼ | + ½ |
| 12½ | 10⅛ | Burr Ad M(.20e) | 5 | 10½ | 10⅜ | 10⅜ | — ⅛ |
| 5¼ | 3⅛ | Bush Terminal | 21 | 3⅞ | 3¾ | 3⅞ | — ⅛ |
| 7⅝ | 6⅝ | Butler Br .15e) | 2 | 6⅞ | 6⅞ | 6⅞ | + ⅛ |
| 23¼ | 20¾ | But Bros pf(1½) | 1 | 23¾ | 23¾ | 23¾ | — ¼ |
| 4⅛ | 3⅛ | Butte Cop&Zinc | 1 | 3¾ | 3¾ | 3¾ | + ⅛ |
| 13¾ | 11 | Byers (AM) Co | 1 | 12 | 12 | 12 | — ½ |
| 15½ | 13⅜ | Byron Jack (1) | 1 | 14 | 14 | 14 | |
| **C** | | | | | | | |
| 26⅞ | 21½ | Calif Pack (¾e) | 1 | 25¼ | 25¼ | 25¼ | |
| 52½ | 51 | Calif P pf (2½) | 1 | 52 | 52 | 52 | Apr22 |
| 17⅜ | 11⅜ | Callahan Z-Lead | 1 | 11½ | 11½ | 11½ | — ⅛ |
| 6⅜ | 6½ | Cal & Hecla(¼e) | 1 | 7¾ | 7¾ | 7¾ | + ⅛ |
| 19½ | 13¼ | Camp Wy (.65e) | 17 | 19 | 18¾ | 18⅞ | + ⅛ |
| 23½ | 16½ | Can Dry | 9 | 21 | 20¾ | 20¾ | — ¼ |
| 6⅜ | 4¾ | Canadian Pacific | 41 | 5⅜ | 5¼ | 5½ | + ⅜ |
| 40½ | 37¾ | Cannon M (½e) | 1 | 39½ | 39½ | 39½ | Apr22 |
| 6 | 5 | Capital Ad A | 2 | 5¼ | 5¼ | 5¼ | — ⅛ |
| 28½ | 23 | Carpent (½e) | 7 | 26 | 25 | 26 | |
| 3⅛ | 2½ | Car & Gen (.05e) | | 2⅞ | 2⅞ | 2⅞ | + ⅛ |
| 75 | 66 | Case (JI) Co | 2 | 68 | 67 | 68 | +1¼ |
| 56½ | 47¼ | Caterpill Tr (2) | 18 | 51⅜ | 51 | 51⅜ | + ⅜ |
| 34⅜ | 26⅜ | Celanese (½a) | 145 | 35⅛ | 34 | 35 | + ⅞ |
| 12½ | 9⅞ | Celotex Corp | | 10⅞ | 10⅜ | 10⅞ | + ⅝ |
| 26¼ | 21¾ | Cent Aguir (1½) | 16 | 26⅛ | 25¾ | 25¾ | — ½ |
| 33⅜ | 25¾ | Cent Foundry | 1 | 27⅜ | 25¾ | 25¾ | |
| 57⅜ | 41¼ | Cent RR NJ | | 43¾ | 43⅜ | 43⅜ | Apr22 |
| 11¼ | 6¾ | Cent Violetta (½) | 4 | 11 | 10¾ | 10¾ | — ¼ |
| 6 | 5⅛ | Century Rib M | | 5½ | 5½ | 5½ | Apr19 |
| 41½ | 36¾ | Cerro de Pas | | 37½ | 37 | 37 | —1 |
| 8⅜ | 6⅛ | Cert-teed Prod | 24 | 7 | 6¾ | 7 | + ⅜ |
| 21 | 18¼ | Chain Belt (½e) | 1 | 20⅞ | 20⅞ | 20⅞ | Apr18 |
| 30¾ | 21 | Cham P&F (.15e) | 2 | 29⅜ | 29¼ | 29⅜ | + ⅜ |
| 29½ | 15 | Checker Cab | | 27 | 26 | 27 | +2 |
| 42⅜ | 38¾ | Ches&Ohio(2½) | 5 | 39⅝ | 39½ | 39⅝ | + ⅛ |
| 97½ | 94 | Ches & O pf (4) | 1 | 96½ | 96½ | 96½ | Apr10 |
| 47⅜ | 41¼ | Ches Corp | 1 | 41½ | 41½ | 41½ | |
| 21½ | 11½ | Chi & E Ill pf | 1 | 2 | 2 | 2 | Apr 4 |
| ⅜ | ⅛ | Chi & N West | 7 | ¼ | ¼ | ¼ | |
| 1⅛ | ⅝ | Chi & N West pf | 7 | ¼ | ⅝ | ⅝ | |
| 21⅜ | 11½ | Chi Great W pf | 5 | 1⅝ | 1½ | 1⅝ | Apr20 |
| 12⅛ | 9¾ | Chi Mail Order | 1 | 10 | 10 | 10 | |
| ⅜ | ⅛ | Chi M St P&P | 1 | ⅛ | ⅛ | ⅛ | Apr22 |
| ¾ | ⅛ | Chi M S P&P pf | 7 | ¼ | ⅛ | ¼ | Apr22 |
| 14¾ | 10⅞ | Chi Pneu Tool | 2 | 12¾ | 12¾ | 12¾ | + ½ |
| 35⅞ | 33¾ | Chi P T cv pf (3) | 1 | 34 | 34 | 34 | |
| 50 | 46 | C P T pr pf (2½) | 2 | 47½ | 47½ | 47½ | Apr17 |
| ⅜ | ⅛ | Chi Rock Is & P | 1 | ⅛ | ⅛ | ⅛ | + ⅛ |
| ⅝ | ⅜ | C R I & P 6% pf | 3 | ⅜ | ⅜ | ⅜ | |
| ¾ | ½ | C R I & P 7% pf | 1 | ½ | ½ | ½ | Apr19 |
| 11½ | 8½ | Chi Yel Cab (1) | 5 | 10¾ | 10¼ | 10¾ | + ¾ |
| 16⅛ | 11⅞ | Chickasha Cot | 4 | 15 | 14⅞ | 14⅞ | — ⅜ |
| 6⅝ | 4⅝ | Childs Co | 2 | 5¾ | 5¾ | 5¾ | Apr22 |
| 91⅜ | 79½ | Chrysler (1¼e) | 57 | 88⅞ | 86¾ | 88⅝ | +1¾ |
| 14¼ | 12⅜ | City I & F (.30e) | 4 | 13¼ | 13⅛ | 13¼ | — ¼ |
| 3¾ | 2⅞ | City Stores | 1 | 3⅛ | 3⅛ | 3⅛ | Apr20 |
| 40¼ | 28 | Clark Equip(1a) | 6 | 39½ | 39⅛ | 39½ | + ½ |
| 43¼ | 35½ | Clev Gr B (.40e) | 6 | 40½ | 40½ | 40½ | + ½ |
| 41½ | 35⅛ | Climax M (1.20) | 1 | 39 | 39 | 39 | |
| 45½ | 35⅞ | Cluett P (1½e) | 13 | 41⅞ | 41½ | 41¾ | + ¾ |
| 131 | 118 | Coca-Cola (¾e) | 5 | 125¼ | 125 | 125¼ | — ¾ |
| 63 | 60¾ | Coca-Cola A (3) | 1 | 61 | 61 | 61 | Apr18 |
| 20 | 16½ | Colgate P (½) | 42 | 17 | 16⅝ | 16¾ | |
| 103¾ | 102⅞ | Colgate pf cld(6) | 3 | 102⅞ | 102⅝ | 102⅝ | M'r 5 |
| 35½ | 28 | Collins & A (2e) | 2 | 33 | 32½ | 32½ | — ½ |
| 21½ | 17 | Col Fuel & Iron | 14 | 20½ | 20¼ | 20½ | + ⅛ |
| 26⅜ | 23 | Col Br A (.45e) | 11 | 24⅜ | 24⅜ | 24⅜ | |
| 26¼ | 22¾ | Col Br B (.45e) | 7 | 24⅜ | 24¼ | 24⅜ | + ⅛ |
| 7½ | 5⅜ | Col G & E (.20e) | 42 | 6⅜ | 6¼ | 6¼ | — ⅛ |
| 93½ | 86 | Col G&E pf A(6) | 1 | 90 | 90 | 90 | + ½ |
| 8½ | 6¾ | Colum Pict | 3 | 6¾ | 6¾ | 6¾ | — ¼ |
| 23½ | 19½ | Colum P pf (2¾) | 2 | 20⅝ | 20½ | 20½ | — ⅜ |
| 98¾ | 87⅞ | Col Carb (1e) | 1 | 94½ | 94½ | 94½ | + ¼ |
| 48 | 45 | Coml Credit (4) | 6 | 45⅞ | 45½ | 45⅝ | + ⅜ |
| 108⅛ | 104 | Com Cr pf (4¼) | 1 | 106⅞ | 106⅞ | 106⅞ | Apr20 |
| 56 | 51¼ | Coml Inv Tr (4) | 3 | 53¾ | 53⅛ | 53¼ | + ⅛ |
| 113 | 110¼ | Com Tcv pf(4¼) | 1 | 110¼ | 110¼ | 110¼ | Apr20 |
| 16⅝ | 13 | Coml Solvents | 21 | 15½ | 15⅛ | 15⅜ | + ⅛ |
| 1⅛ | 1 | Com'th & South | 32 | 1¼ | 1⅛ | 1⅛ | |
| 73¼ | 62⅛ | Com & Sou pf(3) | 5 | 65¼ | 65 | 65 | — ¼ |
| 53 | 30⅞ | Con Edis (1.80) | 96 | 32⅝ | 32½ | 32⅝ | |
| 6¼ | 5 | Conde Nast | 3 | 5⅝ | 5 | 5 | Apr19 |
| 24⅜ | 21⅞ | Congoleum(¼e) | 3 | 22 | 21¾ | 21¾ | — ¼ |
| 13¼ | 8 | Congress Cigar | 1 | 11⅞ | 11⅞ | 11⅞ | Apr22 |
| 31½ | 25½ | Consol Aircraft | 16 | 30¼ | 29¼ | 29½ | — ½ |
| 16 | 7⅝ | Consol Cig (¾e) | 3 | 14¼ | 14 | 14¼ | + ⅛ |
| 9⅞ | 7¾ | Cons Cop (.15e) | 18 | 9 | 8¾ | 8⅞ | — ⅛ |
| 32⅞ | 30¼ | Cons Edison (2) | 39 | 32 | 31⅝ | 31¾ | |
| 50 | 46 | C P T pr pf (2½) | 2 | 47½ | 47½ | 47½ | Apr17 |
| 11⅛ | 10⅞ | Con Film Ind | 15 | 1 | ⅞ | 1 | Apr19 |
| 10½ | 8½ | Cons F pf (¼k) | | 9⅜ | 9⅛ | 9⅛ | Apr22 |
| 4½ | 3¾ | Cons Laundries | 1 | 3⅞ | 3⅞ | 3⅞ | Apr20 |
| 8⅛ | 7 | Consol Oil (.80) | 15 | 7½ | 7⅜ | 7½ | + ⅛ |
| 2¼ | 1⅝ | Con RR Cuba pf | 1 | 2¼ | 2¼ | 2¼ | Apr18 |
| 4⅜ | 3⅛ | Consol'n Coal | 4 | 4 | 4 | 4 | Apr22 |
| 18½ | 14½ | Consol'n Coal pf | 1 | 16 | 16 | 16 | Apr17 |
| 104 | 100¾ | Con Pow pf(4½) | 1 | 102 | 102 | 102 | Apr19 |
| 18¾ | 14⅜ | Container (¼e) | 56 | 19¼ | 18¾ | 19 | + ½ |
| 15⅜ | 12¼ | Cont Bak (A) | 1 | 12⅞ | 12⅜ | 

Listed New York Bond and New York Curb Quotations

# Federal, Foreign and Domestic Bond Quotations—Curb Market

Listed New York Bond and New York Curb Quotations

## Cotton Crop Loan Program Extended

WASHINGTON (AP)—The House has voted to extend the Federal crop insurance program to cotton, starting with the 1941 crop. It is now limited to wheat.

Overriding objections that the insurance program still was in an experimental stage and, therefore, should not be extended to other crops, the House passed the legislation by an overwhelming majority.

The House substituted its bill for a somewhat similar Senate measure and it must now go back to the Senate for approval.

As voted by the House, the bill would authorize insurance of cotton farmers against loss of from 50 to 75 per cent of their crop. Premiums and losses would be paid in cotton.

## Commodity Futures

### Chicago Board

| | Wheat Open | High | Low | Close | Prev. Close |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| May | 1.11 | 1.11¾ | 1.10½ | 1.11 | 1.11⅝ |
| July | 1.09 | 1.09⅝ | 1.08⅜ | 1.09⅛ | 1.09⅜ |
| Sept. | 1.09 | 1.09¾ | 1.08½ | 1.09¼ | 1.09⅜ |
| | Corn | | | | |
| May | .65⅝ | .65⅞ | .65½ | .64¾ | .65 |
| July | .65½ | .65¾ | .65¼ | .65½ | .65⅞ |
| Sept. | .66½ | .66¾ | .66¼ | .66½ | .66¾ |
| | Oats | | | | |
| May | .42½ | .42⅝ | .43⅜ | .42⅜ | .42⅝ |
| July | .38⅛ | .38¼ | .37⅞ | .38⅛ | .38⅛ |
| Sept. | .35⅜ | .35½ | .35¼ | .35⅛ | .35⅜ |
| | Soy Beans | | | | |
| May | 1.10⅝ | 1.11 | 1.09½ | 1.09¾ | 1.10⅝ |
| July | 1.08⅝ | 1.09 | 1.07½ | 1.07⅞ | 1.09 |
| Oct. | .95½ | .95½ | .95 | .95 | .95¼ |
| | Rye | | | | |
| May | .71¾ | .72⅛ | .71⅜ | .71⅞ | .72¼ |
| July | .73⅜ | .74 | .73 | .73¾ | .73¾ |
| '30 | .74¾ | .75⅛ | .74¼ | .74⅞ | .75 |
| | Lard | | | | |
| May | .645 | 6.50 | 6.45 | 6.50 | 6.45 |
| July | 6.67 | 6.72 | 6.67 | 6.70 | 6.67 |
| Sept. | 6.87 | 6.92 | 6.87 | 6.90 | 6.87 |
| Oct. | 6.97 | 7.02 | 6.97 | 7.02 | 6.97 |

### Cotton

| | New York Open | High | Low | Close | Prev. Close |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| May | 10.79 | 10.83 | 10.79 | 10.83 | 10.80 |
| July | 10.53 | 10.56 | 10.52 | 10.56 | 10.52 |
| Oct. (new) | 10.22 | 10.24 | 10.20 | 10.24 | 10.21 |
| Oct. (old) | 10.11 | 10.14 | 10.10 | 10.12 | 10.11 |
| Spots 10.99. | | | | | |
| | Liverpool Open | High | Low | Close | Prev. Close |
| May | 8.03 | 8.03 | 8.00 | 8.00 | 7.99 |
| July | 8.08 | 8.09 | 8.05 | 8.05 | 8.04 |
| Oct. | 7.93 | 7.95 | 7.91 | 7.91 | 7.90 |
| Jan. | 7.83 | 7.84 | 7.81 | 7.81 | 7.80 |

### Sugar

| | Open | High | Low | Close | Prev. Close |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| NYMayNo3 | 1.96 | 1.96 | 1.92 | 1.93 | 1.97 |
| WldMayNo4 | 1.48 | 1.48 | 1.48 | 1.48 | 1.48b |
| WldJlyNo4 | 1.48½ | 1.48½ | 1.46½ | 1.47½ | 1.48½ |

b—Bid.

### Copper

| | Open | High | Low | Close | Prev. Close |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| May | 10.10 | 10.10 | 10.10 | 10.10 | 10.13 |
| Sept. | 10.13 | 10.13 | 10.13 | 10.13 | 10.15 |

### Crude Rubber

| | Open | High | Low | Close | Prev. Close |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| May | 19.08 | 19.13 | 19.06 | 19.11 | 19.08 |
| July | 18.75 | 18.78 | 18.75 | 18.75 | 18.68 |

### Cocoa

| | Open | High | Low | Close | Prev. Close |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| May | 5.85 | 5.87 | 5.80 | 5.80 | 5.88 |
| September | 5.97 | 5.99 | 5.90 | 5.90 | 5.99 |

### Wool Tops

| | Open | High | Low | Close | Prev. Close |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| May | 97.1 | 97.2 | 97.0 | 97.1 | 97.2 |
| July | 96.3 | 96.3 | 96.1 | 96.1 | 96.1 |
| Oct. | 95.7 | 96.1 | 95.7 | 95.9 | As.7 |

### Hides

| | Open | High | Low | Close | Prev. Close |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| June | 13.80 | 13.98 | 13.75 | 13.92 | 13.78 |
| September | 14.06 | 14.20 | 13.97 | 14.15 | 14.01 |
| December | 13.34 | 14.41 | 14.25 | 14.41 | 14.30 |

Quotations for cotton, hides, and sugar reported by Merrill Lynch, E. A. Pierce & Cassatt; for copper, rubber, cocoa, and wool tops by J. S. Bache & Co.; all others by the Associated Press.

### Continental Baking Co.

NEW YORK (AP)—Continental Baking Company and subsidiaries reported net profit for the 13 weeks ended March 30 of $411,035, equal to $1.02 a share on the 8 per cent preferred stock, compared with $604,859, or $1.51 on 8 per cent preferred, in the similar period last year. There is an accumulation of unpaid dividends on the 8 per cent issue.

### Reorganization Approved

HAMMOND, Ind. (AP)—Plans for reorganization of the Auburn Automobile Company were approved by Federal Judge Thomas W. Slick. The company's program includes issuance of new securities and the listing of Auburn Auto stock on the New York Exchange.

## New York Bonds

### United States Government Bonds

(Dollars and Thirty-seconds)

Treasury

| Sales in $1,000 | High | Low | 2:00 |
|---|---|---|---|
| 1 3⅜s 43-40 June | 101.5 | 101.5 | 101.5 |
| 1 3¼s 41 | 104.10 | 104.10 | 104.10 |
| 1 3¼s 45-43 | 109.20 | 109.20 | 109.20 |
| 5 3¼s 46-44 | 110.11 | 110.10 | 110.11 |
| 1 3s 48-46 | 110.27 | 110.27 | 110.27 |
| 1 3⅛s 49-46 | 111.17 | 111.17 | 111.17 |
| 3 4¼s 52-47 | 120.10 | 120.10 | 120.10 |
| 6 2s 47 | 105 | 105 | 105 |
| 1 2½s 53-49 | 105.28 | 105.28 | 105.28 |
| 2 2½s 54-51 | 107.24 | 107.24 | 107.24 |
| 17 2½s 60-55 | 106 | 107.29 | 107.31 |
| 10 2¾s 59-56 | 106.30 | 106.30 | 106.30 |
| 2 2¾s 63-58 | 106.23 | 106.23 | 106.23 |
| 1 2¾s 65-60 | 106.21 | 106.21 | 106.21 |

Corporation Bonds

| Sales in $1,000 | High | Low | 2:00 |
|---|---|---|---|
| 14 Ala Gt Sou 4s 43 | 108½ | 108¼ | 108½ |
| 6 Alleghany cv 5s 44 | 82 | 81¼ | 81¼ |
| 1 Alleghany cv 5s 49 | 73½ | 73½ | 73½ |
| 18 Alleghany 5s 50 st | 44¾ | 44½ | 44¾ |
| 4 Allied Strs 4½s 51 | 99 | 98½ | 98½ |
| 8 Allis Chalm cv 4s 52 | 109 | 109 | 109 |
| 12 Am & For P5s 2030 | 65 | 65 | 65 |
| 5 AmIGChem 5½s 49 | 105 | 104½ | 104¾ |
| 3 Am T&T5½s43 107⅞ | 107 17-32 | 107 17-32 | |
| 1 Am T&T 3¼s 66 | 109 | 109 | 109 |
| 9 Am T&T 3¼s 61 | 109⅛ | 109 | 109⅛ |
| 3 Anaconda Cop 4½s 50 | 102⅜ | 102⅜ | 102¾ |
| 2 Arm Del 4s '57 | 103¾ | 103¾ | 103¾ |
| 10 Arm Del 4s '55 | 103⅜ | 103⅜ | 103⅜ |
| 25 AT&SF 4s '95 | 105¼ | 104¾ | 104¾ |
| 1 AT&SF 4½s C-A '62 | 108⅜ | 108⅜ | 108⅜ |
| 10 Atl&Cha AL 4½s '44 | 95¼ | 95¼ | 95¼ |
| 3 ACLine 4½s '64 | 53½ | 53½ | 53½ |
| 4 ACLine 5s '45 | 73 | 73 | 73 |
| 10 Atl&Dan 1st 4s '48 | 38¼ | 37⅝ | 37⅝ |
| 1 Atl Refin 3s '53 | 105⅝ | 105⅝ | 105⅝ |
| 2 B&O 1st mtg '48 st | 66⅞ | 66⅞ | 66⅞ |
| 1 B&O '95 st A | 26¼ | 26¼ | 26¼ |
| 1 B&O '96 st F | 26½ | 26¼ | 26½ |
| 29 B&O cv '60 st | 13⅜ | 13 | 13¼ |
| 3 B&O 1st 4s '48 | 67¼ | 67¼ | 67¼ |
| 10 B&O 1st 4s '48 reg | 66 | 66 | 66 |
| 1 B&O S W '50 st | 44¼ | 44¼ | 44¼ |
| 2 Bang&Aroos 5s '43 | 93⅝ | 93½ | 93⅝ |
| 14 BellTPa 5s '48B | 116½ | 116¼ | 116¼ |
| 27 Beth Stl 3½s '52 | 110⅜ | 109¾ | 109¾ |
| 5 Beth Stl 3¼s '59 | 104¾ | 104⅝ | 104⅝ |
| 36 Boston&Me 5s '67 | 49½ | 47⅜ | 48¾ |
| 18 Boston&Me 5s '67 st | 49 | 48 | 48¾ |
| 4 Bost&Me 4¾s '61 | 49½ | 48¾ | 48¾ |
| 13 Boston&Me 4¾s '61 st | 48⅞ | 47¾ | 48⅞ |
| 33 Boston&Me 5s '55 | 49⅝ | 48¾ | 49¼ |
| 8 Boston&Me 6s '55 st | 49 | 49 | 49 |
| 17 Bkly City RR 5s '41 ct | 79¼ | 79¼ | 79¼ |
| 4 Bkly Edis 3¼s '66 | 110¼ | 110 | 110⅛ |
| 2 Bkly Man Tr 4½s '66 | 102⅜ | 102⅜ | 102⅝ |
| 33 BklyManTr 4½s '66ct | 91¼ | 91 | 91¼ |
| 4 BklyUnEl 1st 5s '50 ct | 91⅛ | 91⅛ | 91⅛ |
| 1 BklyUnGas 6s '47 | 115 | 115 | 115 |
| 3 BklyU Gas 5s '50 | 96¾ | 96¾ | 96¾ |
| 3 BufR&P '57 st | 38¾ | 38⅜ | 38⅜ |
| 2 Bur CR&No 5s '34 | 4⅞ | 4⅞ | 4⅞ |
| 3 Bur CR&No 5s '34 ct | 4½ | 4½ | 4½ |
| 2 BushTerm 5s '55 | 46 | 46 | 46 |
| 3 Cal Ore Pow 4s'66 | 104¼ | 104¼ | 104¼ |
| 1 Can Nat Ry 5s'70 | 101¼ | 101¼ | 101¼ |
| 2 Can Nat 5s'69 Jly | 101⅛ | 101⅛ | 101⅛ |
| 6 Can Nat 5s'69 Oct | 101¼ | 101¼ | 101¼ |
| 2 Can Nat Ry 4½s'51 | 97 | 97 | 97 |
| 2 Can Nat Ry 4½s'56 | 97½ | 97⅜ | 97½ |
| 2 Can Nat Ry 4½s'57 | 97¾ | 97¾ | 97¾ |
| 5 Can Nor 6½s'46 | 108½ | 108½ | 108½ |
| 1 Can Pac 4½s'46 | 83½ | 83½ | 83½ |
| 3 Can Pac 4½s'60 | 73 | 73 | 73 |
| 3 Can Pac 4s perp | 63¼ | 63¼ | 63¼ |
| 2 Carriers & Gen 5s'50 | 100 | 100 | 100 |
| 3 Celotex 4½s'47 ww | 88⅜ | 88¼ | 88⅜ |
| 16 Cen of Ga 5s'59 C | 3 | 2⅞ | 2⅞ |
| 7 Cen N Y Pow 3¾s'62 | 107⅞ | 107⅞ | 107⅞ |
| 1 Cen Pac 5s'60 | 46¾ | 46¾ | 46¾ |
| 7 Cen Pac 1st 4s'49 | 68¾ | 68⅜ | 68⅝ |
| 1 Certain-td 5½s'48 | 79½ | 79½ | 79½ |
| 2 ChampP&F(3)8)4¾'50 | 104 | 104 | 104 |
| 2 C & O 3½s'Ref'63 | 99⅛ | 99⅛ | 99⅛ |
| 1 C&O rfg 3½s'96 E | 99¼ | 99¼ | 99¼ |
| 13 Chi & Alton 3s '49 | 13¾ | 13¾ | 13¾ |
| 2 CB&Q rfg 5s'71 A | 89 | 88¾ | 88¾ |
| 6 CB&Q 4½s'77 | 82½ | 81⅜ | 82½ |
| 5 CB&Q gen 4s'58 | 91¾ | 91¾ | 91¾ |
| 17 CB&Q 4s Ill '49 | 100½ | 100½ | 100½ |
| 14 CB&Q 3½s Ill '49 | 96¾ | 96¼ | 96¾ |
| 1 Chi & E Ill 5s'51 | 16 | 16 | 16 |
| 1 Chi & E Ill 5s'51 ct | 15½ | 15½ | 15½ |
| 45 Chic Gt We 4s'59 | 30 | 29½ | 29⅝ |
| 1 Chi I&L 5s'66 | 8⅝ | 8⅝ | 8⅝ |
| 8 CMSP & Pac 5s'75 | 6½ | 6½ | 6½ |
| 20 CMSP&P a) 5s 2000 | 1¾ | 1½ | 1¾ |
| 5 CM&SP gen 4s 89 | 26 | 26 | 26 |
| 1 Chi&NW 4½s'36 | 18½ | 18¼ | 18¼ |
| 1 Chi&NW gn 5s 87 | 17 | 17 | 17 |
| 32 Chi&NW cv 4¾s'49 | 27 | 23¾ | 23¾ |
| 1 Chi & NW 4½s 2037 | 10⅛ | 10⅛ | 10⅛ |
| 1 Chi & NW 3½s'87 | 18½ | 18½ | 18½ |
| 1 CRI & P 4½s 52A ct | 6½ | 6½ | 6½ |
| 4 C R I & P 4s'88 | 16 | 15¾ | 16 |
| 1 CRI & rfP rfg 4s 34 ct | 53¾ | 53¾ | 53¾ |
| 9 Ct Hte & SE rfg5s60 | 60 | 59 | 60 |
| 7 C T H & SE inc 5s60 | 52½ | 52½ | 52½ |
| 2 Ch Un Sta 3¾s 63 | 109⅝ | 109⅛ | 109⅛ |
| 11 Ch & W Ind 5s'52 | 93⅝ | 93½ | 93⅝ |
| 2 City of NY 3s B 80 wi | 96 | 9⅝ | 96 |
| 70 City of NY 3s I '80 wi | 95⅜ | 95¼ | 95¼ |
| 12 Cin Un Term 3½s 71 | 108⅜ | 108⅜ | 108⅜ |
| 32 CCC&StL 4½s 77 | 49⅝ | 49 | 49 |
| 1 CCC&STL CWM 4s 91 | 46½ | 46½ | 46½ |
| 5 CCC&StL 4s 90 StL | 66 | 65⅞ | 66 |
| 2 Clev Elec Ill 3¾s 65 | 107⅝ | 107½ | 107½ |
| 2 ClevUnTerm 5½s 72 | 86 | 86 | 86 |
| 7 ClevUnTerm 4½s 73 | 75⅞ | 75⅜ | 75⅜ |
| 2 Clev UnTerm4½s 77C | 68½ | 68½ | 68½ |
| 12 Colo & So 4½s 80 | 28 | 27¾ | 27¾ |
| 1 Colmbia G 5s 52 May | 104⅞ | 104⅞ | 104⅞ |
| 1 Colmbia G 5s 2041 | 105 | 105 | 105 |
| 5 Col Ry Pw & L 4s 65 | 108¼ | 108 | 108 |
| 14 Comwlth Ed 3½s 68 | 110⅝ | 110½ | 110⅝ |
| 18 Comwlth Ed cv 3½s 58 | 130⅜ | 130¼ | 130¼ |
| 3 Conn Riv Pow 3¾s 61 | 109¾ | 109¾ | 109¾ |
| 3 Con Edis 3¼s'65 | 106 | 106 | 106 |
| 1 Con Edis 3½s 48 | 107¼ | 107¼ | 107¼ |
| 9 Consum Pow 3½s 70 | 110¾ | 110⅜ | 110¾ |
| 1 ConsumPow 1st 3¼s 69 | 109 | 109 | 109 |
| 1 Container 5s '43 | 101¼ | 101¼ | 101¼ |
| 1 Crucible Stl 4½s '48 | 105 | 105 | 105 |
| 2 Cuba No Ry 5½s '42 | 28⅛ | 28⅛ | 28⅛ |
| 23 D & R G 4s '36 | 9⅛ | 9 | 9 |
| 4 Det Ed 4s '65 | 110½ | 110½ | 110½ |
| 8 Det Ed 3½s '66 | 111 | 111 | 111 |
| 2 Duluth S S & A 5s '37 | 25 | 25 | 25 |
| 25 Duquesne Lt 3⅛s '65 | 108 | 108 | 108 |
| 6 Erie rfg 5s '67 | 16 | 15⅞ | 15⅞ |
| 14 Erie rfg 5s '75 | 16 | 15⅞ | 15⅞ |
| 5 Erie 1st 4s '96 | 62 | 62 | 62 |
| 46 Erie gen lien 4s '96 | 27¼ | 27 | 27¼ |
| 1 Fed L&T 6s '54 B | 103½ | 103⅛ | 103⅛ |
| 1 FirestoneT&R 3½s '48 | 105¾ | 105¾ | 105¾ |
| 2 Fla E Cst 5s '74 | 67⅜ | 67⅜ | 67⅜ |
| 1 Francis Sug 6s '56 | 56½ | 56½ | 56½ |
| 5 GenMotAccep 3¼s '51 | 104¼ | 104¼ | 104¼ |
| 1 Gen Stl Cast 5½s '49 | 67⅝ | 67⅝ | 67⅝ |
| 4 Ga Car&Nor 6s '34 | 21½ | 21½ | 21½ |
| 2 Gt Nor Ry 5½s'52 | 100½ | 100½ | 100½ |
| 1 Gt Nor 5s '73 | 94 | 94 | 94 |
| 1 Gt Nor 4½s '77 E | 87 | 87 | 87 |
| 10 Gt Nor 1st 4¼s '61 | 108¼ | 108¼ | 108¼ |
| 15 Gt Nor 4s '46 G | 102⅞ | 102¾ | 102⅞ |
| 10 Gt Nor 4s '46 H | 94 | 93 | 94 |
| 6 Gt Nor 3¾s '67 | 77¾ | 77½ | 77¾ |
| 4 Hock V 4½s 99 | 121½ | 121½ | 121½ |
| 4 HoustnOldTex 4¼s54 | 100¼ | 100 | 100 |
| 3 Hudson Coal 5s 62A | 33 | 32½ | 32½ |
| 3 Huds Co Gas 5s 49 | 126⅝ | 126⅝ | 126⅝ |
| 6 Hud & Man rfg 5s57 | 48¼ | 47⅝ | 48¼ |
| 6 Hud&Manine 5s 57 | 13½ | 13⅜ | 13⅜ |
| 2 Ill Bell Tel 3½s 70 | 111⅞ | 111⅝ | 111⅞ |
| 1 Ill Cen 5s 53 | 44¼ | 44¼ | 44¼ |
| 7 Ill Cen 4¾s 66 | 43 | 42¾ | 43 |
| 1 Indus Rayon 4½s 48 | 105 | 105 | 105 |
| 3 Interb R Tr 7s32 ct | 74⅝ | 74⅝ | 74⅝ |
| 2 Interb R Tr 6s 32 | 36¾ | 36¼ | 36¾ |
| 2 Interb R Tr 6s 32 ct | 32 | 31½ | 32 |
| 75 Interb RTr rfg 5s66ct | 78¼ | 78⅛ | 78⅛ |
| 4 Interb R Tr rfg 5s66 | 78¼ | 78 | 78 |
| 3 Int Hydro El cv 6s 44 | 68¾ | 68½ | 68¾ |
| 1 Int Mer Mar 6s 41 | 74 | 74 | 74 |
| 19 Int Paper 6s 55 | 102 | 101½ | 102 |
| 5 Int Paper 5s 47 | 103¼ | 103 | 103¼ |
| 10 Int T&T 4½s 52 | 37 | 36¼ | 37 |
| 14 Int T&T 5s 55 | 40 | 39 | 39½ |
| 5 James F&Clea 4s 59 | 54 | 54 | 54 |
| 1 K C Term 4s 60 | 108¾ | 108½ | 108½ |
| 2 Koppers Co 4s 51 | 105¼ | 105 | 105¼ |
| 3 Lac Gas 5½s 53 | 47 | 46½ | 46½ |
| 11 Leh Val Coal 5s '54 st | 25 | 24⅞ | 25 |
| 5 Leh Val Coal 5s '64 st | 24 | 24 | 24 |
| 1 Leh Val Coal 5s '74 | 25 | 25 | 25 |
| 1 Lehigh Val 5s 2003 | 15½ | 15⅛ | 15⅛ |
| 1 Leh Val 4s 2003 | 13⅝ | 13⅝ | 13⅝ |
| 10 Leh Val 4s 2003 asd | 13⅝ | 13½ | 13⅝ |
| 3 Libby McN&L 4s '55 | 103¾ | 103¾ | 103¾ |
| 3 Ligget & M 7s '44 | 126⅝ | 126⅞ | 126⅝ |
| 2 Loews 3½s '46 | 104 | 104 | 104 |
| 3 Long Isl rfg 4s '49 | 92¼ | 92¼ | 92¼ |
| 5 Long Isl rfg 4s '49 st | 92⅛ | 92⅜ | 92⅜ |
| 11 Lorillard Co 7s'44 | 125 | 125 | 125 |
| 1 Lou&N 4½s 2003 | 92½ | 92½ | 92½ |
| 1 Lou Gas&El 3½s'66 | 108¾ | 108¾ | 108¾ |
| 9 Maine Cen 4s '45 | 81 | 80⅞ | 81 |
| 2 Maine Cen 4½s '60 | 52¾ | 52¾ | 52¾ |
| 3 Manati Sug 4s '57 | 45½ | 45½ | 45½ |
| 11 Manhat Ry 4s '90 ct | 83¼ | 83 | 83 |
| 3 Market St Ry 7s '40 | 77 | 76¼ | 76¼ |
| 1 McCrory Strs 5s '51 | 104⅜ | 104⅜ | 104⅜ |
| 11 McKess & Rob 5½s '50 | 97 | 96⅞ | 97 |
| 13 Mich Con Gas 4s '63 | 104¼ | 104 | 104¼ |
| 10 Midland RRNJ 5s '40 | 27½ | 27½ | 27½ |
| 1 MSP&SSM cn 4s '38 | 5½ | 5½ | 5½ |
| 7 M-K-Tex 5s '62A | 15½ | 15½ | 15½ |
| 6 Mo Pac cv 5½s '49 | 1¼ | 1¼ | 1¼ |
| 59 Mo Pac 5s '77 F | 19½ | 19¼ | 19½ |
| 26 Mo Pac 5s '80H | 19½ | 19¼ | 19¼ |
| 2 Mo Pac 5s '81 I | 19¼ | 19¼ | 19¼ |
| 11 Mo Pac gen 4s '75 | 21 | 20⅞ | 21 |
| 1 Mob & O 4½s '77 | 31¾ | 31¾ | 31¾ |
| 36 Mont Pow 3¾s '66 | 101½ | 101⅜ | 101½ |
| 1 Mor & Essex 5s '55 | 37½ | 37½ | 37½ |
| 1 Mor & Essex 4½s '55 | 33⅜ | 33⅜ | 33⅜ |
| 32 Mor&Essex3½s2000 | 43½ | 42 | 43½ |
| 15 Nassau El 4s 61 ct | 54½ | 54½ | 54⅝ |
| 5 Nat Distil 3½s 49 | 105⅞ | 105⅝ | 105⅞ |
| 2 Natl Steel 3s 65 | 103⅜ | 103¼ | 103⅜ |
| 4 N O Pub Svc 5s 55B | 104¼ | 104 | 104 |
| 3 NO Tex&M 5s 54B | 38 | 38 | 38 |
| 1 NY & Putnam 4s 39 | 45⅞ | 45⅞ | 45⅞ |
| 15 NYC rfg 5s 2013 | 48⅞ | 48⅝ | 48⅞ |
| 19 NYC 4½s 2013A | 52⅝ | 52 | 52¼ |
| 3 NYC cn 4s 98 | 59¼ | 59¼ | 59¼ |
| 16 NYC 3¾s 46 | 58 | 58 | 58 |
| 2 NYC cv 3¼s 52 | 52¼ | 52¼ | 52¼ |
| 3 NYC&HR 4s 42 | 92¼ | 92¼ | 92¼ |
| 1 NYC&HR 3½s 97 | 77⅞ | 77⅞ | 77⅞ |
| 1 NYC Mi Cen 3½s 98 | 57¾ | 57¾ | 57¾ |
| 6 NYCh&StL 1 5½s'74 A | 65¾ | 65¾ | 65¾ |
| 1 NYCh&StL 4½s 78 | 56¼ | 56 | 56¼ |
| 2 NYCh&StL 4s 46 | 84¾ | 84¾ | 84¾ |
| 6 N Y Ch & St L 3½s '47 | 86⅝ | 86⅝ | 86⅝ |
| 2 NY Conn RR 4½s 53 | 10⅞ | 10⅞ | 10⅞ |
| 1 NY Dock cv 4s '47 | 56 | 56 | 56 |
| 10 NY Dock Co 4s '51 | 55¾ | 55 | 55⅝ |
| 5 NY Edis 3¼s'65 | 108⅞ | 108⅞ | 108⅞ |
| 3 NY G El H&P 4s '49 | 117 | 117 | 117 |
| 6 NYNH&H cv 6s '48 | 22 | 22 | 22 |
| 8 NYNH&H cv 4s '56 '40 | 35½ | 35¼ | 35½ |
| 1 NYNH&H 4s '56 | 19½ | 19½ | 19½ |
| 10 N O & W rfg 4s '92 | 6⅜ | 6⅜ | 6⅜ |
| 5 NY Steam 3½s '63 | 106⅝ | 106½ | 106⅝ |
| 2 NY Tel 3¼s '67 | 111½ | 111½ | 111½ |
| 1 NY Trap R 6s '46 st | 92 | 92 | 92 |
| 20 NY W&Bost 4½s'46 | 5½ | 5½ | 5½ |
| 5 Niagara Falls P3½s'66 | 110⅜ | 110⅜ | 110⅜ |
| 5 Norf & W 4s '96 | 124¾ | 124¾ | 124¾ |
| 1 Nor Am Co 3¾s'54 | 107⅜ | 107⅜ | 107⅜ |
| 1 Nor Am Co 3¾s'54 | 106⅛ | 106⅛ | 106⅛ |
| 16 Nor Pac 6s 2047 | 56⅜ | 56 | 56⅜ |
| 2 Nor Pac 4½s 2047 | 45¼ | 45¼ | 45¼ |
| 8 Nor Pac 4s '97 | 67⅝ | 67½ | 67½ |
| 2 Nor Pac 3s 2047 | 41⅜ | 41⅜ | 41⅜ |
| 3 Nor Sta Pow 3½s '67 | 109¾ | 109¾ | 109¾ |
| 2 Ohio Ed 3¾s '72 | 109¼ | 109¼ | 109¼ |
| 2 Oklahoma G&E3¾s'66 | 108¾ | 108¾ | 108¾ |
| 2 Oklahoma G&E 4s '46 | 106 | 106 | 106 |
| 2 Or-Wash RR&N 4s '61 | 106¾ | 106⅝ | 106¾ |
| 1 Otis Steel 4½s '62A | 75¼ | 75¼ | 75¼ |
| 3 Pac G&E 3¾s '61 | 111¾ | 111¾ | 111¾ |
| 1 Pac Gas&El 4s'64 | 112⅞ | 112⅞ | 112⅞ |
| 3 Pac T&T 3¼s'66 B | 110⅜ | 110 | 110⅜ |
| 45 Pac T&T 3¼s'66 C | 112 | 111¾ | 112 |
| 1 Parmelee T 6s'44 | 46 | 46 | 46 |
| 8 Pen P&Lt 4½s'74 | 109¼ | 109 | 109 |
| 1 Pen P&Lt 3½s'69 | 109¼ | 109 | 109¼ |
| 1 Pen RR cn 4½s'60 | 118½ | 118½ | 118½ |
| 5 Pen RR gen 4½s'65 | 102⅜ | 102 | 102⅛ |
| 8 Pen RR 4½s deb '70 | 89¼ | 88¾ | 89¼ |
| 8 Pen RR gen 4¼s'81 | 97⅜ | 97⅜ | 97⅜ |
| 1 Pen RR 4s'43 | 109½ | 109½ | 109½ |
| 3 Pen RR 4s'48 st | 114⅛ | 114 | 114⅛ |
| 6 Pen RR 3¾s'70 | 90¼ | 90 | 90 |
| 6 Pen RR 3¼s'52 | 86⅛ | 86 | 86⅛ |
| 2 Pere Marq 5s'56 | 67 | 67 | 67 |
| 6 Pere Marq 4s'56 | 58¼ | 58 | 58 |
| 1 Phelps Dodge 3½s'52 | 110 | 110 | 110 |
| 5 Phila Co 5s'67 | 105⅞ | 105⅞ | 105⅞ |
| 8 Phil Elec 3¼s'67 | 111¼ | 110⅝ | 110⅝ |
| 4 Ph Read C&I cv 6s'49 | 35⅜ | 35⅜ | 35⅜ |
| 1 Phillips Pet 3s '48 | 110½ | 110½ | 110½ |
| 5 PCC & St L 4½s'77 | 99½ | 99½ | 99½ |
| 6 Pitt Coke & Ir 4½s'52 | 100⅛ | 100 | 100⅛ |
| 2 Pitt&WVa 4½s'60 C | 51¼ | 51¼ | 51¼ |
| 1 Pitt Young & A 4s '48 | 106⅞ | 106⅜ | 106⅞ |
| 41 Portl Gen E 4½s '60 | 74½ | 73¾ | 73¾ |
| 4 Por Ri A Tob 6s '42st | 82½ | 82½ | 82½ |
| 43 Postal Tel&C 5s '53 | 24¼ | 24 | 24 |
| 1 Pressed Stl C 5s'51 | 82⅛ | 82⅛ | 82⅛ |
| 7 Purity Bak 5½s'48 | 51⅜ | 51⅛ | 51⅜ |
| 11 Readg 4½s '97 A | 66¾ | 66¼ | 66¾ |
| 1 Rdg Jer Cen 4s '51 | 57 | 57 | 57 |
| 3 Rem Rand 4¼s '56ww | 101½ | 101½ | 101½ |
| 1 Republic Steel 5½s '54 | 108 | 108 | 108 |
| 7 Republic Steel 4½s '61 | 98 | 97¾ | 97¾ |
| 5 Republic Steel 4½s '56 | 98 | 97⅞ | 98 |
| 1 Richfield Oil 4s '52 | 107½ | 107½ | 107½ |
| 9 Rio Gr W cl 4s '49 | 11 | 10⅞ | 11 |
| 5 Rio Gr W 4s '39 | 110 | 110 | 110 |
| 1 Rutland 1st 4½s'41 | 7 | 7 | 7 |
| 2 StLRM&Pac 5s '55 st | 45 | 44 | 45 |
| 15 St L S F 4½s'78 | 12½ | 12½ | 12½ |
| 8 St L S F 4s '50A ct | 12½ | 12½ | 12½ |
| 5 St L SW 5½s '52 | 20½ | 20 | 20½ |
| 1 St L SW rfg 5s '90 | 13 | 13 | 13 |
| 3 StPaulUnDep5s'72 | 116⅛ | 116⅛ | 116⅛ |
| 5 SA&A Pass 4s'43 | 62½ | 62½ | 62½ |
| 1 San Diego G&E 4s '65 | 111¾ | 111¾ | 111¾ |
| 35 Seab A L cn 4s '45 | 5⅞ | 5⅝ | 5⅞ |
| 5 Sea AL rfg 4s '59 | 4¼ | 4¼ | 4⅜ |
| 1 Sea-AllFla6s'35Act | 2¼ | 2¼ | 2¼ |
| 37 Shell Un 2½s '54 | 96⅜ | 96⅛ | 96⅜ |
| 6 Simmons cv 4s '52 | 102 | 101¾ | 102 |
| 21 Socony-Vac 3s '64 | 106 | 105⅞ | 106 |
| 9 So Cal Gas 4s'65 | 110 | 110 | 110 |
| 1 So Col Pow 6s'47 | 105½ | 105½ | 105½ |
| 23 Sou Kraft 4¼s'46 | 101¾ | 101½ | 101¾ |
| 3 Sou Nat Gas 4½s'51 | 106¼ | 106¼ | 106¼ |
| 3 Sou Nat 4½s'68 | 44½ | 44½ | 44½ |
| 2 Sou Pac 4½s'81 | 43¾ | 43¾ | 43¾ |
| 6 So Pac 4½s'69 | 43⅜ | 43¾ | 43¾ |
| 1 So Pac rfg 4s'55 | 58¾ | 58¾ | 58¾ |
| 2 So Pac clt 4s'49 | 44⅜ | 44⅜ | 44⅜ |
| 15 So Pac 4½s Ore '77 | 47⅜ | 47 | 47¼ |
| 2 So Pac S PTer 4s'50 | 73½ | 73½ | 73½ |
| 4 South Ry 6½s'56 | 80 | 80 | 80 |
| 1 South Ry gen 6s'56 | 75 | 75 | 75 |
| 3 South Ry gen 4s'56 | 57½ | 57¼ | 57¼ |
| 5 S W Bell Tel 3½s'64 | 111¾ | 111¾ | 111¾ |
| 5 S W Bell Tel 3s'68 | 107½ | 107½ | 107½ |
| 3 Stand Oil N J 3s'61 | 105½ | 105½ | 105½ |
| 8 Stand Oil N J 2¾s'53 | 104½ | 104¼ | 104¼ |
| 7 Studebaker cv 6s'45 | 108½ | 108 | 108½ |
| 1 T C I&RR 5s'51 | 128½ | 128½ | 128½ |
| 14 Tex Corp 3s'59 | 106¼ | 106¼ | 106¼ |
| 9 Tex & P 1st 5s 2000 | 107¼ | 107⅛ | 107¼ |
| 5 Tex & Pac 5s'79 C | 69¼ | 69¼ | 69¼ |
| 9 Tex & Pac 5s'80 D | 69¼ | 69 | 69¼ |
| 21 Third Ave aj 5s'60 | 22½ | 22 | 22½ |
| 4 Third Ave 4s'60 | 59¾ | 59½ | 59½ |
| 2 Un El Mo 3¾s'62 | 107¼ | 107¼ | 107¼ |
| 6 UnionOilCal 3s'59 | 103½ | 103⅛ | 103½ |
| 6 UnPac 1st 4s'47 | 114⅝ | 114⅜ | 114⅝ |
| 3 UnPac 3½s'71 | 98 | 98 | 98 |
| 4 Un Pac rfg 4s 2008 | 107¾ | 107¾ | 107¾ |
| 16 Unit Drug 5s'53 | 88½ | 88 | 88½ |
| 7 US Steel 3¼s'48 | 103½ | 103½ | 103½ |
| 3 Un Stockyds 4¼s'51 | 91⅞ | 91¾ | 91¾ |
| 12 Utah P&L 5s'44 | 103½ | 103¼ | 103½ |
| 7 Util P&L 5s'59 | 90½ | 90½ | 90½ |
| 12 Va El & Pow 3½s'68 | 109¾ | 109¾ | 109¾ |
| 3 VirginianRy 3¾s'66 | 107⅞ | 107⅞ | 107⅞ |
| 12 Wabash 1st 5s'39 | 44½ | 44⅜ | 44⅜ |
| 6 Wabash 5s '76 B | 6¾ | 6¾ | 6¾ |
| 2 Walker H 4½s'45 | 101½ | 101½ | 101½ |
| 30 Warner Bros 6s'48 | 90 | 90 | 90 |
| 3 WestVaP&Pap 3s'54 | 101⅜ | 101⅝ | 101⅜ |
| 3 Westn Md 4s'52 | 83⅜ | 83¼ | 83¼ |
| 14 Westn Pac 5s'46 asd | 17 | 17 | 17½ |
| 5 Western Un 5s'51 | 69¾ | 69⅜ | 69⅜ |
| 5 WesternUn 5s'60 | 68 | 68 | 68 |
| 6 Wheel Stl 4½s'66A | 101 | 100¾ | 100⅞ |
| 1 Wisc El Pow 3½s'68 | 109⅛ | 109⅛ | 109⅛ |
| 18 Youngst S&T 4s'61 | 106⅜ | 106¼ | 106¼ |
| 8 Young S&T cv 4s'48 | 105¾ | 105¾ | 105¾ |

### Foreign Bonds

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# Britain to Penalize War Profiteering

LONDON, April 23 (AP)—A vigorous warning that war profiteering will not be tolerated was issued by Sir John Simon, Chancellor of the Exchequer, in the course of his budget message today.

He told the House of Commons that Parliament would know how to deal with "the citizen who seeks by clearly artificial arrangements to escape paying his proper share of the heavy burden of taxation."

Sir John said that the postwar emergence of a "minority of individuals whom the war had brought nothing but colossal fortunes" would be a situation which the House "could not pass by without effective and appropriate action."

The Chancellor said that legislation would provide that public companies could not distribute a greater dividend on ordinary shares than they distributed in any of the three prewar years.

**£300,000,000 in Income Taxes**

He added that a dividend of 4 per cent would be allowed for companies which recently have been unable to pay any dividend.

Sir John disclosed that the total income tax collected during the year was £300,000,000, the largest ever collected in a single year.

[The pound currently is about $3.50].

This compared with £59,000,000 produced by the income tax in the first year of the World War. The surtax this year provided £69,750,000 compared with £10,000,000 in 1914.

Customs and excise taxes had yielded £400,000,000, the Chancellor said. This was £97,500,000 more than the emergency estimate, he pointed out, and declared this was chiefly due to an exceptionally large yield on articles on which he had increased the duty last September.

The actual expenditure last year totaled £1,816,873,000, Sir John said, instead of an emergency budget estimate of £1,933,000,000.

The 1939-40 revenue estimate of £995,000,000 had been exceeded by £54,000,000, Sir John said. He pointed out that this is over £1,000,000 per week, a "most heartening result."

The Chancellor said that tobacco has produced £9,700,000 more revenue than was expected, spirits £1,700,000 more, sugar £4,600,000 more and beer £750,000 more.

**Big Yield From Motorcars**

The most striking case of unexpected yield was from the motor vehicle duty, he said.

The estimated yield from the horsepower tax in the war budget was £22,000,000 but "in fact this had produced £34,000,000."

"We spent £1,817,000,000, we found out of revenue £1,049,000,000 and we borrowed the rest, which was £768,000,000—a good deal better than might be expected," the Chancellor declared.

Sir John told the House that estate duties are "over £2,000,000 up on the estimate" and that national defense contributions had produced nearly £27,000,000 in comparison with an estimated £25,000,000.

The excess profit duties had already contributed "its first trickle of £30,000," he said.

Britain's "lend to defend the right to be free" campaign had brought in £22,000,000 from new savings certificates and defense bonds in the first four months of the war savings campaign. Sir John disclosed.

About £400,000 had been lent to the Government free of interest "by public-spirited men and women."

**Rate of Spending Rising**

Sir John said he thought the war expenses for the first six months of the 1940-41 fiscal year would be in the neighborhood of £950,000,000.

"But the rate of expenditure is increasing," he warned the House.

Britain began the new financial year on April 1 "with £100,000,000 in hand," he declared.

Sir John pointed out a change in Britain's financing when he declared "the usual budget material is not available" and "we are forced to seek authority by a succession of votes of credit."

The first of these was for £700,000,000.

The Chancellor estimated that the war and Government expenses would cost Britain £2,667,000,000 in 1940-41, but asserted that the expenditure would have been greater but for departmental economies.

He asserted the nation would be ready for the sake of victory to accept new burdens if it was satisfied waste had been cut to a minimum.

Sir John estimated the revenue from customs and excise taxation at £420,000,000: from motor vehicle duties at £36,000,000; from stamp duties at £19,000,000; from national defense contribution and excess profits tax at £70,000,000, and from other revenue duties £1,000,000.

"The total inland revenue I therefore estimate at £658,000,000," Sir John said.

**Higher Postal Charges**

He warned the House and nation that "the rates at present charged by the Post Office should be made to bear some increase as a contribution to the war expenditures."

To the accompaniment of cheers, the Chancellor told the House it was "a noteworthy fact that we were able to raise the first war loans at 3 per cent. I am assuming that in the future we shall not exceed the levels recently established."

"I shall propose legislation to assist the export trade by improving the conditions under which a drawback is payable on exported goods," said Sir John.

He added that the margin of preference on empire sugar making would continue until August, 1942.

He placed the estimated revenue on the existing basis of taxation at £1,133,000,000.

## British Chancellor Tells Costly Story

*By the Associated Press*

Sir John Simon, Britain's Chancellor of the Exchequer, gave Britons this accounting of their finances thus far in their most expensive war:

Total war and Government cost for 1940-41—$9,334,500,000.

Annual rate for war alone by March 31, 1941—$7,000,000,000.

Cost of first seven months of war—$3,167,000,000.

New taxes—$353,500,000.

Total revenue expected during fiscal year—$4,319,000,000.

Britain must borrow—$5,015,500,000.

# Soviet Census Leaves Doubt On Population Under Union

**By Wassily Leontieff, Sr.**

*Written for The Christian Science Monitor*

While the United States is at work taking its sixth population census, with results expected to be published this year, Russia is still waiting for the final results of its third census which actually began in 1937.

The story of the present Russian census is unique in the history of statistics.

Preliminary results of the census completed last year disclosed that 170,467,186 persons resided within the U. S. S. R. Many outside observers, however, questioned this result. Before the figure came out, I estimated that on the basis of the number of voters for the Superior Soviet, the population in January, 1939, would total but 165,000,000 persons.

This contention was further strengthened by the fact that in 1937 a census had been taken at great effort and expense, and then canceled on the grounds that "scientific principles" and "Government orders" were not followed, and so in consequence "all records are to be voided."

**Big Army of Enumerators**

Apparently this first census had not come up to official expectations, which were considerably higher. Although Soviet officials obviously did not know exactly how many persons lived within the Soviet Union, the Second Five-Year Plan had predicted that the population in 1937 would reach a new high of 180,700,000 persons. This figure was based on the 1926 census, which revealed a population of 147,027,900, and an anticipated average annual increase of about 3,000,000.

The annual increase was felt to be a safe estimate because between the year 1922 and 1928 the population had increased 2½ per cent, or 3,500,000 annually. The aggregate increase in the rest of Europe at this time was only 2,500,000 persons.

Accordingly an army of 200,000 enumerators was put in the field in 1937. In the little republic of White Russia alone 854,700 copies of special educational pamphlets were distributed, and the local newspapers published 736 promotion articles. Special expeditions were sent out six months in advance to Northern Siberia and other remote districts. In order to get to Nizhne Kolymsk, in Northern Siberia, the enumerators started out in July, 1936, down the Lena River from Yakutsk to the Gulf of Tirsi. There they waited until September for the Archangel-to-Vladivostok ship which brought them to their destination.

Everything apparently was going according to schedule. Pravda, organ of the Soviet Government, wrote, "The census will have an immense international importance, and its results will demonstrate the enormous success of socialism in our country to the whole world." But time passed and the promised preliminary total results, which were to have been published in a few weeks, did not come out.

Instead, the Director of the Census was dismissed, and many officials in charge were either executed or exiled.

**Ordered to Avoid Negligencies**

When the new census was decreed for January, 1939, changes were announced which, it was stated, would prevent glaring "negligences" in the former count.

The question, "Do you believe in God?" which was asked in the 1937 census, was left out entirely. One reason for this omission revealed in the report was that a leader of the Godless organizations had confessed that two thirds of the country and one third of the townspeople had declared themselves religious. Publication of this fact would obviously have been an embarrassing admission for the Soviet state, which recognizes no religion.

The method to be employed in correcting the population computation in the 1939 census was also explained by Soviet leaders.

In the census of 1926, as well as of 1937, all persons were to be registered in the domiciles where they spent the night at the time that the census was taken. During the 1939 census the procedure was to be different. The temporary absentees were to be registered twice: once at their permanent residence, and again at the place of their actual location.

In Russia the number of such persons with two addresses is considerable. For instance, many workers while in industries distant from their villages live in the cities but still retain their country homes. The Director of the census, D. Bozin, declared that the new method would "not lead to double counting, because people will be registered separately once as permanent and once as temporary dwellers."

**Fewer Farm Units**

This new method of registration was said to be convenient for the purpose to control, but it was also doubtlessly a convenient means of distorting the results with so much red tape that errors would not be easily discerned by subsequent cross-check

Thus many observers believe that the resultant 170,467,186 persons counted in the census of 1939 might include many more persons than actually inhabit the Soviet Union.

It is not difficult to trace several causes for population deficiency. One probable cause is the drop in the number of farm units (dvor). Before the collectivization there were about 26,000,000 farms, with an average of 4½-5 persons on each farm. In 1937 only 20,000,000 farms were officially counted.

Many of these farmers migrated to the cities, others were sent to Siberia, and many perished in famines. But some experts estimate the total population for 1938 at only 155,000,000, or even 152,000,000, 25,000,000 to 30,000,000 below the normally expected level.

# Stanley Reassures on Germans

LONDON, April 23 (AP)—Mr. Oliver Stanley, War Secretary, today assured the House of Commons he was satisfied with preparations to counteract any German attempt to land troops by parachute in England with the object of sabotage and destruction of communication lines.

Sir Kingsley Wood, Lord Privy Seal, said that further measures for organization of the whole Nation for war effort would be taken as circumstances required. He was replying to a member's demand for "full mobilization" of labor.

Labor cheers and conservative protests of "insult" echoed to Laborite Hugh Dalton's questions whether the issue of bonus shares to rich stockholders was not a "disgraceful exhibition of wartime profiteering."

The Labor questioner intimated that $40,000,000 had been distributed through bonus issues by corporations since the war began to avoid the income surtax.

Capt. Harry F. C. Crookshank, Treasury Financial Secretary, replied that the question of bonus shares was "not being overlooked."

Captain Crookshank rejected a suggestion for adoption of the metric system of currency by raising the value of the penny to a tenth of a shilling as an aid to French-British exchange. (The shilling now contains 12 pence.)

## Tolerance Conference Meeting in N. Y. May 11

*By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor*

NEW YORK, April 23—A regional conference on "Tolerance Through Education" to combat forces which seek to destroy liberty through bigotry will be held on Saturday, May 11, at the Edison Hotel here, the Council Against Intolerance in America announced yesterday. Fifty prominent educators have joined with the Council in the call for the conference, the announcement added.

The conference will consider what specific steps can be taken to safeguard the schools and children from the propagandas of prejudice, and what efforts should be made toward better understanding among teachers, parents and students.

## Hendrickson Files For N. J. Primary

*By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor*

TRENTON, N. J., April 23—State Senator Robert C. Hendrickson, of Gloucester County, had today entered the New Jersey Republican primary contest for the Governorship nomination, following filing of petitions naming him for the nomination as an opponent of Harold G. Hoffman, formerly Governor, whose name was filed last Friday. Mr. Hendrickson is backed by the Republican Clean Government forces.

The winner of the Republican primary will have to dispute the election in November with Charles Edison, Democratic nominee, whose backing by the political organization of Frank Hague, Mayor of Jersey City and State Democratic Boss, assures his nomination.

## West Indian Port For U. S. Urged

LONDON, (AP) — Maj. Victor Cazalet, Conservative Member of Parliament, urged April 22 in a political speech that Great Britain offer the United States a West Indian port for use as a naval outpost close to South America.

This would be "a gesture of friendliness to America and could be taken in part payment of our debt," he said.

The port was not specified.

He also advocated a union of the United States and British fleets after the war for "preservation of freedom of the seas and common ideals of civilization."

## Russia Ready To Talk Trade On All Sides

MOSCOW, April 22 (AP) — Russian trade negotiations with three nations appeared imminent today.

The Japanese Ambasador, Shigenori Togo, it was learned, conferred with Premier and Foreign Commissar Vyacheslaff Molotoff yesterday. It was presumed that their talk concerned the possibility of a resumption of Russian-Japanese discussions.

A Yugoslav delegation is due in Moscow shortly for a trade conference, while the question of similar British-Russian negotiations was raised by the interview in London last week between the British Foreign Secretary, Viscount Halifax, and the Soviet Ambassador, Ivan Maisky.


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## European Local Classified

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# Daily Features Page

*Anecdotes, Sunny Hours, Vocations, Camera Club, Etc.*

## Sunbonnet Sue

## Emmaline and Susabet

### *A Story for Children*

Said Emmaline to Susabet,
"This is a chilly day.
I thought that summertime was near
And winter gone away."

Said Susabet to Emmaline,
"Such days occur in spring.
But summertime will soon be here—
The birds are on the wing."

Said Emmaline to Susabet,
"There will be much to please.
I love to hear the birds that sing;
I love to watch the bees."

Said Susabet to Emmaline,
"I wonder why a hen
Of singing is incapable.
I'd love to now and then."

They were waiting at the hen yard gate for Farmer Ben to let them out for their daily walk. Farmer Ben's other hens, who had no interest in what was going on outside the hen yard, were walking and running about, as hens do, scratching up gravel, and talking hen-talk with each other about things that happened in the hen yard. The other hens liked Emmaline and Susabet, but thought them rather queer because they were interested in so many other things.

"Good morning, Emmaline and Susabet," said Farmer Ben, coming to let them out.

"Cluck, Cluck, Farmer Ben," said Emmaline and Susabet.

When they were outside the farm, they stopped to decide which way to go next.

Said Emmaline to Susabet,
"Do you remember, dear,
That first spring flower that we found
About this time last year?"
Said Susabet to Emmaline,
"I do indeed, with pleasure.
The first spring flower that one finds
Is always such a treasure."

Said Emmaline to Susabet,
"So tender, brave, and fair!
It was a joy to find it.
Do you remember where?"

Said Susabet to Emmaline,
"It grew just off the road
Beside the brook wherein there lives
A very pretty toad."

Said Emmaline to Susabet,
"I think a frog you mean.
A toad more likely makes his home
Where grass is growing green."

Said Susabet to Emmaline,
"A frog I meant no doubt.
But frogs and toads look much alike
Wherever they're about."

Said Emmaline to Susabet,
"Let's go and take a look.
Perhaps we'll find another one
Beside that flowing brook."

So they went that way.

Nearly everybody they met said "Howdo, Emmaline and Susabet." Emmaline and Susabet said "Cluck, Cluck" to nearly everybody.

When they came to the bridge where the flowing brook flowed under the street, first Emmaline and then Susabet flapped her wings and fluttered down beside the brook. They looked here and they looked there.

Said Susabet to Emmaline,
"This is the place I'm sure.
So if we fail, we'll come again
And look about some more."

Said Emmaline to Susabet,
"Our walk is not amiss.
We came to find a flower of spring.
And there, my dear, it is."

### *We Lead the Way*

The world is growing better
In just about the way
That folks like you and me
Grow better day by day.
—Charles A. Galt.

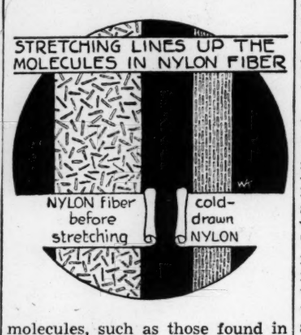
### *Environment*

Have nothing in your houses that you do not know to be useful, or believe to be beautiful.—William Morris.

## Did You Ever Wonder

### *How Fabrics Can Be Made From a Combination Of Coal, Air, and Water?*

A synthetic fiber which can be woven into stocking and other fabrics can be made from nylon. Nylon is the name given to a substance discovered by a research chemist who was working on the problem of why certain ordinary molecules unite to form "giant"




molecules, such as those found in rubber and cellulose.

The chemist demonstrated that certain small molecules could be made to join together end to end lengthwise to form what he called linear superpolymers. Furthermore, the resulting substance could be drawn out into long silk-like fibers.

Nylon is the name which designated the whole family of these superpolymers. The type from which hosiery is woven is made from a dibasic acid derived from phenol, and a diamine. Because oxygen from the air is used in making the dibasic acid, and phenol is derived from bituminous coal, and ammonia (used in making the diamine) is derived by uniting hydrogen from water with nitrogen of air, it may be said that the fiber comes from coal, air, and water.

When the fibers are first spun, the molecules of the nylon are all higgledy-piggledy, like a pile of jackstraws. But when the fiber has been stretched to several times its own length its molecules all straighten out and line up parallel with one another in snug formation. The result of this behavior of the molecules is that cold-drawn nylon fibers become very tough and elastic. It is the first fiber discovered that is better than silk in the strength and elasticity so very important in fine hosiery.

Up to four to seven times its own length (depending upon the type of nylon) the fresh-spun fiber will stretch and remain the length to which it is stretched. But if stretched beyond a certain limit, it will spring back to that limiting length when released, even if kept stretched for days.

Details of its manufacture are a trade secret, but the process somewhat resembles the making of rayon, in that a liquid is forced through tiny holes in a spinneret and the resulting tiny threads or filaments harden on contact with the cool air.—**W. P. Keasbey.**

## Daily Anecdote

### *In the Dark*

Ralph Waldo Emerson was accustomed to lie awake thinking at night, and, if struck with an inspiration, to light a lamp and write the thought down. The matches he used were made on cards, or flat slabs, being joined at the top like the teeth of a wide comb.

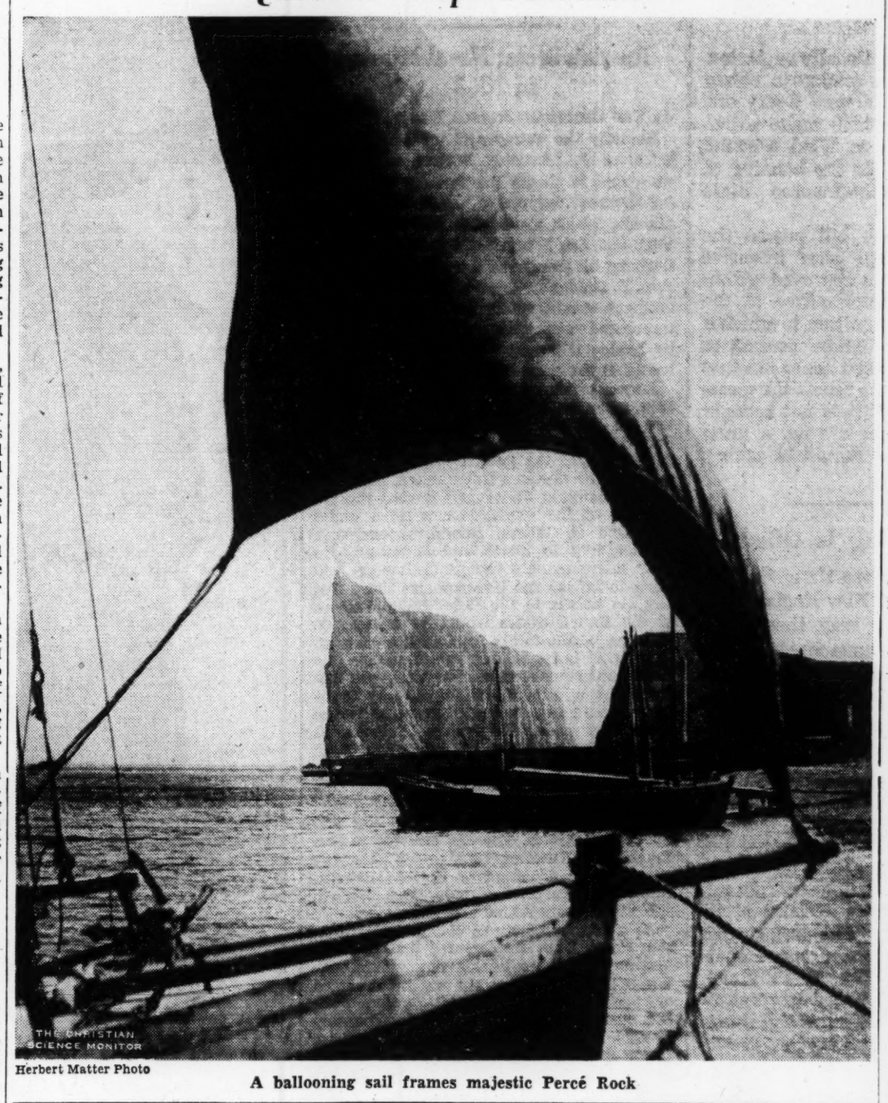
One night Mrs. Emerson was awakened by the philosopher's voice calling out plaintively, "What's the matter with the matches? I have struck seven, and not one of them would light."

Mrs. Emerson got up and found the matches in their accustomed place.

"What in the world have you been striking?" she asked.

In his hand Mr. Emerson held the answer—his wife's best tortoise-shell comb, with seven teeth missing!

## Quebec's Gaspé Peninsula




Herbert Matter Photo

**A ballooning sail frames majestic Percé Rock**

## Where Would You Find—

1. Grand Pré?
2. The Painted Desert?
3. The University of Illinois?
4. The Mount Rushmore National Memorial?
5. Rembrandt's world famous painting "Night Watch"?
6. Cape Cod Canal?
7. The Treasure State?
8. Hadrian's Villa?
9. Storm King Highway?
10. Flodden Field?

**(Answers Appear on This Page)**

## Daily Quotation

*A LIFE spent worthily should be measured by deeds, not years.*—SHERIDAN.

## Brevities

**Portland Oregonian:** A specialist in matters of nutrition estimates there are 742,000 ways of serving an egg. The waiter with the fussy customer can only keep trying.

**Brubaker in the New Yorker:** Social life in our town became pretty dull last week. Practically all of our best people had gone South for the winter sports.

## In Lighter Vein

**Fitting**

Friend: "How's business?"
Scissors Grinder: "Fine! I've never seen things so dull!"

**Ambition**

We know a little girl who wants to be a stenographer when she grows up so she can eat her lunch at a soda fountain.—San Angelo Whit's Wit.

**Staff Lament**

The student gets the paper,
The school gets the fame,
The printer gets the money,
The staff gets the blame.
—Marshall Printers' Pastry

**Similar Effect**

Mother: "Clara, what are you doing with all that jam on your lips? What would you say if you saw me looking like that?"

Clara: "I'd say you were going to a dance, mother."—Pasadena News.

**Shop Talk**

Customer (for the sixth time): "Now just put the jacket on once more, please."

Salesgirl: "But really, madam—"

Customer: "It's quite all right. I want to be sure it wears well."

Tatler

**"Now where on earth did I put my handbag?"**

## Where Would You Find—

(Answers)

1. A village in central Nova Scotia, Canada; made famous by Longfellow's "Evangeline."
2. An area of tablelands in North Central Arizona; so called from the colors in the rocks.
3. Urbana, Illinois.
4. The heads of George Washington, Jefferson, Lincoln, and Theodore Roosevelt, carved by Gutzon Borglum, on the 700-feet-high granite face of Mt. Rushmore in South Dakota.
5. It is in the Rijks Museum in Amsterdam.
6. A shipping canal connecting Cape Cod Bay and Buzzards Bay in Massachusetts; opened 1914; about 13 miles long.
7. Montana.
8. An assemblage of ruins near Tivoli, Italy, about 15 miles from Rome; many of the fine statues now in Roman museums were found here.
9. A scenic mountain road overlooking the Hudson River in New York.
10. A famous battleground southwest of Berwick-on-Tweed, England, where the Scots were defeated in 1513.

## "I Record only the Sunny Hours"

### *Alert Motorist*

(Nebraska State Journal)
Lincoln, Neb.

A little "hero" drama, involving a runaway car, a young man, a grateful lady and some grateful passing motorists recently took place in this city.

As the curtain rose the scene was like any other afternoon on South 27th near A except that all but one of the cars headed south on 27th were actually going south. That one, headed south, was going north, and in not too straight a line. It was passing, on the right side but in the wrong direction, the other cars and there was no telling when it might have had a rear-on crash.

And that's what probably would happened had not the young man involved come dashing up in hot pursuit. Catching up with the runaway, he leaped for the running board, opened the door, yanked on the brakes. No longer a runaway, the car sat there in the middle of the street, looking embarrassed.

The lady involved, also looking embarrassed, came on the scene at this point, said a few appropriate words of gratitude to the young man, then drove her recaptured car back to where she had parked it before the drama began.

The hero of this little tale, Ray Bryan, had been driving north on 27th when he saw the driverless car pulling out, backwards, and rolling downhill. After a little quick thinking, he stopped his car right in the middle of traffic, jumped out, dodged cars whose drivers hadn't grasped the situation, and saved the day.

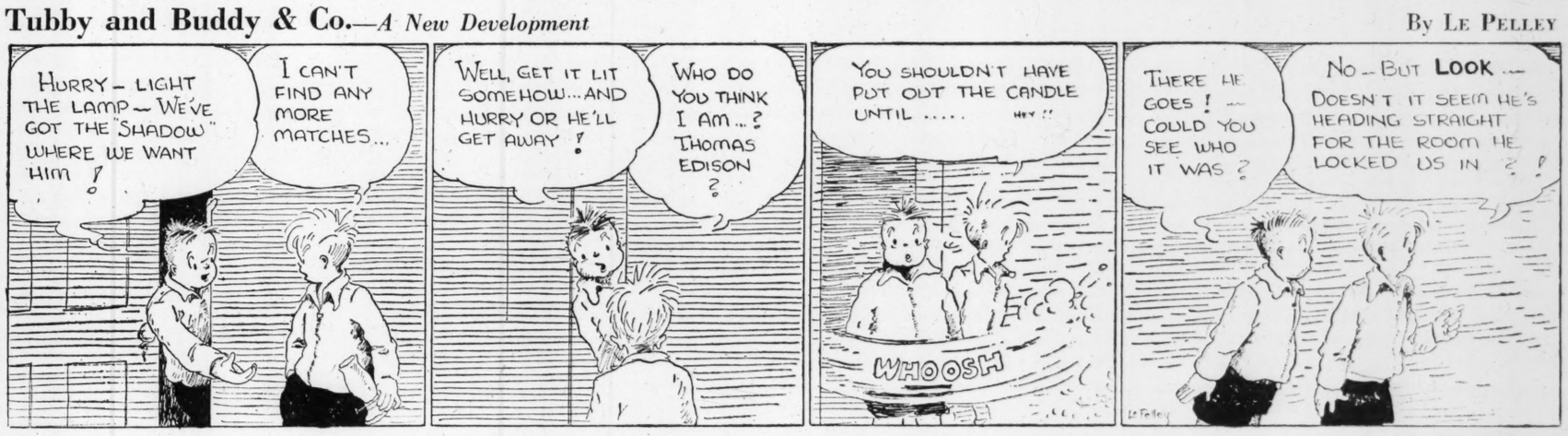
It was the kind of thing that doesn't ordinarily get in the papers, and wouldn't have, had not one of the grateful motorists involved been a newspaperman.

### *Like Children*

That seems to me, perhaps, the central thought of the Gospel message—to become as little children, guileless, open to any proffer of friendship, caring for nothing but a sharing of joy.—A. C. Benson.

## Tubby and Buddy & Co.—*A New Development*

By Le Pelley


HURRY — LIGHT THE LAMP — WE'VE GOT THE "SHADOW" WHERE WE WANT HIM !
I CAN'T FIND ANY MORE MATCHES...
WELL, GET IT LIT SOMEHOW... AND HURRY OR HE'LL GET AWAY !
WHO DO YOU THINK I AM...? THOMAS EDISON ?
YOU SHOULDN'T HAVE PUT OUT THE CANDLE UNTIL ..... HEY !!
WHOOSH
THERE HE GOES ! — COULD YOU SEE WHO IT WAS ?
NO — BUT LOOK — DOESN'T IT SEEM HE'S HEADING STRAIGHT FOR THE ROOM HE LOCKED US IN ? !
LeFelley

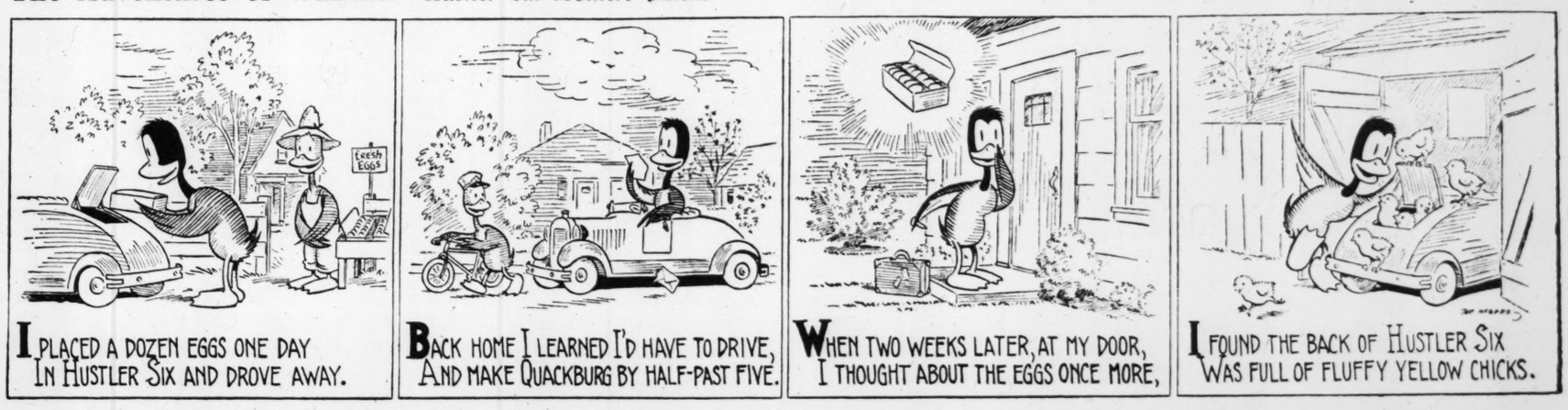
## The Diary of Snubs, Our Dog—*But Then, I Always Feel Good!*

By Rodgers

Stopped over to see Peachy today—
"Hey! What's going on?" I barked—
Oh, nothing, just feeling good"— he replied —
Which reminded me I was feeling pretty good myself!
Rodgers

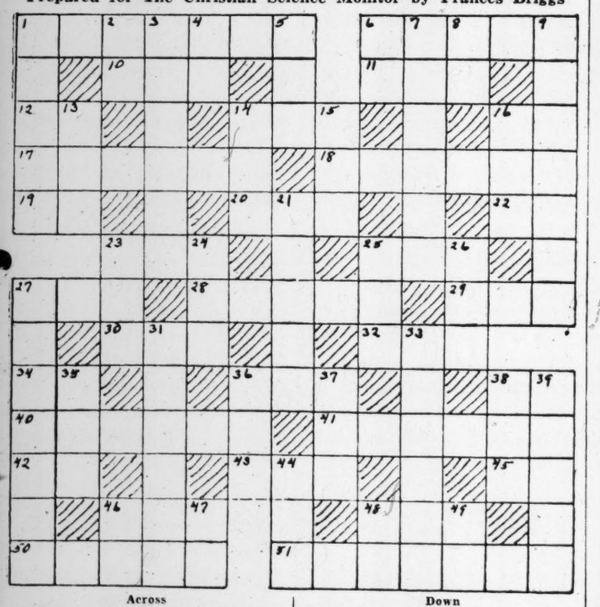
## The Adventures of Waddles—*Hustler Six Mothers Chicks*

By The Hagers


FRESH EGGS
I PLACED A DOZEN EGGS ONE DAY IN HUSTLER SIX AND DROVE AWAY.
BACK HOME I LEARNED I'D HAVE TO DRIVE, AND MAKE QUACKBURG BY HALF-PAST FIVE.
WHEN TWO WEEKS LATER, AT MY DOOR, I THOUGHT ABOUT THE EGGS ONCE MORE,
I FOUND THE BACK OF HUSTLER SIX WAS FULL OF FLUFFY YELLOW CHICKS.

## Daily Crossword Quiz

**Prepared for The Christian Science Monitor by Frances Briggs**



**Across**

1—What poet wrote "Concord Hymn"?
6—Aristides was what?
10—In Zechariah's vision, what was color of horses in first chariot?
11—Would a Scot don, row, or eat bowkail?
12—Depart.
14—What bird sailed with Pussy-Cat in Edward Lear's poem?
16—What is fourth note of scale?
17—What German composer is best remembered for his oratorios?
18—What was first name of author of "The Autocrat of the Breakfast Table"?
19—Transpose (abbr.).
20—Small child is what?
22—What prefix signifies "into"?
23—What is a city of Nebraska?
25—What article of furniture do you associate with Ware, Eng.?
27—Would the inanga have buds, oars, or fins (sing.)?
28—What tribe of Israelites settled in northwest Palestine?
29—What is a city of Minnesota?
30—What is a smooth fish of serpentine form?
32—What animals are mentioned in Shakespeare's "Cymbeline" (sing.)?
34—What is a gulf of Siberia?
36—Who was one of David's guard (II Sam. 23:38)?
38—Thus.
40—The Australian badger is what?
41—What is relationship of necessity to invention?
42—What prefix means "out of"?
43—Mata Hari was what?
45—What is symbol for silver?
46—What is first name of Miss Claire, stage and screen actress?
48—Female rabbit is what?
50—Kirsten Flagstad does what?
51—Who built first modern sleeping car?

**Down**

1—How many in an octet?
2—Who was Judah's first-born?
3—An elocutionist is what?
4—Where is Mobridge (abbr.)?
5——— Smyrna is a city of Florida.
6—Who was mother of the Titans?
7—What is a commercial and manufacturing city of Wisconsin?
8—What is French for "and"?
9—What is a city of Nebraska?
13—A galley was propelled by what (sing.)?
14—What is a department of western Muntenia, Rumania?
15—Who was captured by four kings and rescued by Abram?
16—A gratuity is what?
21—Gold from what place was proverbial for its fineness?
22—Unity.
24—What is a river of Sweden?
25—What is a commune of Piedmont, Italy?
26—What river is mentioned in Bickerstaff's "Love in a Village"?
27—What does Prosperine gather in "Paradise Lost"?
31—What is a seaport city of Germany?
33—What is gasoline called in England?
35—Pugilists do what?
36—In speaking of Biblical Rogelim, what possessive pronoun would you use?
37—Who is a character in "Little Women"?
38—Where did the Nereids live?
39—What instrument is mentioned in "Lost Chord"?
44—Young seal is what?
46—Within.
47—What Roman weight was divided into 12 ounces?
48—Deciliter (abbr.).
49—What is the square of the body of a type?

**(Answer Block Appears Among the Advertisements)**

# THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

BOSTON, TUESDAY, APRIL 23, 1940 — *"First the blade, then the ear, then the full grain in the ear"* — PUBLISHED BY THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE PUBLISHING SOCIETY


## Editorials

### Housecleaning for Labor

The arrest on charges of extortion of George Scalise, prominent New York labor leader; conviction of the president of the International Fur Workers' Union for terrorism, and indictments of nearly 200 other labor leaders in the United States on various counts indicate that at last the seamy side of the labor movement is due for an exposure and its methods for correction.

A few years ago the shoe was on the other foot. The insufferable practices of some employers, such as secretly hiring detectives to pose as bona fide labor men, spy on labor unions, and sometimes work themselves up as spurious labor leaders, were then checked. Today it seems labor's turn for a housecleaning. The prosecutions initiated, chiefly by the Federal Government, are the most extensive ever attempted.

The public may wonder why bad conditions long suspected have not been purged by labor itself. But the job is not as easy as it may look. The labor world is an ostensible democracy within the American democracy, and suffers from the faults of democracy. Until the general public can get rid of its political bosses and corruption in office, it will be handicapped in helping labor to clean up its own imperfect record of self-government. As a matter of fact, the democratic processes of labor unions, though often warped, have contributed much to the political education of working men, and buttressed the democracy of the State.

Granting all that, it appears self-evident from labor's career that the labor movement has not yet evolved high enough standards for the good conduct of all its members, a system of law enforcement, or a strong public opinion on its issues. Therein lies a great difference between the democracy of the nation and the democracy of labor. The nation has its criminal laws and its public sentiment to back them up. The labor world has too little of either.

Though occasionally a local union throws out a crooked official, the labor movement has obviously done too little policing of itself. For one thing, the decentralization of labor organization stands in the way. Good conduct is largely left to the local union, and the local union may have as much difficulty in unseating a vicious official as a city has in ousting its boss. Besides the local union may think it is getting something out of bad tactics. Meantime, the national organization of labor tends skittishly to wash its hands of unhappy local affairs.

There has been too much dodging of responsibility, both at top and bottom, and also too much feeling when a clearly guilty official has been convicted that organized labor was being persecuted. Actually the prosecutions have been rare, largely because few officials have wished to risk offending labor. Reluctance of government to act should have made the labor movement more keen to handle a responsibility so substantially left to itself.

An honest, judicious effort to clean up questionable labor practices and leadership should in the long run help the labor movement.

### A Wholesome Rule

An excellent letter has gone out from headquarters of the Work Projects Administration to all of the 2,100,000 persons employed in Government-provided work relief. It says over the signature of Col. Francis C. Harrington, Commissioner: "No one either connected with or not connected with the WPA can get you fired or change your wages because you do or do not vote or because you belong or do not belong to a political party." It also reminds WPA supervisory officials that it is now unlawful for them to "engage in political activity or use their influence directly or indirectly in political campaigns."

Now, why are these two things true? They are true mainly because the Hatch Act of 1939 made it illegal for the WPA or other Federal agencies not covered by civil service regulations to be used for political purposes.

Today a bill to extend the provisions of this law to State agencies which use Federal money is lying apparently buried in the Judiciary Committee of the House of Representatives. Probably few if any members of that committee would like to take responsibility for pigeonholing the measure, yet there is grave likelihood of its being forgotten, if not intentionally neglected, until too late in the session to obtain its passage and enactment. Every one of the arguments which make a ban on political activity in WPA a sound rule apply likewise to the banning of politics in Federally-financed State agencies.

This second Hatch bill passed the Senate a month ago after intensive discussion, and it was approved within a week by the subcommittee of the House Judiciary Committee, to which it was referred. The whole committee meets twice a week and hence has that many opportunities to report the measure to the House. If it is not brought soon to the floor for a vote, a great many people will or should be asking, "Why the delay?"

### Bulletin! Spring Is Official

When Erigenia peeps shyly through the greening turf in New England, the rest of the country may then know that in spite of unseasonable snowstorms Spring has officially—and thoroughly—arrived for the U. S. A. For this "early born," as its name signifies, is the first to blossom after the skunk cabbage has pushed its lush-leafed way out of the swamps. Erigenia now is reliably reported by observing hunters-for-wild-greens to have appeared between protruding boulders on certain south-facing hillsides. Country folk call it Pepper and Salt on account of its tiny white blossoms and dark-shaded anthers. If Erigenia encourages Hepatica, Spring Beauty, Dog Tooth Violet, Trillium, and the rest—not to speak of apple and peach blossoms and humming bees—the usherer-in of the season will have done its job well.

### Bombing Etiquette

The killing of an American diplomatic official during a German air raid on Dombas will not push America into war. If Captain Losey, engaged in evacuating Americans from Norway, had chanced to be working in some other areas he could have been exposed to Allied bombing.

That fact does not make it right that non-combatants should be struck down and of course the Nazis must bear the major responsibility for the existence of hostilities in Norway. But this incident combined with Stockholm's protest over a German plane's machine-gunning of a Swedish fishing boat may usefully focus attention on the strange "rules" for bombing so far followed in this war.

In his speech of September 1 Chancellor Hitler said, "bombs will be answered by bombs." But no one seriously believes that the air strafing of open towns in Poland, which was a vital part of Blitzkrieg tactics, waited for Polish bombing of Germany. Nor have we heard any statement from Berlin claiming that Britain bombed German merchant ships before the Reich began using bombs, mines and machine-guns on British and neutral civilians who happened to go to sea in merchantmen and fishing boats. The Allies continue to act as if bombing civilians on water was as wrong as bombing them on land, but the Germans appear to make their own rules.

Thus Berlin reported a few days ago that a British plane had bombed a playing field and railway station somewhere in Schleswig-Holstein and that if any more rail lines were attacked German bombers over England would not confine themselves to ships and anti-aircraft defenses. Why all this punctillio? In this case the name of the town was not given. Will it not be easy enough to produce another such case if it be needed? But is such an excuse needed considering the record of unprovoked assaults on civilian populations and civilian seafarers?

The real restraint on totalitarian bombing is fear of reprisal. German war arrangements are particularly vulnerable to reprisal. If wholesale bombing of rail lines and munitions plants were begun, Allied attacks might quickly strike at the heart of irreplaceable German chemical and munitions plants in the Rhine valley. Such as it is, the present etiquette of bombing will not be abandoned until the Nazis become desperate.

---

The fountain at the Rockefeller Center statue of Prometheus in New York isn't spouting these spring days. When workmen preparing to turn the water on recently discovered two nests there, Nelson Rockefeller ordered that the birds were not to be disturbed until they hatched their young. Prometheus, to the Greeks a symbol of beneficence, doubtless approves.

## Our Readers Say—

*This newspaper is not responsible for statements or opinions in letters from its readers.*

### Russia's Secret Naval Mission in 1863

To THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR:

Recently the newspapers published a letter from F. Lauriston Bullard of Boston, who tried to clarify the mystery surrounding the real purpose of the Russian Naval Mission, which visited the harbors of New York and San Francisco in the fall of 1863. Deriving his data from researches of the late Prof. F. Golder, he implies the Russian Government sought safety for its fleet in the threatened war with Anglo-French Allies by having it placed where it would be interned at the outbreak of hostilities.

May I present another interpretation? In 1862, after the Czar had refused the invitation of the Allies (England, France, and Spain) to join them in the subjugation of Mexico under the guise of collecting debts owed by the Mexican Government, and after the Confederate States had invited the assistance of the expeditionary force under command of General Basain, in exchange for territory in Texas and Louisiana, the Czar instructed his envoys in London and Paris to inform the Governments there that any act hostile to the Federal Government of the United States would be interpreted as being hostile to the Russian Government.

To give body to this representation, he dispatched squadrons to New York and San Francisco, with orders to engage any European vessel hostile to United States and place themselves under the orders of President Lincoln. The one which arrived in New York in September, 1863, was commanded by Admiral Lesovsky, and consisted of the frigates Alexander Nevsky, Peresviet, and Osliaba; the corvets Variag and Vitiaz and the clipper Almaz. The one arriving in San Francisco in October, 1863, under Rear Admiral Popoff consisted of Corvets Bogatir, Kalevoilla, Karpelan, Pinda, and Moriak, and the clippers Abrec and Gaidamac.

As a former officer in the Imperial Russian Navy, I am disappointed that I cannot find any reference to this timely intervention in popular history, nor any street named or memorial tablet to recall it. The intervention was timely, in that it served to counterbalance western European hostility in those trying days at the beginning of the success of the Northern arms.

Staten Island, N. Y. VLADIMIR ALGIN

### Ford for President?

To THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR:

We live in a free country, a democracy where we can vote for our governmental leaders, but just how much have we, the laity, to say about who is to run for this most important office, the Presidency? What if none of the men selected suits us—we have to vote for one of them anyway, or lose our votes.

What if the overwhelming majority of the people in this country were in favor of having Henry Ford at the helm for the next four years? Could they do anything about it? (provided he would accept the job.) Mr. Ford could find ways of putting our masses of youth to work just as he has succeeded in doing so on a comparatively small scale. Just as he has proved his ability to utilize through endless research many valuable by-products, so he could set the governmental wheels of science to turning to find the leaks which if stopped would probably balance the budget.

One of Mr. Ford's hobbies is helping humanity and subjugating self-interest to the interests of others. He embraces those qualities that are needed more in society today than ever before—unselfishness and the understanding that the highest conception of charity is helping people help themselves.

Portland, Ore. E. D.

### Overshadowed but Not Hidden

## Weather for Ducks

The children—including Mr. Mulcahy—didn't like it at all. For it was full spring, and a Saturday beside, and it was raining. It was pouring. And small Tim and smaller Nora bickered, and Dennis Mulcahy yawned and twiddled his thumbs, and tall Nora whisked things in and out of the oven impatiently.

"But it's letting up now, Moms. Isn't it, Gramps?"

"It is not," grumbled Dennis, and reversed his thumbs for variety.

Their noses against the pane, they stared out over the silver-green of the lawn to the blue-green mist of the pond. For on this Saturday they'd planned to look again for the wild black duck that Gramps had found in the snow bank, long since, the wild duck that they'd freed last spring, the wise black duck that had chosen to stay. But a month since she'd turned up missing. Twice they'd seen her on the pond, paddling and bobbing. They'd called, and she'd eyed them, and quacked. But that was all. And now it rained!

"We'll never be finding her now, Moms, can't we—"

"Duck or no duck," tall Nora told them, "indoors you stay." Small Tim kicked the mopboard and smaller Nora sniffed. And taller Nora shot one of those looks at Dennis the thumb-twiddler.

And Dennis said, "Eh?" And Dennis said, "Oh!" And all this, he said, reminded him of the rains of Ireland.

"There's rain for ye!" he admired. "What makes Ireland the world's green marvel? Rain—and a few grand men, beside. And maybe," he ruminated, "'tis the rain makes them grand. I dinnaw."

"Then why," demanded Timmy, "can't we be out in it?"

"There's rain, and there's rain," said Dennis. "And that's it. To the slow, soft misting that'd not hurt a babe they pay no mind. But when there's rain like this, that even a du—even a dog shouldn't be out in—well, did ye ever hear what me Uncle Tim's folks did the day of the Big Rain?"

"They stayed indoors, like wise men," suggested tall Nora.

"They did that," affirmed Dennis. "They lived nigh the Shannon, and when the river came stealin' acrost the fields, and up to the cabin, did they grumble and stare out of window? They did not. For there was the pipes skirlin', and tales of the old kings going round, and the wee childer—like you, Tim, and you, Noreen—played underfoot in contint. And come night they banked the fire wid fresh peats and climbed to bed in the loft. For they had a loft," said Mr. Mulcahy, "unlike the poor Caseys who had none but slept by the fire."

"Never you mind the Caseys," said tall Nora Casey Mulcahy.

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"And wid the mornin'," and Dennis paused dramatically, "what do ye think? Why, the Shannon had come in the door whilst they slipt, and away had gone every stick below stairs—chairs, tables, benches, and all. Away they'd gone, bobbing off to the salt sea."

Small Tim was breathless, and smaller Nora's eyes were wide blue pools. And Dennis Mulcahy, looking out on the rainy mistiness of the yard for inspiration, felt his white eyebrows go up in astonishment, and heard tall Nora catch her breath. "Whist!" said he, and went on.

"But," he said, "what do ye think again? Down the Shannon had come a fine oak cupboard, all stocked with silver and linen, and a set of stuffed chairs with mulberry brocade, and a mahogany table all set with a larrupin' big meal! And there it was, ranged round the room, and the hearth swept, and the Shannon back in its bed and laughing to itself in the morning sun."

The children sighed, and tall Nora murmured: "So that's where me Grandmother Casey's fine things went, then! They never knew."

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"That's it, just," said Dennis. "Ye never know. What seems bad may often be good—even rain." And very carelessly he said, "Would you look out now, Timmy, and see is it still pouring."

And Timmy did, and whooped: and small Nora beat her pink fists on the window sill and crowed. For across the rainy, misty yard came the wild black duck. And behind the wild black duck came six small black ducklings, paddling over the silver-sheened grass, dipping their bright yellow beaks in all the small pools. And the wild black duck cocked a shoe-button eye at the kitchen window, and waddled on toward the barn.

"She's come back!" shouted small Tim, and smaller Nora cooed, "Aren't they dear!" and their mother gave Dennis, that small, ancient man, another of those looks. But this one was half awe, half amusement, and wholly tender.

"You knew all the time!" she said.

"'Tis the Mulcahy way, to know," smirked Dennis. "Do you throw a coat on your shoulders, Timmy, and slip out to close the barn door behind them. Be easy, now!"

DANIEL CHASE

## Down the Middle of the Road

### *The War and the Americas*

**By Erwin D. Canham**

Citizens of the United States, newly informed of the effectiveness of "fifth column" boring-from-within, are beginning to be interested in Mexico. Old and familiar reports of sporadic revolutionary activities there continue to come north. Charges that Hitler and Stalin are co-operating through their plentiful agents in Latin America to precipitate a revolution and then take minority control in a puppet State are being printed here.

Doubtless the stories are way ahead of their time. They sound at first glance like obviously contrived propaganda. But it has been known for years that Nazi colonies and agencies were substantial and active in Central America and in Mexico as well, while Communist strength in Mexico is greater than anywhere else in the New World. Moreover, with Mexican opinion under stress of new United States pressure on the expropriation question, with the Cardenas Government under renewed internal attack, the Rio Grande waters are altogether propitious for mischievous fishing and it is not fanciful to look to Mexico for stirring news.

One prominent American anti-isolationist is fond of reminding people that if a foreign enemy ever attacked the United States—for which purpose a foothold in Latin America would obviously be needed—it would in practice probably be easier to bomb Emporia, Kansas, than it would New York. Middle West isolationists might well take a map and look at, say, Tampico, San Antonio, Dallas, Oklahoma City, Tulsa, Kansas City, St. Louis, New Orleans, etc., are within striking distance, ranging from 500 to 1,000 miles from the Mexican port.

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Not only students of geography, but of history will recall that German trouble-fishing in Mexico and the United States had a good deal to do with bringing the United States into the last war. The Zimmermann letters, the activities of Franz von Papen (of more recent memory) and of Captain Boy-Ed, all furnish an earlier chapter in Fifth Column activities confirming that Hitler is not the original German author of Trojan horse tactics. Proof, in 1916-17, that Germany was actually trying to foment trouble here, was doubtless much more significant than most of us realize in stirring the United States to action. Is Germany repeating its historical mistake? The answer is not yet available.

But the war in the North has already produced striking effects here. When Representative Hamilton Fish and Mrs. Edith Nourse Rogers—neither of whom wishes to play an interventionist game—lead a movement in Congress to have the United States purchase Greenland, it is clear that we have come a long way from the emotional unneutrality which would be required for genuine isolationism.

Actually, a very neat maneuver is going on about Greenland and Iceland. The American Government takes the official view that Greenland comes under the Monroe Doctrine, being in the Western Hemisphere. It has not yet announced its decision about Iceland, which hangs on the edge of the hemisphere. However, the United States has long indicated that it would regard as a violation of the Doctrine the transfer of American possessions from one non-American power to another. Thus, any German invasion of Greenland—or Bermuda—would be a casus belli for the United States.

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But, on the same grounds, British occupation of Greenland would be a violation of the Monroe Doctrine! For that very reason, British naval vessels will doubtless keep strictly away. Canada probably could occupy legally. That is a knotty point. The British, of course, intend to keep anybody except the United States or Canada from occupying, but probably they would prefer it if the United States took temporary charge. That is just what Representatives Fish and Rogers are asking!

However, the Administration does not intend to go that far. The tip-off probably came the other day when President Roosevelt said the American Red Cross would look into the needs of the Greenlanders, deprived of their normal Danish shipping contacts. It looks very much as if Norman H. Davis would take over Greenland for a spell! He's not the man to refuse. And in the fine print in yesterday's papers was the notice that the United States is opening a consulate at Reykjavik, Iceland. Events are marching along.

## The Wide Horizon

### The War of Machines

**By William Henry Chamberlin**

PARIS

Every war brings its surprises. Anyone who tries to predict the course of a future war in terms of the last one is almost foredoomed to make many false calculations. The great surprise of the present war, as seen by many military critics and observers here, is the predominance of mechanized weapons over manpower.

Numbers of men under arms count for less than in almost any previous war. The importance of certain specialized small groups of soldiers, aviators, tank operators, and men trained to man the intricate defenses of the Maginot Line has enormously increased. Military specialists may still debate as to whether the World War method of hurling masses of men into huge offensives, where a few miles of territory would be bought with the sacrifice, perhaps, of hundreds of thousands of lives represented a necessary form of strategy. But there is general agreement today that the mass offensive, in the face of the heightened firepower and much stronger defensive works of present-day warfare, would be little short of suicidal, unless decisive superiority in mechanized weapons were assured in advance.

It is amazing to reflect on what can be achieved against superior forces by relatively small numbers of specialist soldiers and sailors equipped with high-powered weapons. As few as 130,000 British sailors and 50,000 French sailors, backed by superior naval power, can blockade the Third Reich and thereby exert a decisive influence on the course of the war. Six German armored divisions, with perhaps 50,000 men, were more than a match for 1,000,000 Polish infantry, though, it should be pointed out, comparatively few had been mobilized when the blow fell. A few thousand aviators in Germany, France, and Great Britain are able to plunge most of the great cities of Europe into the darkness of the blackout. A magnetic mine, laid by three aviators, can send a large ship, carrying thousands of tons of merchandise, to the bottom of the ocean.

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The heroic and amazingly successful resistance of Finland to the onslaught of the Red Army, which has always boasted of its thousands of tanks and airplanes, seems to provide an exception to this rule of domination of man by the machine in modern warfare. But Finland was favored by natural and climatic conditions; the Soviet airplanes and tanks were in clumsy hands; and the Finns displayed remarkable initiative in their defensive tactics. Incidentally the ability of the Finns to hold their Mannerheim Line across the Karelian Isthmus for so long a time against repeated attacks of far more numerous Soviet forces offered a new proof of the advantages which the present development of military technique offers to the defense, as against the offense.

This warfare of specialists tends to upset or at least to modify one of the most cherished French conceptions: the placing in uniform of every available man on the outbreak of war. It has been one of the greatest problems of the French, and no doubt also of the German command to know what to do with the millions of men who have been called to arms. Neither side is willing to risk an offensive and the narrow front between the Rhine and the Moselle can be safely held with a fraction of the numbers of men who are now on the front. What may come of the landing of an Allied expeditionary force in Scandinavia is another story.

That France intends to devote its utmost efforts to obtaining the upper hand in this mechanical war is evident from the fact that, out of the sum of 259,000,000,000 francs (about $6,000,000,000) which France has appropriated for war expenditure in 1940, 106,000,000,000 francs will be earmarked for the needs of aviation.

A diplomat representing a neutral country once expressed to me the opinion that the war would be ended when Great Britain and France possessed an air force of some 40,000 machines, capable of sweeping the German airplanes from the skies.

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A passionate advocate of the "war of machines" in France is Henri de Kerillis, a distinguished aviator in the World War, and now the editor of the newspaper, L'Epoque. M. de Kerillis has been hammering away in a series of articles on the need for more and better airplanes, tanks, heavy guns. He suggested that what the French Premier needs among his advisers is a sort of inspired "fool," who would be constantly demanding such inventions as a cannon capable of firing over 300 miles, an airplane which could transport 1,000 armed men, and a 500-ton tank, so constructed that it could cross streams.

In a striking article entitled "Farewell to the Army of Masses; Long Live the Army of Machines," De Kerillis suggested that three-quarters of the mobilized soldiers could profitably be assigned to work in the fields and factories, under military discipline, in order to increase the economic staying power of the nation, leaving the care of the front to small forces of highly armed specialists. He held up to his countrymen the following optimistic vision:

"With 240,000 or 300,000 men, maneuvering machines, tanks and airplanes of fantastic quality and power, we should be the masters of the battlefield, the masters of victory, the masters of the world, because, with the aid of Great Britain and the United States, we are certain to dominate and to crush Germany in the great battle of the machine."

## Mirror of World Opinion

### Prohibition Returning?

Some twenty years ago the United States of America awakened one morning to find that its liquor and beer had been taken away. If conditions continue as they are we may look for a similar awakening in a few years.

When liquor and beer were restored to the nation it was with the solemn assurance that everyone had learned his lesson; that laws would keep the underworld at bay. The fact is that in seven short years this country has swung to an extreme of drinking that makes the pre-prohibition era seem tame.

Probably the worst offense in the whole category is the selling of drinks to women and youngsters indiscriminately. One walks down the street today, to gaze into wide-open saloons, crowded with women of various types, sitting up to the bar. . . .

Drunken drivers are the curse of the road and the street, and they are a worse menace to this country than threat of war.—*Beverly Hills (Calif.) Bulletin.*